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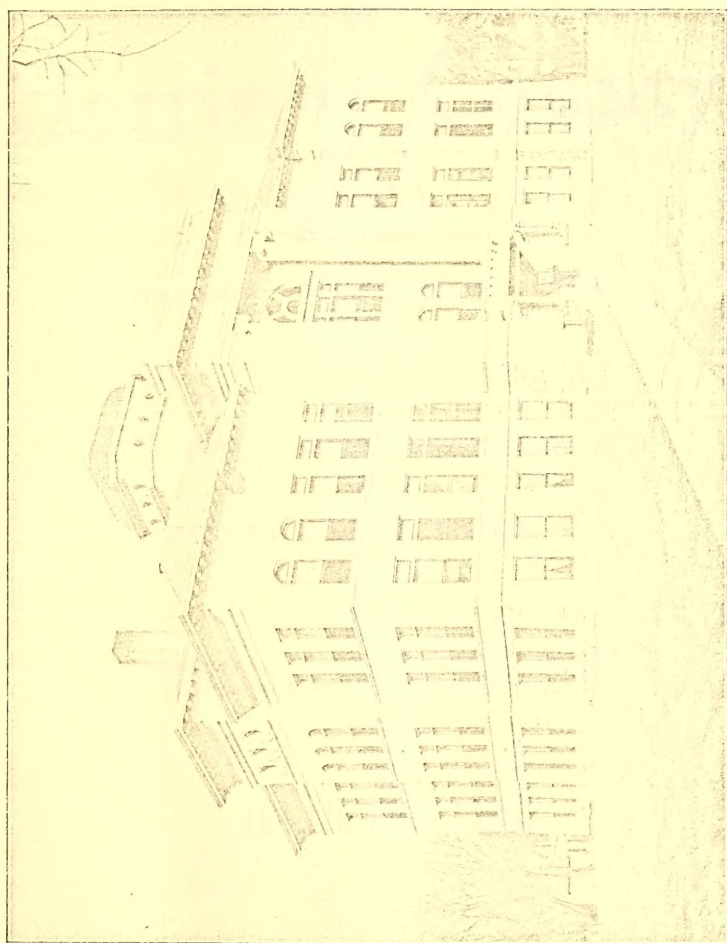
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HARRISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HISTORY
OF
Harrison County
IOWA

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Vol. I

By
HON. CHARLES W. HUNT, Logan

Assisted by
WILL L. CLARK, Woodbine

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

1915
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
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DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Harrison County a garden of sun-
shine and delights.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Harrison County, Iowa, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspiration and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Harrison county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Harrison County, Iowa," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to 1846-47, sixty-eight years ago, and fifteen years before the opening of the Civil War period, no representative of the white race had ever traversed the prairies and valleys of Harrison county, as known to the geographies of today. A little more than three score years ago the scene presented in the beautiful valleys of this county, such as the Sioux, Boyer, Soldier and Missouri rivers, was made up of Nature's own landscapes, which are ever a feast to the eye. This was then, and has been for long unknown centuries, the hunting and camping ground of the Sioux, the Sac and Foxes and other Indian tribes, who battled one with the other for supremacy. Then all was as nature had fashioned it. The prairie flowers bloomed on every hillside and fertile valley within what is now sometimes called "The Kingdom of Harrison," on account of the size of this sub-division of Iowa. The wild rose sent forth its rare, delicate fragrance which was wasted on "the desert air." The autumn was as beautiful then as now, but the scene was far different, for the red man tilled no fields and the wild grass smitten by the early frosts made fit fuel for the endless prairie-fires that annually swept down the valley consuming all in its way, even to the water's edge.

The wild grass has gone: the underbrush along the streams has long since given way to the more profitable vegetation. The dusky warrior's rude cabin has given way to the large, modern, well-built farm-house, some of which have electric lighting systems, and many more both hot and cold running water. The wild shrub has gone with the Indian, and the orchard and vineyard have come as a result of civilized life. The trail of the deer and antelope has been exchanged for the great steel rail highways, that cross and re-cross the domain now known as Harrison county. Then the wintry storm drove the frightened, suffering elk and bison to their hiding places; now the

cold blast drives the farmer's stock to a comfortable shelter. Less than seventy years ago not a furrow had been plowed here; where the wigwam stood, as the abode of the savage, blood-thirsty Sioux, now may be seen many prosperous towns and cities. The Indian trailed along the picturesque stream then, but now the swift flying freight and express trains go hither and yon, carrying their cargo of the products of the fertile soil and the descendants of a nobler, more useful race of people—the *white race*.

Before entering into the history of the early settlers of this goodly land, it will be well to note a few points concerning the country as it came from the hand of the Creator; also to furnish the reader with a brief account of the territory in question, while it was yet a part of the territory of Iowa, with its transfer to the present state of Iowa, which was about the date of the coming of the first Mormons to this section of the West. Many of the Mormons, having disagreed with President Brigham Young on the question of polygamy, located along the Missouri river, and settled these southwestern Iowa counties, finally becoming known as the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Here, among the hills and valleys of this county, where so many of their descendants still reside, they settled, like the Pilgrim Fathers, in a place where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Harrison county is in the fourth tier of counties from the Missouri state line and on the western border of Iowa, the Missouri river washing the western border, while Monona and Crawford counties are at its north; Shelby county on the east and Pottawattamie county on its south.

The recent surveys show that Harrison county contains four hundred and sixty-four thousand acres, of which land more than four hundred thousand acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are about forty thousand acres of timber land of the native forest variety, while artificial groves dot the landscape here and there, showing the forethought with which the hardy early-timers wrought out problems for their children and later generations, who are now being benefited by groves utilized at this date, for shade trees and wind-breaks, as well as for fuel. The portions of the county not supplied by native forests have been made valuable and beautiful by these planted groves, the trees of which now tower up twenty, thirty and forty feet in height. These trees are a befitting tribute—a living, growing memorial to the pioneer settlers, some of whom sleep the long sleep that knows no waking, beneath the shade of trees planted in the sixties and seventies, by their own hands.

STREAMS OF THE COUNTY.

The streams that drain and water the lands of Harrison county, all gain the Missouri bottoms within the county except the Boyer, the Pigeon and Mosquito. The last named stream has its source in Washington township, deriving its name from the miserable little pest that infested that portion of the country when first settled by white men.

The principal water courses in the county are the famous Boyer, the Willow, Soldier and Little Sioux rivers. The Boyer in its meanderings, has its source in Sac and Buena Vista counties, some of the waters from Storm Lake finding their way into the streamlets that form its headwaters. It enters this county in the northeastern part of the territory, winds about with many short turns through the county, and for about a dozen miles in Pottawattamie county, falling finally into the Missouri river after making sixty miles to gain

a direct course of only twenty-eight. This was the condition up to a few years ago, since when the big dredge ditches, which have been constructed at public and private expense, have straightened its course to a remarkable degree, in some instances ruining mill sites, once counted valuable and utilized, as, for instance, the one at Woodbine, which has become valueless on account of the river's course having been so materially changed. An account of these great ditches will be given elsewhere in this volume.

West from the Boyer valley is the Willow, which has its source in Crawford county, entering this county in Lincoln township, near the west line of section 3, township 81, range 42. It passes through portions of Lincoln, Boyer, Magnolia, Calhoun and Taylor townships.

Steer and Allen creeks, both of which originate in Allen township, run in a southwestern course, and after winding about among the hills of Allen, Magnolia and Raglan township, enter into Atwood, sometimes called Gilmore, lake at the foot of the high bluffs. These are indeed beautiful, though small, streams. Allen creek was named in honor of Andrew Allen, who settled on its pretty banks in 1851. Steer creek was named on account of several steers that perished there by miring down, out of sight, while being driven across this section in 1849.

Soldier creek has its rise in Ida and Crawford counties; enters Monona county, courses southwesterly until it passes the north line of Harrison county, where it turns to the east, then like a serpent winds its way southwest to the great Missouri bottoms, through Taylor township, through Clay township and parts of Cincinnati township. It was named on account of a company of United States troops having encamped on its banks in the autumn of 1846.

The largest of Harrison county streams is the Little Sioux river, but it makes the shortest stay of any of the water courses. It is quite a historic stream, on account of the many Indian depredations committed along its banks. It heads in Minnesota among the swamps and marshes, passes through Osceola, Dickinson, Clay, O'Brien, Buena Vista, Cherokee and Woodbury counties, entering Harrison county, on section 5, township 81, range 44, in Little Sioux township; thence flows southwest and mingles with the waters of the Missouri river.

The only other stream of any considerable importance in this county is the Pigeon that rises in Douglas township, and is sixteen miles long from its source to the point where it passes out of this county. The peculiarity of this stream, which is very crooked, is that its banks are from ten to thirty feet high, thus conveying the floods without doing much damage to the country adjacent.

TOPOGRAPHY OF HARRISON COUNTY.

The general surface, or topography, of this large county is almost as varied as the tastes and fancies of men. Here one finds the high, rolling upland, far above danger of malaria; the sunlit cove nestling along the side of the bluffs, beautiful sights to behold; the broad prairie lands, reaching on and on as far as the eye can discern; the elevated lands on lake margins, and river banks, the home of the stately forest kings. Also, Harrison possesses quite an amount of true "gumbo," especially in the southwestern portion, but this is being drained and tiled into profitable farming lands.

Of the valleys, it may be said that they are from one-half to several miles in width, the Missouri bottoms, of course, not included—this being much wider. The eye rests, in summertime, on a garden spot of beauty. The broad expanse of corn, wheat and tame grasses, is a scene which, once looked upon, is fastened on the memory forever.

Harrison county is blessed with a supply of good water, gained at various depths, by wells ranging from twenty to sixty feet, as a general rule, although in some locations a hundred feet and more must be gone before reaching a desirable flow of pure water. There are also many springs gushing out here and there, though not as numerous as in some other counties, farther to the east. One-fifth of Harrison county is in what is termed the Missouri valley.

In many ways the most fertile and extensive valley of the county is the Boyer, which is, in places, two miles in width. It is Nature's true garden spot, improved by intelligent men and modern appliances. It attracted settlers long years ago, and these settlers have grown wealthy, many have long since been numbered among the deceased of the county, and the farms they held, with first titles to, from the government, are now owned by their sons and daughters. The Northwestern and Illinois Central railroad lines both follow up this valley, en route from Omaha to Denison, and there are annually ten of thousands of passengers who behold this rich valley and covet the land contained in it. Hence, these lands have come to be among the most valuable and high priced of any in the county. Here from sixty to ninety bushels of corn is no uncommon yield, and a crop is as sure as the coming and going of the seasons.

THE COUNTY'S LAKES.

Among the small lakes within this county should be named Smith's lake, in Little Sioux township, on section 31. Originally, this lake was four hundred yards wide by one mile in length, and in many places a hundred feet

deep. It was in early days considered the grandest lake in all the great Missouri slope, and contained many fine fish.

Round lake, in the center of Morgan township, was evidently a part of the Missouri river's bed, and still depends upon that stream for its now quite scanty supply of muddy water. This, like other lakes, once so called, as the county is drained and developed, is becoming less known as a beauty spot, for streams and lakes and springs are always more or less dried up and changed in their supply and flow of water as a country is settled up and cultivated.

Horse Shoe lake, in Clay township, is about the same in character as Round lake, except that it derives its water supply from the Soldier river.

Noble's lake, partly in this county and partly in Pottawattamie, is within Cincinnati township. For many years this lake possessed charms as a resort and hunting and fishing camp-ground. Pickerel, bass, sun-fish and buffalo abounded in great numbers. This lake has also been made less desirable on account of the great ditches cut through the county. The type of lakes within Harrison county, as a rule were not spring-fed; hence, when farm improvements are made extensively, these once pretty water sheets change in beauty and amount of water.

It is supposed that the whole bottom, due to the Missouri river running through it, has filled up and formed the bottom lands. There is every indication of it. Every few rods along the bottoms one will see evidences of where once flowed the mighty river. As the country is improved and drained out, this great bottom, which in 1857 was little else than a large swamp, produces many of the best farms in the county. The soil, of course, is exceptionally fertile and produces immense crops of corn.

TIMBER OF THE COUNTY.

Harrison county originally contained more timber than any of the Missouri river slope counties. Its distribution, being governed by circumstances favorable to its preservation, it is consequently found in the deep shaded ravines that crowd up into the bluffs, and along the small streams which are confined within narrow valleys hemmed in by steep bluff ascents. But, as observation has repeatedly shown in all parts of the state, forests are not necessarily confined to the valleys and moister localities, but thrive as well in one location as in another. This is true always where the prairie fires have been kept from the forests. Hundreds of acres have grown on the prairies, since the county was first known to white men. These tracts of young forests add to the value and beauty of the county's landscape, especially as is the

case near Magnolia and Harris Grove, south of Logan. Good groves are also to be seen in the pretty valleys of the Soldier and Little Sioux rivers.

Numerous orchards have been bearing for many years throughout the county, and Harrison county has been famous for two or three large, thrifty and very profitable apple orchards—one at Magnolia, one near Logan and one near Woodbine. At an early day wild grapes were found in great abundance along the streams here. In 1867 more than five hundred barrels of wild grape wine were made and shipped to Chicago, besides large quantities consumed at home.

In the eighties it was written of Harrison county timber lands: "All along the Missouri, and well up into the interior of the county in LaGrange township, Union and Harrison townships are found vigorous, growing forests. Harris Grove covers over 6,000 acres; Twelve Mile Grove, in Douglas township and Boyer has 1,000 acres; Bigler's Grove, in Boyer and Jefferson townships; Union Grove in Union townships; Spencer's Grove just to the north of Missouri Valley (city), has 2,000 acres; Brown's Grove in Calhoun, Taylor and Magnolia townships, the largest of any; Raglan Grove, in Raglan township; Spink's Grove in Magnolia and Allen townships; the Flower's Grove in Jackson township and Weaver's Grove in Harrison township, together with the artificial groves planted by the hardy pioneers, places this county beyond want of timber for all time, if properly cared for and preserved."

There is much more timber in the county now than in 1852, owing to the fact that destructive prairie fires have been kept back by civilization, and that other important fact that wire fencing was introduced in the seventies. Due to these facts tens of thousands of trees have been spared, which otherwise would have been used for rails and posts. In 1890 it was carefully estimated that Harrison county had thirty-three thousand acres of timberland within her borders.

MINERALS.

The minerals of much value are scarce in Harrison county, hence it is known almost exclusively as a farming section, where stock-growing is the better paying branch of agricultural industry.

Limestone is found at Logan, and many years ago was freely shipped to Council Bluffs, but of late this industry has not been worked, other better building material having been found the best to use in constructive work. Glass-sand may be had in a four-foot strata on section 7, township 81, range 44, in Jackson township. Sandstone found in the northwestern part of the county makes excellent building stone, but is not used to any consider-

able extent at this date, as we are now as a people just entering into the "cement age," when concrete and cement blocks and cement side-walks are becoming almost universally used. Potter's clay is found one mile to the northwest of Magnolia; also in Lincoln township. Peat (moss suitable for fuel) was found in Jackson township, at an early day, covering as much as two hundred acres, but, with the drainage system, this peculiar formation is fast disappearing. Lincoln, Harrison, Cass and La Grange townships each had small amounts of this commodity.

THE SOIL OF THE COUNTY.

It has been said: "Tell us what kind of soil you have and we will tell you the character of your people." Then, if this be true, Harrison county may be the home of many kinds of people! The soil of the upland consists of the light colored deposits of bluff formation and only differs from that in the bottoms in the fine condition of silicious material of which it is nearly composed. Both the uplands and bottom are derived from the same source, that of the Missouri bottoms being the coarser, because the finer particles are swept away by the current of the ceaseless flood, which comes sweeping down from year to year.

One geological writer has said of the soil of Harrison county: "The soil in the uplands is of the light colored deposits of the bluff formation, which does not differ materially from that in the bottoms, only that it has less of the vegetable, or humus, matter. It is said that dirt taken out of wells sixty feet deep seems to produce as well as that on the surface. The soil is easily cultivated, and produces all the grains, grasses and vegetables common to this latitude. It seldom caves in deep wells, when they are walled a few feet at top and bottom. Here the soil stands both wet and dry weather remarkably. A real crop failure has never been known. Hillsides that look to the passerby as though they were valueless, have been sowed to tame grasses and planted to vineyards and orchards, while almost any crop grows fairly well on the hillsides."

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.

The author of this work is indeed fortunate in having access to the accurate records of weather taken by the late venerable Jacob T. Stern, a pioneer of the county, for years a farmer in Harris Grove, and later a resident of Logan, who commenced to observe and record the rainfall, temperature, winds, etc., as early as 1860, or fifty-five years ago. These reports were made to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., and later, when the

government bureau at Washington was established, he was provided with fine government instruments, weather gauges, etc., and weather observations and records were taken daily and reported weekly to the department at Washington. When this honored old pioneer was feeble and unable to attend to these duties, his good wife took up the work, and at their death the son, Willis Stern, of Logan took their place, and thus we have the record complete to date. The record shows, among many other details, the average temperature and the total rain-fall (snow counted to its equal in rain) for each year from 1861 to the present date, or down to 1914. Only round figures are given in this connection, the fractions of the reports being omitted.

Year.	Inches.	Degrees (mean) Temperature.	Year.	Inches.	Temperature. Degrees (mean)
1861	26	43	1888	40	51
1862	25	45	1889	33	51
1863	20	48	1890	41	50
1864	24	48	1891	35	51
1865	31	50	1892	35	49
1866	24	47	1893	22	42
1867	28	45	1894	17	50
1868	35	46	1895	26	48
1869	50	46	1896	43	48
1870	24	47	1897	26	48
1871	27	49	1898	24	47
1872	33	46	1899	31	49
1873	46	47	1900	31	49
1874	28	48	1901	30	48
1875	42	44	1902	40	48
1876	28	46	1903	34	--
1877	45	49	1904	--	48
1878	46	53	1905	33	48
1879	32	50	1906	37	49
1880	25	51	1907	23	48
1881	57	51	1908	28	50
1882	37	50	1909	43	48
1883	39	49	1910	19	50
1884	36	49	1911	23	50
1885	43	48	1912	29	47
1886	39	48	1913	31	51
1887	28	49			

The average down to 1802, was thirty-four inches rain-fall per year and forty-eight degrees above zero temperature. Since then the averages, together with those to that date, amount to thirty-two inches and fifty-three degrees temperature, per year.

Much is said in all countries, from time to time, to the effect that the "weather is changing in this country," etc., but really Nature seems true to herself, and with the coming and going of the decades, there is but a little change actually seen when records are carefully consulted. It will be noticed that from 1800 to 1860—thirty years—the average temperature per annum was forty-eight degrees, and that no year showed over fifty-three degrees and none less than forty-four degrees. The rainfall averaged thirty-four inches for three decades and it was never more than fifty-seven inches or less than twenty-four inches. "Seed time and harvest" usually afford an abundance for all who care to work and care for themselves.

The record shows that the hottest day at Logan was in the summer of 1911, when in July it reached one hundred and ten degrees, while the coldest weather was that recorded for January, 1912, when it was thirty-five degrees below zero. July 25, 1804, the time the corn was ruined in Iowa, the record was one hundred and ten degrees above zero at Logan. In 1901, it was over one hundred degrees every day between July 9th and July 25th.

PRE-HISTORIC OR INDIAN MOUNDS.

Ever since the whites settled this country it has been believed from many evidences at hand, that here once lived, as well as in all parts of the Mississippi valley, a race of people which preceded that of the North American Indian or the red race. By some it is thought that it was this race that built the mounds so famous throughout this country—but this probably never will be definitely known. These wonderful mounds have a uniform diameter and all measure quite the same height, or so nearly so that, unless resort was had to actual measurement, every beholder would be compelled to admit that they were all constructed after the same pattern. The appearance of these mounds in Harrison county has not changed in the least degree since first known to the white race. Nature has formed strange earth-works, but Nature has never selected numerous locations and there formed the same sized structures or upheavals, hence it appears that these mounds must have been made by human hands and superintended by intelligence, with some aim and object in view. The mounds found here give a chance for much

speculation as to what they were originally intended for, and by whom and when built.

The two largest and most imposing groups of these are located as follows: The first on the farm formerly owned by William McDonald, near the old town of Calhoun, where there are six mounds, each ninety feet in diameter and about fifteen feet in height, and all in a direct line running north and south, and from fifteen to twenty rods apart. Another group is found on the old A. W. Locklin farm, north of those just named, and are located in section 7, township 79, range 43. In this row there are twelve of the same size and of identical appearance as those on the McDonald farm. They are in a direct row north and south, with the same space intervening.

The last named are the most imposing of all that are found within Harrison county, for, at and near this place, in a ravine near by, numerous stone hatchets, stone hammers, sledges and pieces of pottery have been found, which are of a make unknown to any one of this country. There have also been discovered at this point specimens of copper, ornamental tools or instruments, unearthed at the depth of about twenty-five feet from the surface of the soil. The drinking cups and jars found in this ravine seem to have been made reverse from modern makes, in that the center of the ware is composed of fine gravel cemented together, then a thin layer of earthen substance. This, without any glazing process, was burned, so that the qualities of the same for preventing fluids from escaping is on the inside of the material rather than on the exterior, as is our present-day custom. At about the same point where these things were discovered there was excavated in 1888, at the bottom of a washout, twenty-five feet from the surface, a well preserved cedar tree, some twenty inches in diameter, and immediately over this stood a large white oak tree, at last four feet in diameter and not less than one thousand years old. Near the cedar tree was found a number of buffalo skulls which had washed out of the banks, having been buried in the ground more than fifteen feet. Where did this cedar tree come from, and how long had it been taking its sleep there? The oak referred to must have made its growth since the burial of the cedar, and the animal skeletons could only have been placed there before the growing of this king of the forest.

In 1886 a furnace, made of flinty brick, was discovered by P. R. Shupe, near the above Locklin farm. The bricks were six inches by six inches and two inches thick. They were burned a deep red, and as hard as any present day flint brick. The furnace was two by two-and-a-half feet by four feet in height. Mr. Locklin had lived there more than a third of a century, was the first to locate there, and no person could have possibly placed the furnace

there without his knowledge. When was it made, for what purpose and by whom? Echo answers: "Who?"

An old Indian trail passed within twenty feet of both of these groups, being on the east side thereof, and so constant had been the travel thereon that in 1848, the little path was worn into the soil six to ten inches.

There are two mounds in section 35, township 80, range 44, in Raglan civil township, which are of the same design as those described; each in a north and south line, located on the highest point on the bluff, which possess the grandest view of the surrounding country in that immediate neighborhood.

"If these mounds," says a recent writer who was well posted, "were used for burial, unquestionably some noted old warrior had signalized himself in some conspicuous battle, and had been accorded a burial like the triumphs given the old Roman generals, when returning with the laurels of victory. The opinion which seems to find the greater support is this: That these mounds were ruins of sod houses, such as were constructed by the Omahas, for there are yet persons living in our midst who have seen the sod houses of this tribe, and from their description little doubt remains as to the former use of these ruins, which are so numerous and of which so little, at the present, is known."

"On the farm of D. W. Kennedy," said Smith in his history of this county, written in 1888, "in section 3, township 79, range 42, on Six Mile creek, in Jefferson township, there is a large mound which has been the wonder of the people of the county and presents, as in the case of all others, such appearances as beyond doubt convince the beholder that the same is not the natural condition in which the surface of the land was left by unseen agencies, but was the result of the labor of human hands."

The mounds in Raglan and the burial place at the point of the bluff at the southwest of Logan, on the Locklin farm, are without doubt those of the Omahas, because the arrow-pointed implements, darts and tomabawks, indicate the manner of burial, as illustrated in the burial of old Bluebird, the great Omaha chieftain.

AN ORIGINAL MODE OF BURIAL.

The Pottawattamies practiced tree or scaffold burial. Pioneers Daniel Brown, Amos Chase and Robert Neely all stated in their life time that the following was about the custom used by the Indians—Pottawattamies—in 1849 and 1850. The corpse was well encased in buffalo robes and blankets, those bound about by thongs, or sinews, so as to prevent the robe from being

undisturbed by wind or rain, and when thus enrobed the body was carried high up and placed in the crotch of some old monarch of the forest.

The scaffold burial was quite the same as the former in the way of its preparation, but instead of the corpse being lodged in the crotch of the tree, stout poles or posts were set in the ground. These had forked ends, and upon these poles was placed a flooring of poles. On this the body of the deceased was laid, and near by were placed buckets containing water and baskets of food, so as to furnish sustenance for the departed while journeying over the happy hunting ground to meet the Great Spirit. The vessels, buckets, etc., mentioned were daily filled by the near and dear relatives of the departed. This was usually kept up until nothing but the skeleton was left.

The latest on this topic is from the *Missouri Valley News*, of a recent date:

"Skeletons Unearthed—Logan, Iowa, July 4, 1914: Workmen constructing a line fence in Raglan township between the farms of John B. Stoner and F. Harter, southeast of Little Sioux, unearthed a grave containing a dozen skeletons. The grave was found on a high hill, and the skeletons were a short distance between the surface of the ground. Mr. Stoner brought parts of two skeletons to Logan and turned them over to Dr. Charles S. Kennedy here in the interest of the Harrison County Historical Society. Dr. Kennedy says the skeletons found are of the Indian race.

"Mr. Stoner, Doctor Kennedy and others are desirous of inducing Robert F. Gilder, State archaeologist for Nebraska, to come to Harrison county with other scientific men to make a careful examination of the recent finds, as well as to make an examination of other finds northwest of Magnolia.

"Doubtless, Charles Lamb, of Raglan township, has the most interesting as well as most complete collection of relics of the race antedating the Indians. Pieces of pottery, stone hammers, sledges, stone and copper dressing knives, beautifully finished stone spears and arrow heads are among his rare collection from this county.

"Though a number of the mounds erected by the race before the Indian race have been practically obliterated since the settling of Harrison county, yet twenty-nine mounds still remain in a fair state of preservation in this county, but most unfortunately the finds taken from the mounds by relic hunters have, as a rule, been scattered. This is also true of the remains of the mastodon and elephants found in different parts of Harrison county by

workmen in opening up sand pits from time to time since the early settlement of the county."

THE LAST OF THE DEER, ELK AND BUFFALO.

Deer and elk were plentiful when the first white settlements were effected in Harrison county in the forties and fifties. But the civilized life caused them to quickly disappear. The fleeing west, or being slaughtered by huntsman's rifle, and the hard winter of 1856-57, all entered into their becoming extinct in these parts.

On December 3, 1856, a little snow began falling, which increased as the hours and day went by, until within seventy-two hours, four feet mantled the surface of the earth in this county, as well as all over the state. Many of the ravines were filled to the depth of forty feet, the same remaining in places until far into May, 1857. After this heavy snow-fall the temperature changed and this caused a sleet to fall, which crusted the snow hard enough to permit teams to pass over its shining surface. Thus the immense herds of elk and deer were left at the mercy of the Indians and white men, with nimble hounds and sure rifles. The deer and elk could not run rapidly, as the ice-covered snow caused them to slip and fall and cut their limbs, and in other instances they would break through the sharp crust and break their legs like pipe-stems. It was during this memorable winter that many thousands of these wild animals were sacrificed, and in many cases ruthlessly slaughtered, since which time but few have been seen, in western Iowa especially.

The last buffalo (American bison) ever seen in Harrison county, and in fact the only one ever seen here by white men, was, according to George Musgrave in the *Logan Observer* of March 6, 1887, killed in 1863. It was first discovered near the Boyer river, in Boyer township, a short distance from the Josiah Coe farm. A few of the neighbors gave him chase with their horses. They ran the frightened animal around the east side of Twelve Mile grove, across the farms of Matthew Hall and George Mefford, to the south branch of the Picayune, near the G. W. Pugsley farm. Lem Mefford, who had, with others, given the animal chase, and had run him down until his tongue was a foot extended from his mouth, finally succeeded, after about ten shots at him with a rifle, in killing him, just as he was about to jump a high front-yard fence by the Mefford place. This killing has been accredited in former histories, through the writings of the late George Musgrave, to have been accomplished by pioneer G. W. Pugsley, but Lemuel

Mefford still a resident of Woodbine, and a trustworthy man, affirms to the author that he was the man who killed this, the only buffalo ever seen in this county by white men. Honor to whom honor is due—hence this correction.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

The wild prairie hens, up to about 1872, were unusually numerous in this county; so much so that the corn crop left in the field late in autumn time was ruined by their eating it from the stalk. From 1856 to 1860, and possibly as late as the year 1865, in the fall of the year they would assemble in such large flocks that they would appear to cover an entire corn field, especially in dark drizzly weather. At other times they would fill the tree tops and fences until they looked as if painted brown. These fine birds were trapped in many ways, including the "figure-four" trap. Immense amounts of the breast-meat was taken from them and what was not needed at the time of being captured, was salted and placed away in brine until warm weather the following harvest time. The meat was the most tender, sweet and delicious ever eaten. Later, these chickens brought from two to four dollars per dozen in the eastern markets, but at the date named there was no means of shipping and everyone feasted on prairie chicken breast to their hearts' content. In winter time, so tame these wild hens became that they would sit by hundreds in tree tops near the cabins of the settlers and were easily shot with rifle or shot gun. The settlement of the county drove these valuable birds away to such an extent that for many years there has only now and then been seen small flocks of them in this county. The law protects them now and there are more to be seen than there were twenty-five years ago.

THE BEAVER AND HIS DAM.

The beaver, that fine fur-bearing animal of North America (before civilization made him extinct), had his head compressed, with an unbroken line of profile from occiput to muzzle; two large incisors and eight molars in each jaw, with large and powerful muscles, regulating the movements of the inferior jaw; eyes disproportionately small, and vision of short range; ears very small but hearing acute; sense of smell powerful; body short between the fore and hind legs, broad, heavy and clumsy; length, when full grown, from end of nose to tip of tail, three feet and six inches; weight from thirty to forty pounds. The fore feet of the beaver are digitigrade and the hinder ones plantigrade. The paws are small in proportion to the animal.

In swimming they are not used and are folded under the body; but they are capable of some rotary movement, which enables the beaver to handle and carry sticks, limbs of trees, mud and stones, and to use his paws as hands while sitting up or walking on his hind legs. The hind feet are the propelling power in swimming, and the feet are fully webbed to the root of the claws. The most conspicuous organ, the tail, is from ten to eleven inches long and five or six broad, nearly flat, straight and covered with black horny scales. The common error that the tail is the beaver's trowel is confuted by the fact that the animal always uses mud and soft earth as mortar, but it serves as a pounder to pack mud and earth in constructing lodges and dams, is used in swimming as a scull, assists in diving, and, by striking a powerful blow, the report of which can be heard at a distance exceeding a half mile in the timber, it gives alarm; while the strong muscles enable the beaver, when standing erect, to use his tail as a prop. The female brings forth from two to six young in May and weans them in six weeks.

From a commercial standpoint, besides its fur, the beaver furnishes captoirium, a secretion used in medicines as an antispasmodic, and its flesh is much esteemed as food by trappers and Indians. The beaver is social, pairs and brings up a family to majority, and sometimes, two or more families inhabit the same pond. The common supposition that beavers live in villages or colonies is erroneous. All the inhabitants may assist in constructing or repairing a common dam, but each family has its own lodge, and burrows and lays in its own supply of provisions for the winter.

As their work is carried on by night, little is actually known of their methods except from the examination of what they effect.

These particular and harmless animals, as far back as the knowledge of man runs, were very numerous along the streams in this county. The Soldier river, in 1856 and 1857, was an especial resort and home for them. At a point directly in front of the old residence of Mr. Abraham Richardson, in Taylor town-ship, in 1856 and 1857, there were trees then standing on the left bank of the Soldier river that were more than two-thirds sawed off (or gnawed off, rather) by these little animals. Some of these trees were sixteen inches in diameter, and the place where the cutting was done looked as though a carpenter had tried to fell the trees by the use of some sort of a gouge, the marks of their teeth being plainly seen. Here at this place, and a short distance below, dams were constructed with as much architectural neatness as though planned and executed by the most skillful human hand.

Who of the readers of this history ever saw a beaver slide? If not, they could find a reproduction thereof by visiting a swimming place of the

boys of the period, constructed by them during summer vacation. The Willow river has ever been the home of a family of beavers, for, since the time of the first settlement along the stream, near where later stood the residences of Michael Doyle and Dr. J. H. Rice, in Calhoun township, each year these curious little fellows have built a dam in the river at this point. Cottonwood, willow and box-elder, of such size as would astonish any person not acquainted with the habits of these intelligent animals, have by them been felled and carried into the stream. At late as 1886 a very large beaver was killed at the place just named, and being of such monstrous size, the same was shipped to Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, by W. G. Rice, and when received there was, by the professors of that institution, skinned and mounted. During the winter of 1886-7 six large, healthy, full-grown ones were captured at this place, and it is believed that members of the family still remain in that section of Harrison county.

In the early days of this county, beavers were so plentiful that the skins were not so highly prized as now, for then it was no uncommon sight to see a man wearing a beaver vest, cap, overcoat and mittens made from beaver captured near by. The Butler boys, at Woodbine, during the winter of 1887-8, captured more than twenty beaver in the Boyer in January.

Uncle Jacob T. Searn, of LaGrange township, later of Logan, wrote on these animals, in 1888, as follows:

"A quarter of a century ago the beavers were very numerous along Harris Grove creek, and gave the supervisors great annoyance, the public road being flooded by the dams overflowing on John Reed's land. If the dams were cut away in daytime the beaver would build them at night. Arnold Devilbess and Tom Reed were two ambitious boys at that time. They volunteered to help the supervisors out of their beaver-dam trouble. They constructed a hiding place on the creek and proposed to sit up with the beaver family one night. With rifles in hand they kept quiet, but no beavers were seen that night. Then the supervisors had some old trappers come and give them attention. They made it pay well, and soon cleaned out the beavers. These beavers had cut down over one hundred willow trees at that time on the creek, some of the trees being ten inches in diameter. I picked up a willow stick four feet long, something longer than a walking stick, to show the children the clear cut marks of the beaver teeth. It was thrown aside and after a month or two it was sprouted, and was stuck in the ground near the old well. In a few years it grew to be a tree of large proportions, measuring five feet in circumference around the butt. It was

to be seen in 1890 at Linnwood Farm. The beaver is not apt to cut down very large trees or try to dam very large streams. However, a wonderful story is told of their cutting down a cottonwood tree on the banks of the Doyer, on the Longman farm, the same being about twenty inches in diameter, and it fell right across the deep river, and was used by neighbors as a foot-bridge for some time, it being three or four miles up or down the stream to a bridge. It was supposed the beavers intended to try and dam the Boyer, but found the water too deep."

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY, TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATION.

Of what is termed the pre-historic race that once inhabited this portion of the world, there is but little known. The only history of this extinct race is the mounds and the contents of the same. These mounds are scattered here and there in this and other states, a goodly number having been discovered and examined as near this as Cherokee county, Iowa. Whether these "Mound Builders" were a different race from the North American Indian or not is still an unsettled question and probably can never be definitely known, but the preponderance of evidence goes to show that they originated in Asia. One seemingly good explanation is that this settlement from the Orient came about either by ship-wrecked sailors or by the true immigration from Asia, crossing at Behring strait. There is every evidence that tends to show that the Mound Builders were well up in art and science, as then understood in the world, and that copper was mined and worked in a fashion now unknown to the most skilled artisan. They made implements of war and had elaborate houses, practiced domestic economy and were probably the ancestors of the North American Indian.

For more than one hundred years after the navigators, Marquette and Joliet, trod the sod of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or even attempted; not even a trading post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land" (as its name, Iowa, really signifies), to the Sac's and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, these two tribes, with the Iowas, possessed the entire domain now within the state of Iowa. The Sac's and Foxes occupied also most of the present state of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sac's were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa, and one at the head of the Des Moines rapids, near the present town of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river, back of the Dubuque lead mines, and one on Turkey river. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county,

where lowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of the state and southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who always disputed possessions of their rivals in savage and bloody warfare, but finally a boundary line was established between them by the government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie DuChien, in 1825. This, however, became the source of an increased number of quarrels between the tribes, as each trespassed or was thought to trespass on the rights of the other side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the government created a forty mile strip of neutral grounds between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the United States acquired Louisiana from foreign powers, measures were adopted for the exploration of the new territory, having in consideration the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was then possessed and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations. This was accordingly accomplished. But before the country could be opened up for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian titles should be extinguished and that people removed. When the government assumed control of the country by the purchase of the Louisiana territory, nearly all Iowa was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising, daring and intelligent Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes, by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the river Mississippi, in consideration of \$2,334 worth of goods then delivered and an annuity of a thousand dollars to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority and therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort on Iowa soil was that built at Fort Madison. A short time before a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indian tribes. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were doing and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk, therefore, led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied himself with the British, partly because they were dazzled by specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("Watchful Fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, they being disposed to stand by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were, therefore, divided into the "war" and "peace" factions. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that he was introduced to Keokuk: then in the village, as the war chief of the braves. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria. In person, Keokuk was tall and of stately bearing, and in speech he was a genuine, though uneducated, orator. He never mastered the English language, hence his biographers have never been able to do his character justice. He was a friend of the United States government, and ever tried to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, and Black Hawk himself signed it, but he afterward held that he was deceived and that the treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk War" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of old Black Hawk and the final repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the Mississippi river. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this state, and was buried there, but his remains were afterward placed in a museum of the historical society at Iowa City, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the state of Iowa, fifteen treaties have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi river on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs a treaty of similar nature and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing to not join their brethren, who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the

latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri, while that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, creating a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when the line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with the several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the state. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, etc., for them. Also, in that year, the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made of about six million acres, also along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of Iowa to the mouth of the Iowa river. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory comprising one million and two hundred and fifty thousand acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all the lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi river.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

In 1834 this state was incorporated into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the Ordinance of 1787; and two years later it became a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years later still it became the "Territory of Iowa." It had sixteen counties and a population of twenty-three thousand. The first legislature was held at Belmont, Wisconsin, in October, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November, 1837; and the third also at the last name place in 1838.

Early in 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate territorial organization, which was granted June 12 of that year. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first governor of the newly created territory. About this time there occurred what is known as the

STATE LINE WAR.

This was a difficulty between the territories of Missouri and Iowa over where the line between the two should be established. The strip in question was from eight to ten miles in width nearly across the domain between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Both territories claimed this valuable strip of land. Missouri officers attempted to collect taxes within this disputed

territory, and were at once arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective governors called out the militia preparing for bloodshed. About twelve hundred Iowa men enlisted, and five hundred were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend their territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the supreme court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary line question. This proposition was declined, but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had asserted "the truth in history," and she knew where the Rapids of the Des Moines river were located (this being the point from which the boundary line west was to take its place of beginning). This ended the matter of the Iowa-Missouri war. Many years later, Judge C. C. Nourse stated that if "Missourians did not know where the Rapids of the river were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of the history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people."

IOWA MADE A STATE.

In 1844 the population of Iowa territory had reached a sufficient number to justify its being organized into a state, and the territorial Legislature passed an act February 12th, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a state constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be held together for that purpose. The people voted on this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and finished their work November 1. Hon. Shepherd Lefler, the president of the convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of the proposed constitution, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any changes that might be made by congress, to the people of the territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township elections of April, 1845.

The constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the state very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

On May 1, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the eighteenth of the same month and year another constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new constitution was approved by congress and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign state in the American Union, December 28, 1846.

The act of Congress that admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section in every township of land in the state, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the state, she gave to the state five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the state. Thus provided for, as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the constitutional convention were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the state. The commonwealth was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the state's indebtedness to one hundred thousand dollars. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the state for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the date of the state's organization its population was 116,651, as appears from the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the state, and the settlements were rapidly pushing on toward the Missouri river.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen senators and forty representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the state had been admitted to the Union.

INITIATING LEGISLATION.

The most important business transacted was the passage of the bill authorizing a loan of fifty thousand dollars for means to run the state government and pay the expenses of the constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose the United States senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats one majority in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the state.

The first session also was obliged to handle the question of the relocation of the state capital. The western boundary of the state, as now determined, left Iowa City too far to the eastern portion of the state. This was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent, the location of the state university, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary tactics. It was almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the state as a healthy and eligible site would permit; to select five sections of land, donated by Congress to survey and plat into town lots, not exceeding one section of land so selected, etc. Soon after, by an "Act to locate and establish a State University" approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the university, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the state officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their final operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, later known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe (the place named for the new State capital, in Jasper county) was under water, and how much was burned."

This report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of justice for Iowa.

By an act approved January 15, 1840, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by the purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government in Iowa at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the buildings by the state university. The question of a permanent seat of government was not yet settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering to its third reading.

At the next session, that of 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Des Moines, and on the first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and, January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raceoon fork of the Des Moines river, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act. The land was donated to the state by citizens or property holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens created a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the state at a nominal rent.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY.

The passage by Congress of the act authorizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provisions it contained abrogated that portion of the Missouri Bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, was the beginning of a political revolution in the northern states, and in none was it more marked than in the state of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

UNDER A SECOND CONSTITUTION.

In January, 1857, another constitutional convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the second constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical results of this prohibition was to flood the state with every species of "wild-cat" money.

The new constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the state debt was enlarged

to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties was limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

October 9, 1837, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the state of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects, the safe of the state treasurer, loaded on two bob-sleds and drawn by ten yokes of oxen, was deposited in the new capitol. It should be added in this connection that during the passage over the hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of Iowa.

Nearly all of the actors in that great pioneer drama of state capital removal, as well as the delegates to the first and second constitutional conventions, have long since passed from earth's shining circle, and their places have been filled by another set of men and law-makers.

LEWIS AND CLARK, EXPLORERS, HERE.

It has not been known, until recent research, that Lewis and Clark, the great northwestern explorers sent out by the United States government, in 1803, visited one portion of Harrison county in 1804—one hundred and ten years ago. Such is the historic fact. We prove this by quoting from "Episodes in the Early History of the Western Iowa Country," published in 1913, by authority of the Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City, which has the following concerning that famous expedition and its bearing on Harrison and adjoining counties—Pottawattamie and Monona:

"Beginning with the year 1803 the United States government seriously turned its attention to the West by fitting out an expedition under Lewis and Clark to explore the new trans-Mississippi purchase. Starting from St. Louis in that memorable year in two pirogues and a keel-boat fifty-five feet long, equipped with a large square sail and twenty-two oars, the party of forty-five men slowly journeyed northwestward up the muddy Missouri. At one place they met five pirogues loaded with furs and peltries from the Sioux country.

stopped the little trading fleet, and engaged an old Frenchman, Dorion, to act as Indian interpreter.

"What is now western Iowa came under the observation of the exploring party from July 18 to August 21, 1804, and of the twenty-one camping places selected during that time, eleven were upon the Iowa shore. On the 22d of July they pitched their camp at a point somewhere near the present boundary between Mills and Pottawattamie counties. Here the leaders intended to send to the neighboring tribes to tell them of the recent change of government and the wish of the United States to cultivate their friendship. Here upon Iowa soil Lewis and Clark remained five days; provisions were dried, new oars made, and despatches and maps prepared for the President. The men also hunted and fished, crossed the river to search for the Otoes and the Pawnees, and returned without success.

"On July 28, 1804, the party disembarked just north of the mouth of Indian creek (now called Pigeon creek), some eight or ten miles north of the present city of Council Bluffs, 'at the spot where the "Ayuway" Indians formerly lived, before emigrating to the Des Moines river.' A few days later Lewis and Clark held a council with the Otoes on the west side of the Missouri river and called the place 'Council Bluffs.'

"Lewis and Clark reported that the tribes west of the Missouri river traded with the merchants of St. Louis, and were on friendly terms with the Indians east of the river: the 'Ayouways' and the 'Saukees and Foxes,' all of whom laid claim to the western Iowa country. The former were said to be a 'turbulent race, frequently abuse their traders, and commit depredations on those ascending and descending the Missouri; their trade can't be expected to increase much.' They were reported to have one village of possibly eight hundred souls, including two hundred warriors, forty leagues up the river Des Moines, on the southeast side. They traded with Mr. Crawford, and other merchants from Michilimackinac, at their village and hunting camps, and supplied deer skins principally, also skins of black bear, beaver, otter, grey fox, raccoon, muskrat and mink. It was asserted that with encouragement they might be induced to furnish elk and deer's tallow and bear's oil.

"Lewis and Clark also ordered their men to pitch camp just below Soldier river (Harrison county), and a few miles above the Little Sioux river (Monona county): Here the interpreter told all he knew about the river's sources, also of the Des Moines river. On the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of August the party again tarried in what later became Monona county. Then, at noon on August 20th, the party put to shore just below the site of Sioux City. 'Here we had the misfortune to lose one of our sergeants, Charles

Floyd. Died of bilious colic. Buried on top of bluff with the honors due to brave soldiers; the place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the date of his death was inscribed. We called this place Floyd, also a small river about thirty yards wide, where we camped."

[Note: It should be stated in this connection that the citizens of Sioux City, aided by a state appropriation, about twenty years ago, erected a fine, costly monument on the site of Sergeant Floyd's grave, and it may now be seen at the right hand as one goes by rail from Missouri Valley to Sioux City.]

CAMPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK.

This expeditionary party had for their camping places within Harrison county, as now known, the following locations, as shown by records in the hands of Mr. Wattles, civil engineer at Missouri Valley, and who obtained the same from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., a few years since, the same being certified by the government:

August 4, 1804, they camped, and made journal entries on the section line between what is now 29 and 30, of township 78, range 45.

August 5, 1804, they selected a camping place in section 29, township 79, range 45.

August 6, 1804, they camped in section 9, township 80, range 45. These camping places are better described to the reader by stating that they were in civil townships, Cincinnati, Clay and Morgan townships. This was mostly a river expedition, hence the party did not get far back from the banks of the Missouri river. It may be of interest to know that in 1804 the main channel of the Missouri river was exactly where the village of River Sioux now stands. The river is now a mile to the west.

In 1811 Breckenridge and his trading party passed "Floyd's Bluff" and made the following sentimental entry in their journal:

"The grave occupies a beautiful rising ground, now covered with grass and wild flowers. The pretty little river, which bears his name, is neatly fringed with willow and shrubbery. Involuntary tribute was paid the spot, by the feeling even of the most thoughtless, as we passed by. It is several year since he was buried here; no one has disturbed the cross which marks the grave; even the Indians who pass, venerate the place, and often leave a present or offering near it. Brave, adventurous youth! thou art not forgotten—for although thy bones are deposited far from thy native home, in the desert waste, yet the eternal silence of the plain shall mourn thee, and memory will dwell upon thy grave!"

Another journal account of the coming and going of white men in the vicinity of Harrison county reads as follows:

"On Sunday, the 2d of July, 1820, five army officers, including Captain Stephen W. Kearny, fifteen soldiers, four servants, an Indian guide with his wife and pappoose, and eight mules and seven horses, were ferried from 'Council Bluffs' across the Missouri to mouth of the Boyer and landed on Iowa soil. They were dispatched as a government expedition to discover a practicable route for the passage of United States troops between Camp Missouri and Camp Cold Water (later called Fort St. Anthony, on the St. Peter river, Minnesota). After traveling northward about thirty miles they celebrated the Fourth of July 'to the extent of our means: an extra gill of whisky was issued to each man and we made our dinner on pork and biscuit and drank to the memory of our forefathers in a mint julep.' Following the course of the Boyer and Little Sioux rivers, then east and northeast to Lake Pepin, and then northwest, the party arrived at the northern post, where Captain Kearny declared the officers 'were a little astonished at the sight of us, we having been the first whites that ever crossed at such a distance from the Missouri to the Mississippi river.' For various reasons Captain Kearny reported that the circuitous route was impracticable and almost impassable throughout the entire year for more than very small military forces, and hence troops seem never again to have traversed this particular region."

INDIAN TRAILS.

From 1848 to 1855, there were well marked trails of the Indian tribes in this county. The first of these trails which will be noted was the one following up the divide near the old traveled road from Harris Grove to Crescent City. This, in the center of Harris Grove, was intersected by one which followed the divide, reaching down to the farm of Joe Hills at the brow of the bluffs on the Missouri bottoms, on the north line of Pottawattamie county. This trail followed up Harris creek on the east bank, crossing the creek named about three quarters of a mile east of Reeder's Mill, thence in a northwesterly direction to Elk Grove; then a little north of east to Six Mile Grove, crossing Six Mile creek a little west of the farm later owned by Jason Hunt; thence on a little grove, once called Braden's Grove; then to Twelve Mile Grove, crossing the farm of Matthew Hall, as well as that of old Mr. Mefford; thence crossing the Picayune creek, near or at the farm of Samuel De Cou. From the rising of the divide at this point, the trail parted into three directions, one to Big Tree Grove, one

to Coon Grove and the other direct to Galiand's Grove, in Shelby county. Near the correction line in Harris Grove, the trail last mentioned, branched off to the east and ran direct, by the divides as nearly as could be had, to the nearest point on the Nishnabotna, in Shelby county. Another trail followed up the brow of the bluffs, from Joe Hills', crossing the Boyer river at a point where Missouri Valley is now situated, then known as McIntosh's Point, and there rising the bluffs to the high divide, followed on to Spencer's Grove, thence in a northwesterly direction, touching Reel's Grove, near where present Logan stands; thence along the divide in a northeasterly direction to Bigler's Grove, and from that point in the last named direction to Weimer's Grove (then called Dunham's Grove), on the north line of the county, and from there on toward Boyer Lake, the head of the Boyer river.

An old trail came into the bluffs, just to the west of Henry Garner's in Raglan township, followed down the edge of the bluffs along the bottoms until it reached the old pioneer farm of Ira Perjue, a half mile northwest of old Calhoun, at which point it raised the back-bone, passed within fifty feet of the collection of mounds, numbering six in all. From here the Indian trail went north, through Magnolia Grove, Spink's Grove, thence northeast on the divide, west of Elk creek, and east of Allen until the north line of the county was reached and passed. Another trail branched from the main trail, which came from the Missouri river, and rising the back-bone of the bluffs, struck Raglan Grove; thence on through the grove named nearly north, crossing Steer creek near the farm later known as the S. E. Streeter place, and from there to Coffman's Grove, and from this place up the divide on the east side of the Soldier river to the north line of the county. It also had convenient runways across the trails proper, up the Boyer and to other trails already mentioned.

Be not deceived, reader, as to the beauty and well-formed highway you may have had in mind when reading accounts of "trails." Remember these trails were no "Lincoln Highway" of the twentieth century, but simply indentures made in the surface of the soil, by the tramping of the ponies' feet and the scratchings occasioned by the tepee-poles which were dragged by the ponies, one end of the poles being lashed to the back of the pony and the other end dragging on the ground. At many places in Harrison county, farmers have, while plowing, unearthed skeletons of another race of people. George Hardy, in 1854, found a skeleton of one of these people on a promontory along Allen creek, near Magnolia. Porter Streeter, of Raglan township, about 1886, plowed from one of his grain

fields, a skull bone, which was kicked around his door-yard by the children for months. Within twenty years prior to 1890, there were not less than eighty such skulls plowed or dug up from Harrison county soil.

When the Indians moved from place to place, the papposes were stuck into baskets and these baskets were tied together and thrown across some pony, and astride the same pony the old "buck" Indian, or father, rode as peacefully as though he were the Czar of Russia, while the old squaw mother trudged along on foot, sad and silent, expecting no better treatment from her lord. The camp equipage was transported by being strapped to the backs of ponies, or by being thrown into a sort of receptacle constructed by tying a buffalo robe or blanket to two tent or tepee poles; these were fastened at one end to the back of the pony, and the other ends left to drag on the ground. The blanket or robe being fastened to the tent poles nearly equi-distant from the respective ends, so that the seat, or sack, formed by the spreading of the poles constituted the seat, or boot, for the camp equipage, or the sick of the company, as the case demanded.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONIER SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY AND FIRST EVENTS.

To establish the fact as to who was the first settler in a given county, in any state, is not always an easy task, and especially is this true in a county like Harrison, where the Mormon people made the first settlements, after they had been driven from Illinois and Missouri, between 1844 and 1847. Many of such families remained in Harrison county, before it was really organized and known as a county, and after a few years moved on to other locations, some going on with the Mormons to the "promised land" in Utah, while thousands of them remained in southwestern Iowa and became prime movers, and among the best citizens in laying solid the foundation stones of this and adjoining counties. Very likely the first deaths, births, and marriages here were among these people, but without any form of county government, they left no record of such facts in the history they made. But from all that seems good evidence, it has been established years ago, in the minds of both the Latter-Day Saints and the "Gentiles," that the facts surrounding Harrison county's first settlement were about as follows:

It should be stated, at the outset, that there may have been a first man to locate and that he may have not been the first man to remain a permanent settler—this is true in most counties in Iowa. But that our people know who was the first person to become a permanent resident is beyond doubt. Such person was Daniel Brown, who with his family, first settled this county in the autumn of 1846 and March, 1847. Mr. Brown was with the exodus of Mormon people who stopped at Florence, or "Winter Quarters," just north of the present site of the city of Omaha, in the fall of 1846. He had trouble with President Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon church at that date, as did thousands of others of the Mormon religious faith. He soon left that branch of the church and made hunting and exploring trips over the country, including trips over Harrison county, and finally found a suitable place in which to build a home for himself and family. The spot chosen was where the village of Calhoun was later situated. It was in January, 1847, that Brown made his second trip to this county and built a log cabin and split some rails with which to fence

his land. During March, 1847, his daughter, Mrs. Hammond, was taken ill at Florence, Nebraska, where the family still remained, and on this account he went back to that place, where the daughter died in March. In April of that spring (and early in the month it is claimed by his daughters), he brought his family to Calhoun, the spot selected for his new home. There seems no good evidence that there had up to this date ever been any settlement effected within this county, and certainly there were none that remained long enough to make improvements, or really be entitled to the honor of being styled "first settlers." A few weeks later, Mr. Brown went to Missouri, leaving the family at Calhoun. He remained down there until after harvest, then returned to the family in Harrison county. On July 10, 1847—the year of Brown's settlement—came Uriah Hawkins and family, who located in section 20, of what is now Cass township, and there the family remained and were still on the same spot in the nineties. The head of the household died in September, 1867.

The next settlement in the county was made by the following persons: Barney brothers, in the fall of 1847, located in Cass township. They remained but a few years and sold out and removed to other parts.

John Reynolds and family came in 1848, and finally located in Boyer township, but lived in a rude pole shanty, or cabin, at the west side of Bigler's Grove, in Magnolia township, one winter, residing in St. John township from 1848 to 1852.

John Harris settled in 1848 at the beautiful grove still bearing his name; Amos S. Chase also came the same year and wintered in 1848-49, in Clay township, feeding his stock in the rush beds, near the Missouri river. Silas W. Condit came that year also.

In 1849 the settlement was increased by the advent of Orville M. Allen and Alonzo Hunt. There were all Mormon believers, except possibly the last named. Reynolds, Chase, Condit and Allen became permanent residents of the county.

The first land purchased from the United States government was that sold to Daniel Brown, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, at the Council Bluffs land office, in December, 1852. This was the eighty-acre tract upon which Brown later platted the village of Calhoun, and where he attempted to have the county seat located, but failed.

By townships, it may be stated that the settlements were effected as follows:

Magnolia township was first settled by George Blackman in section 29, in 1850. Mr. Blackman came to the township the year before, and selected

his lands. He claimed a half section of land. He was a native of Canada, born April, 1828, and in 1843 his parents moved to Missouri, but owing to the feelings against the Mormons they went to Nauvoo, Illinois, and in 1849 came to Council Bluffs. Here he remained with his parents until 1849, when he commenced working on his own account, and came to Harrison county. He married, in Pottawattamie county, Miss Harriet Staley, on June 11, 1850, and the issue by such union was: Stephen, Charles, Helena, John, Juliet, George, Hattie, Harry and Laura. The entire family were of the Mormon faith, except Stephen and Harry.

In Jefferson township, the first to settle was Jason Z. Hunt, who left the State of New York in the spring of 1850, landing in this county that year in the month of May. He located in section 13, of Jefferson township, remained ten years and moved to section 12, where he erected the second brick house in Harrison county. He owned almost three hundred acres of excellent land. He was a brother-in-law of Stephen King, and died in September, 1891. Mr. Hunt was born in Saratoga county, New York, February 20, 1822, and was the son of Walter and Susan (Deming) Hunt. The grandfather, Capt. Ziba Hunt, was born in Connecticut, January 4, 1746, and died September 10, 1820, at North Hampton, New York. His wife was Joanna Blount, whom he married in early life, and reared a family of thirteen children.

Walter Hunt, father of Jason Ziba Hunt, was born September 24, 1782, at Stephentown, New York, and married Susanna Deming, December 5, 1802, and died at Edinburg, New York, March 23, 1863, his wife dying at the same place in the month of October, 1872. They reared a family of ten children, Amos, Joanna, Isaac, Betsy, Sallie, George Washington, William W., Jason Ziba, Amanda M. and Alonzo R.

HAD SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ON ARRIVAL.

Jason Ziba Hunt and wife were the parents of six children: Camilla S., Livy M., Hattie M., Orville B., Mary E. and Hon. Charles W., now of Logan. Pioneer Hunt taught the Cass township school in 1852, the term being completed by Judge Stephen King. Mr. Hunt also taught two months at Kanessville (now Council Bluffs). He studied civil engineering in his young manhood, which was invaluable to him in the western country. In an interview in the nineties, he stated that in early times he had to walk to Council Bluffs three times—once to purchase an axe. Upon coming to this county he had but seventy-five cents, but made use of his energies in mak-

ing for himself a home in Harrison county and died a well-to-do man. In church matters, he was of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in politics he voted the Republican ticket.

Boyer township was first settled by Charles Smith, of section 29, either in 1849 or 1850. His aged father lived with him here. Charles died in 1869. The family was of the Mormon religious faith.

The next to settle in this township was Richard Musgrave and son, George. They located at Twelve Mile Grove, in section 25. The father died in the eighties. The son was the well-known newspaper man of Logan and other towns of the county. Politically the family were Democratic. The year of their settlement was 1851. The same year came John Jeffrey, who purchased a Mormon claim in section 18. He was Scotch, and saw many pioneer hardships. Another well-known settler in 1851 was Lorenzo D. Butler, a Mormon, who came from Council Bluffs, settling in Twelve Mile Grove, locating his claim in section 12, but later buying a claim in section 15. He built one of the first mills in the county. It is now known (though not operated on account of the big chodge ditch) as the Woodbine Flouring Mill. He opened a general store in 1855. As a Mormon missionary he went to England. He died in 1884, and his widow, who named the town of Woodbine from her birthplace in England, survived until the spring of 1914, when she was almost ninety years of age and universally beloved.

In 1852, Thomas Thompson settled at Bigler's Grove. See township history for further settlers of Boyer township.

Little Sioux township was first settled by Silas W. Condit, now deceased, who came in 1848. He was among the great body of Mormons who came as far west as Council Bluffs, and there left the Mormon church on account of the teaching of President Young relative to polygamy. His settlement was the first on the Little Sioux river in Harrison county. Mr. Condit was by birth a New Jerseyite. By trade he was a shoemaker and worked at it in Ohio, where he united with the Mormon church. He followed this body on to Council Bluffs and while surveying lots, at old Trader's Point, it is believed that the Mormons murdered Amos, his brother, who was connected with the survey, as they believed the lines encroached on their rights. Mr. Condit thought the elders had something to do with allowing the murderer to escape. For this, and other reasons, he left the church and came to Harrison county. Subsequently, he platted the town of Little Sioux. His nearest neighbor was Daniel Brown. His first house was a log structure with a bark roof. He established a ferry boat over the waters of the Little Sioux.

Morgan township had for its first settler Mr. Ormder and family, who located in 1854, remained a short time and went on to Kansas. In 1856 a large number of people came in to this township from Ohio, among them being Captain John Noyes, John Hendrickson, Eli Coon and David Gamet—see township history for more on this settlement.

David Gamet settled near Magnolia in 1853, and in 1857 moved to section 35, Morgan township. In 1892 he owned over eight hundred acres of choice Harrison county land, and was in mercantile business at Mondamin.

EARLY INVASION OF CASS TOWNSHIP.

Cass township was first invaded by a settler in the person of Uriah Hawkins, who landed in this township, with his wife and five children, July 10, 1847—the second settler in Harrison county—Daniel Brown being the first. He claimed land in section 20, and remained there until his death in September, 1869. Of this the second actual settler in the county it should be recorded that he was born in New York state, September 27, 1800. He accompanied his aged father to Jackson county, Iowa, in 1846, and there the father died. Uriah Hawkins had come to Iowa in 1835, while it was yet a territory. When he came to Harrison county in 1847, he took a “squatter’s” claim of a quarter section, but later paid the government price of \$1.25 per acre, and had his land patented to him. He had but little property upon coming here. This included two yoke of oxen, four cows, which he yoked up as oxen, a yearling heifer, a wagon and a scanty amount of household goods. He finally succeeded, and died in good financial circumstances. He lived a faithful member of the Latter-Day Saints church for thirty-eight years. His only son, Edward Hawkins, was born in Jackson county, this state, in 1841, and accompanied his father to Harrison county.

The first pioneer to locate in Clay township was Amos S. Chase, who came in the fall of 1848, to the mouth of the Soldier river. He had a large drove of cattle which he herded on the rush beds during the winter. But as the spring floods of the Missouri drove him out, he concluded to locate in Little Sioux township, which he did. His claim was taken by Seth Chase, known as “Spanky,” who came in about 1853. The next to settle in this township were Job Ross, T. A. Dennis, John Sharpack and George Burcham. Dr. Libbius T. Coon was also a very early settler. He compounded and sold what he styled “hog-bay” for ague. In the sixties he sold his place to Doctor Patton and moved to Utah.

In Union township, no white man had disturbed the solitary wilds of this portion of Harrison county previous to 1849, when Thomas Dobson and Riley Hough came in. Hough located at the point of the grove where Unionburg later existed. The next settler to these two was Samuel Wood, familiarly known as "Uncle Sammy," who arrived in 1850, in the month of November, and selected lands in section 23, where he ever afterward resided and finally died. He was a Latter-Day Saint and came to the county with only five dollars, but with the passage of years he owned a good amount of valuable land in the township. This grand old character used to relate many exciting and hard-to-bear tasks, in his first ten years in this county. It required twenty-five cents to get a letter out of the post-office from all points out of Iowa and fifteen cents within the state. "Due 25 cents" invariably appeared upon the face of all letters received. And even the fifteen cents was not always easily obtainable. Mr. Wood related that he gathered sod corn growing over in Missouri for one-tenth of the crop, in order to procure seed corn to plant his first crop in this township. Eight acres were planted from such seed and in the harvest time he rejoiced exceedingly at gathering fifty bushels of fine corn.

Of Mr. Wood let it be said that he was born in 1816, in Ohio, and at the age of manhood went to clerking in a general store in Kingstown, Missouri. In 1846 he came to Kanesville (Council Bluffs), with two yoke of cattle, or rather a yoke of oxen and one of cows, which in those days were frequently pressed into the service of teaming. He had taken up the trade of a wagon repairer and conducted a shop at Council Bluffs, or near that point. In 1848 his house and most all of his furniture was burned. He erected a log house and remained there till 1850 as above noted. The first school in Union township, this county, was in a log cabin owned by Mr. Wood. He saw a train of cars the first time at Marshalltown, Iowa, and was frightened at the shrill whistle. He purchased the first cook-stove and kerosene lamp he ever saw. In 1838 he was at the massacre at Hahn's Mills, where the Mormons were massacred and seventeen were thrown into an old well and covered up, he narrowly escaping with his life. Really, the occasion of his coming west was the disturbance at Nauvoo, Illinois. The name "Uncle Sammy Wood" will ever have a place in Harrison county annals.

In Allen township the first to settle was David Inlay, who settled on section 34 in 1856. His son-in-law, Samuel Spinks, settled at the same time on the same section. Inlay died during the Civil War and Spinks survived until 1885. There was not much settlement in this township

until about 1870 and later. See township history of this township for more on the list of pioneers.

Lincoln township was first settled by Henry Hushaw, who later settled at Woodbine. He came to the township in the autumn of 1855, locating on section 36. Later in life Mr. Hushaw went totally blind some years before his death. Members of the family still reside in various parts of this county and elsewhere in Iowa.

Raglan township was first settled by Orvil M. Allen, who came in from Pottawattamie county, Iowa, taking a claim in 1840, and returned to the county named and there remained until the following spring. This claim was located near the village of Magnolia, on Allen creek (named for him). He remained until 1851, then went to Salt Lake.

LEFT CIVILIZATION FOR FAR WEST.

La Grange township had for its first permanent settler John Harris, one of the Mormon band, and from him was named "Harris Grove," now so well known. His location was section 12, and later passed into the hands of J. D. McKinney. In western Iowa in 1848 the country was but little known, and usually considered worthless. The Latter-Day Saints, then being in difficulty in Illinois and Missouri, left the bounds of civilization, seeking homes in the "Far West." Under the leadership of various persons they became scattered and confused, both in religion and destination. Most of this sect stopped in western Iowa, and it was this band, which had been driven from other states, that made the first settlements in Lagrange township. They denounced Brigham Young (leader of the Mormon church) as a false leader and styled him the "man-devil." Many who first halted in this township, sojourned but a short time, hence their names can not be given, but Mr. Harris became the first actual, permanent settler. At Harris Grove, there were about one hundred and thirty persons stopped for a time, some longer than others. From out this colony only the names of the following can now be recalled by old settlers: Harris, Wiemer, Austin, Powell, Noyes, Sufelt, Twitchell, Hodges, Comfort, Meham, Thornton, and Milesell. These all built cabins and remained until the spring of 1852 and then went on to the promised land in far away Utah. (See township history.)

St. John township was first settled by John Reynolds and family, William Smith, Sr., Adam Stevens, George Lawrence and the Mongrum families, all making settlement in "Tennessee Hollow."

Dr. Robert McGavren settled here in 1856—that is he settled just over the line in Pottawattamie county, but was always associated in the affairs of Harrison county. He moved to the little hamlet of St. John in October, 1858, and practiced medicine until the starting of Missouri Valley, when he removed to that town, and there spent the remainder of his days. He improved the farm later owned by William Dakan. Doctor McGavren had varied and trying experiences in this county in the fifties. He was not of the Mormon faith and was only called upon as a physician and surgeon when necessity really demanded his services. He saw the winter coming on, and without means, bethought himself and packed his medicine chest and bled away to Gentry county, Missouri, where he hung out his shingle and soon had a fine practice. After a few weeks he had an opportunity of selling out his practice for two hundred and twelve dollars and took advantage of it, and returned to his family in St. John. He was absent six weeks. He was engaged in December, 1856, to teach the school in "Tennessee Hollow." It was held in what was styled the "Mormon Tabernacle," and he received his pay in all sorts of commodities, one pair paying in rails, another in a churn and tub, while others brought him beef, and in one case he took two bushels of turnips—seldom ever seeing any cash. After mingling with the Mormons as teacher and neighbor for some time, he won himself into their good graces and had an excellent medical practice from 1852 up to 1870. The good doctor was a staunch Democrat; a "bright" Free Mason, and his family were an ornament to society and an honor to their father and mother. He was financially very successful and died leaving a handsome estate.

Harrison township had for its first settlers, James Welch, Henry Olmstead and Ethel P. Brown, who came in the latter part of 1856, and fore part of 1857. Welch came from Indiana, locating in the northwest quarter of section 33, where he commenced improving, but in the spring of 1857 he moved to Crawford county, selling out to G. C. Roberts. Brown settled in section 13; served in the Union army in Civil War days in Company C, Twenty-Ninth Iowa Infantry. He sold and moved to Shelby county, Iowa.

Douglas township was first settled by a Mormon named Pierce, who arrived either in 1851 or 1852. He sold a quarter section claim to Thomas Binnell, and he to Mathew Hall in 1853. It was in section 30, and at Twelve Mile Grove. Hall improved the land and remained there until his removal to Woodbine in 1881. Thomas Wild came in 1851; William

G. Mefford settled in section 29 in 1853, and many more, an account of whom is given in the history of this township.

Washington township had for its original settler Hugh Walker, who arrived in this township in 1849, settling in the beautiful grove that now bears his name. In 1853 came Isaac M. Atkins. He rented land near the Little Sioux until 1854. He finally located in section 17 of this township.

In Taylor township, Robert Hall effected the pioneer settlement in 1853, locating in section 1. The following year came J. C. Willis, and S. J. Oaks. So plenty were deer that Willis related that he counted forty-five at one time, and wild turkeys by the untold thousands. See township account for further information regarding the early settlement of Taylor township.

"GOD BLESS THE PIONEERS."

"We love best the man who dares to do—
The moral hero stalwart thro and thro,
Who treads the untried path, evades the rut;
Who braves the virgin forest, builds a hut,
Removes the tares encumbering the soil,
And founds empires based on thought and toil."

FIRST EVENTS IN THE COUNTY.

Under this heading is given a record, in brief, of many of the first and more important historic events that have transpired within Harrison county, and may be relied upon as being fairly correct, coming as they have from men and women, and present-day records, which were made in the forties, fifties and sixties, by the pioneers themselves:

The first actual settler to remain and become a citizen of the county was Daniel Brown, who located where he later platted Calhoun. This was during the autumn of 1846, and the spring of 1847. Hence it may be said that the county had a settler a few weeks prior to the state being admitted into the Union, which date was December 28, 1846. Then pioneer Brown saw what is now known as Harrison county, while it was yet within "Iowa territory." The exact location on which he settled was in section 19, township 79, range 44.

The first land purchased in the county from the government was that bought at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre by Daniel Brown, at

the Council Bluffs land office, in December, 1852—six years after he made his first settlement in the county. It was the "eighty" where he platted the first town in the county—Calhoun, which entered the contest for the county seat, but did not succeed.

The first birth in the county was Daniel Brown's son Jerome, born October, 1848.

The first death was that of a Mormon's child, at Harris Grove, in the winter of 1848-49.

The first marriage of a couple, where either party to the union resided within Harrison county, was that of William Brown to a lady of Pottawattamie county, in 1849. At about that date Alonzo Hunt married a lady who resided in Union township.

The first marriage license here was issued to John Jones and Elizabeth Outhouse, June 9, 1853, by County Judge Stephen King. August 16, that same year, the same judge married Samuel McGavren and Mary Harden.

The first female child born within the county, as far as any knowledge can be had, was Amy Amplin Chase, daughter of Amos S. Chase, by his wife, Sarah Chase. The date of her birth was October 30, 1850.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first term of school (private subscription) was taught in the winter of 1849-50, in a log building, made for that purpose, on the bluff overlooking the old village plat of Calhoun, the first town of the county. Ten scholars were usually in attendance. The Browns and Allens furnished most of the pupils. Mrs. James Cummings, wife of a Mormon missionary, who at the time was in England, was the teacher.

Dr. Robert McGavren taught in the winter of 1850-51, on section 35, in "Tennessee Hollow."

Judge Stephen King taught in Cass township in 1852-53, in an old forsaken Mormon cabin, at Six Mile Grove.

James McCurley taught in an old Mormon cabin, on section 6, of Union township, in the winter of 1851-52.

The first district school was taught at Elk Grove, in the autumn of 1853, by Miss Silva Harris, who became the wife of B. F. LaPorte, of Logan.

The first district school building in the county, was erected by John Thompson, in 1853. It stood near the residence of C. I. Cutler in Mag-

nolia township. Hon. T. B. Neeley taught the first school in that building. It was a hewed-log structure. What little lumber it contained was drawn from Reel's mill on the pigeon, over in Pottawattamie county, by ox teams.

The earliest religious services (aside possibly from Mormon meetings) were by the Methodist Episcopal people, under the faithful leadership of Reverend Tarkington, in 1851-52, at Harris Grove. The Reeder families were members of this pioneer church or class.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Harrison county was held at Harris Grove in 1852. Not a single United States flag did they have, but they were full of the true spirit of patriotism. Judge Stephen King and L. D. Butler made the speeches.

The first county fair was held in 1858, at Magnolia, and one of the attractions was a foot race between Judge Stephen King and Phineas Cadwell, which race created much amusement--the former being very tall, while the latter was rather under height.

The first attorney in Harrison county to practice law was "Dick" Humphrey, who, it is related, commenced as soon as there was anyone to practice on! The date was 1853.

The first physician in the county was "Bog Hay" Doctor Libbens Coons. The first regular physician, aside from this man, was Dr. Robert McGavren, who resided in Pottawattamie county until 1858, near the Harrison county line, at old St. Johns.

The first banking concern in the county was that of William Pelan & P. D. Mickel, established in March, 1869, at Missouri Valley.

The first grain shipping point in Harrison county was Woodbine, in 1867.

The first postoffice in the county was established at Magnolia, in 1853, with P. G. Cooper as postmaster.

The first newspaper in the county was the *Harrison County Flag*, which was established at Calhoun in 1848, by Hon. Isaac Parrish. After three issues it was removed to Magnolia, sold to Captain William Hill, and its name changed to *Magnolia Republican*.

The first orchard set in the county was the experiment of Asher Servis, in Cass township, who, in 1863, took the apple premiums at the county fair. These apple trees were set out just before the Civil War.

The first mill in Harrison county to do practical business was built in 1854, on the Willow, near Magnolia, by Judge Jonas Chaburn and Stephen Mahoney. It stood on section 34, and was run by the waters of

the Willow river. The mill of pioneer Allen, on a creek named for him, failed a few years before the above date for lack of sufficient water-power.

The first district court in this county was held in May, 1855, by Judge S. H. Riddle. The first case tried was that of William Kennedy vs. D. Pate. The total number of cases the first term was four, one of which was a criminal suit.

The first grand jury impaneled was as follows: Creed Saunders, James Garnett, John Conger, Chester Staley, H. Lockling, T. Meadows, P. R. Shupe, Thomas Sellers, S. A. Lyman, Solomon Barnett, John Deal, J. H. Holton, Silas Rice, D. E. Brainard. The last mentioned served as foreman.

The first person to be naturalized in this county was John Jeffray, and the second, Thomas Thompson.

The first train of cars through the county passed over the Chicago & Northwestern line in 1867.

The first citizen to enlist from this county in the Civil War was Henry Clay Harshbarger, who was the first county auditor, as well. He died some years since in Idaho, having spent many years at Woodbine.

The first assessment in the county was made by "Bill" (William) Cooper, acting as deputy treasurer and recorder for P. G. Cooper. He also collected taxes (of those who had the money to pay) at the time he made the assessment.

The first criminal case docketed in the county the State of Iowa vs. Aaron Earnest, charged with larceny. The case was tried by the first petit jury, which was composed of the following gentlemen: Isaac Ellison, Thomas B. Neeley, Jacob Mintun, George W. White, H. H. Lockling, James Hendrickson, George Thorpe, Warren White, Eli Coon, G. Feril, Andrew Allen and E. T. Hardin. They soon brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The first brick burned within Harrison county was in the kiln owned by Lorenzo Kellogg in 1857. From part of these brick he erected the first brick house in the county. It stood on section 27, township of Harrison, the same being built in 1857.

The first man initiated into the mysteries of the Free Masons was William Hefford, of Magnolia township. The date was April, 1858.

The first to be buried by Masonic rites was Hon. Isaac Parrish, on August 17, 1860. He also was the first to represent the Magnolia lodge in the grand lodge of Iowa.

THE LOG CABIN OF PIONEER DAYS.

In the Iowa state historical rooms, at Des Moines, may be seen a biography of that excellent Iowa citizen—United States Senator James Harlan, who died many years since— and in it is given a minute description of an old time Iowa log cabin, not unlike several erected, or “raised” by the pioneer settlers in Harrison county. Hence it is here given to the readers, some of whom, perhaps, never saw the like:

“The building of the cabin was watched with great interest by the boy James; and the very event seemed to have been impressed very firmly on his memory. He tells how his father cut down the great trees for the house-logs from the forest, hewed out the rafters, joists, and flooring puncheons. When the materials were all in readiness, the six neighbors assembled early in the morning, and by night the cabin was raised. Then my father for several days was busy in completing the details, filling the chinks between the logs, laying the floors, building the fire-place and constructing a rude stairway to the loft. The house was completed in about six or eight days from the date of their arrival, with no tools other than a common chopping axe, an auger, frow and hand-saw, and without a single nail, screw, or other metallic material of any description.”

This description is in accord with the building of a cabin of a settler who came to Jefferson county in 1845, and who had settled in the timber some distance from the Des Moines river. The site selected was in the timber, near a thicket of crab-apples, which were then in bloom. A few neighbors had heard of his arrival with two ox teams, wife and three children. The wagon was used for a sleeping place and a tarpaulin was stretched in a temporary way for the cooking stove and dining table. The neighbors in the vicinity made some calls and found the new comer getting out logs for the cabin, and hauling them to the spot, by the aid of his yokes of oxen. They said to him in the usual hearty manner: “When you have the material ready, send us word and we will come and help you raise the cabin.” Two days before the appointed time the eldest son was put on the old family horse and started off to notify the neighbors and the invitation was general rather than individual, and on the day appointed a dozen or more stalwart men assembled. The “raising of a cabin” in pioneer times in Iowa, was looked up more as a “frolic” than as a heavy piece of work; for it gave the pioneers an opportunity to show their feats of strength and endurance. Four experts were appointed to carry up the corners, which meant notching and beveling the ends

of the logs so they would fit snugly together. Eight men pushed up the logs on smooth skids to the workers on the building with many a "heave - ho - and up she goes." When the required number of logs were put up then came the putting up of the rafters and their supports, fastening by holes bored by different sized augers, and fastened with wooden pins. Not a nail, screw, or any fastening of iron was used in those early days. From a straight-grained white oak, cuts were made of suitable length with a cross cut saw, the clap-boards were riven with a frow and when placed on the roof held down by weight-poles, the exterior was finished and the interior, such as cutting out space for windows and fire-place and chimney occurred a little later; the most important of all things seemed to be "To have a roof over our heads!" The wives of these cabin raisers came to help in a culinary way and the best meal the neighborhood afforded, was cooked and eaten in the open air, spiced with many jokes and witicism, and was the heaven which crowned the day with happiness and homely joys that knit hearts together in a bond that death alone could break. Happy, helpful, primitive days. You old battered door with wooden latch and a "latch-string which always hung on the outside" as a mute invitation to come in, you have passed away; but you have taken with you many of the joys of pioneer lives. You can never make us quite forget pioneer joys.

EARLY POST ROADS AND ROUTES.

Smith's History of Harrison county, published in the eighties, speaks of the early mail routes and mail facilities, after this fashion:

The early mail facilities were luxuries which the pioneer settler did not anticipate, and no matter as to the anticipation, if anticipated, the bottom soon fell out of the anticipation on arriving and settling. From the date of the selecting of the first claim in this county, viz., in the spring of 1847 up to and until June, 1855, there was not a postoffice in the entire county. There were here at that date not less than one thousand population, and the nearest postoffice was at Kanessville, or, as now known, Council Bluffs; and this under a Democratic administration. From 1847 to 1855, the only means of obtaining letters from the far-off home in the East, or from the "Fatherland" was to patiently wait until the spirit moved some adventurous mind in the neighborhood to journey to Council Bluffs, and while there, if perchance he thought of it, call at the office and, having obtained the letters or newspapers, carry them to the person to whom

addressed in the crown of his hat. The only mail sack for eight years after the first settlement was the hat crown route which, during the days of cheap "non prohibition," never failed to be on time or make final connection.

During the month of June, 1855, the Western Stage Company put on a daily line of hacks between Council Bluffs and Sioux City, which event was hailed with more delight than was the puffing of the locomotive, as the railroad train swept grandly down the Boyer Valley in 1860, connecting Chicago via Clinton and Cedar Rapids, as well as Council Bluffs and Omaha. The government at the time of the establishment of the hack line, contracted with the stage company to supply the different places along the route with a daily mail. Upon the happening of the above there were only three post offices in the entire county, viz., Magnolia, Calhoun and Fontainebleau, the latter being the name of the office at the place later occupied by Col. Cochran as a farm, a little distance up the Little Sioux river, on the same side on which the village of the same name is now located.

This Western Stage Company, at this time, was more arbitrary and dignified than the railroads of the present day, and scarcely had they made a dozen trips by way of Magnolia until Brown, Meeches and divers other persons of Calhoun, subsidized the company and as the result Magnolia was "star-routed" and supplied by a side mail from her rival Calhoun, and subsequently furnished by a by-path from the old Oak station at the foot of the bluffs, at the point where Allen creek debauches into and is lost in the Missouri bottoms. This treatment of the people of Magnolia was accepted as an unpardonable insult, and to make up for this defect they went earnestly to work, building churches, school houses, a court house, and by these means outrivaled their enemy. For be it known that Calhoun, though more than thirty years old (now sixty), has never possessed sufficient religious enthusiasm to have a church building; dispensing with this, she has fallen into "innocuous desuetude." The other, though a distance of six miles from a railroad, telegraph or telephone, still holds a hand unnerved by time or other adverse circumstances. The town of Fontainebleau, or La Ponteur's town, having been laid out contrary to expectations of the original vicinity of the place, and the obtainment of the post office at that place, precipitated the building of a bridge across the Little Sioux river near the site of the present bridge, at the town of Little Sioux, and as soon as this was completed Hon. Thomas N. Seeley, S. W. Condit, David Gamet, et al., all being brave Democrats, brought their united strength to bear upon the department at Washington, and had the

post office changed from Fontainebleau to Little Sioux. The travel then turned from the foot of the bluff across the Little Sioux river, at Little Sioux town, and from this place on to Ashton, then the county seat of Monona county. This circumstance happened in 1857, the post office has remained at the latter place ever since. Fontainebleau lapsed back into her virgin condition and now constitutes a part of one of the best farms in the county.

The town of St. Johns on the left bank of the Boyer river, near the present Missouri Valley, being laid out in the summer of 1857, soon after birth began to assume metropolitan airs and by the spring of 1858 had sufficient settlement and population to be entitled to postal facilities, and then, as now, the inhabitants being largely of the Democratic political faith, they demanded of the bachelor president, James Buchanan, the establishment of a postoffice at that place, which request, as soon as received, was promptly granted, and the Western Stage Company was ordered to supply this place with mail facilities, which was accordingly done until Missouri Valley swallowed up the surrounding country and made such changes that a postoffice at the old town was no longer needed.

A WOMAN DID IT.

In the month of May, 1858, two additional routes were let out and put in operation, viz: One from Magnolia to Adel, in Dallas county, passing through by way of Butler's Mills, Olmstead, thence to Galland's Grove at Shelbyville, the then seat of justice in Shelby county, and on east through Audubon and Guthrie counties to the terminus last named. At this time postoffices were established at Butler's Mills and Olmstead and supplied semi-weekly. Several individuals of recent settlement in the county, have inquired as to the origin of the name of the town of Woodbine, and why so named. In reply I will say as did old Adam in the Garden of Eden: "A woman did it." Mr. L. D. Butler at this time was the owner of, and resided with his family at, the Butler mills, and in the spring of 1858, when the question was asked "What shall be the name of our post office?" Mrs. Butler, who was born in merry old England, and had never forgotten the clusters of woodbine that ran up and clambered around the doors and windows of the old, far-off home, promptly requested that she be permitted to name the postoffice, and when assent was given, she promptly gave it the name of Woodbine, in consequence of the conditions above stated. This line was so changed in 1863 as to leave Woodbine

English home of Mrs Ann Butler she named
the town of Woodbine leaving it the name of her
child's last home.

Mrs. Ann Butler

and Manteno off the route, and ran from Magnolia to Whitesboro (then a postoffice); thence to Jeddio, Jason Z. Hunt, postmaster, thence direct to Harlan and on to Adel.

Henry Olmstead, who settled in the spring of 1857, at the place where this post office was established, had the office named after himself, but upon the completion of the Northwestern railroad, down the Boyer, this office was discontinued and the mail was sent to Danlap.

The other line established in 1858, as before mentioned, had its initial point at Magnolia, and ran semi-weekly toward the west, to De Soto, Washington county, Nebraska, a distance of thirty-five miles, and many of the settlers remember the carry-all of Mr. Jerome Seeley, who at that time was the servant of the Democratic administration, which compelled him to wade, swim, or boat the country through, from the edge of the bluffs on the Iowa side, so as to land the United States mails safely on the Nebraska side at the place of destination at any bluff where there was sufficient dry land to afford opportunity for distribution. These routes were continued until the running of mails on the cars on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and on the Sioux City & Pacific railroad, a circumstance which took place in 1866 and 1867.

At the inception of the year 1864, the postal department established a post-route from Council Bluffs via Crescent City, Harris Grove, Reeder's Mills, Woodbine, Manteno and thence to Olmstead and on to Fort Dodge. The first contractor on this route was James Billings, known by all persons as "Laughing Jim" (the music of whose laughter was more forcible than eloquent), who provided for a semi-weekly service and continued up to 1866.

In 1863, there was also established a weekly route from Magnolia to Smithland, on the south line of Woodbury county, furnishing Preparation, Mt. Pisgah, Belvidere and Castana with postal facilities, which continued up to 1867, at the time the Sioux City road began the carrying of the mails.

In the fall of 1866, at the time when the Northwestern railroad began regular trips down the Boyer Valley, and had reached Council Bluffs, the western stage from the last named place to Sioux City was dispensed with, so far as the Magnolia mail was concerned and Magnolia was supplied with mail from Woodbine, by a daily service run and operated by George R. and Orville Brainard, which service was maintained until the postoffice was established at Logan, which was in the fall of 1867. And

here let it be remembered that the railroad, with all of its boasted magnanimity, passed and re-passed the town of Logan for nearly one year from the time of the first trip before any mails were given off for the accommodation of the citizens of the community. Not until there were orders of a peremptory character from the department did this neighborhood receive any benefits from this important factor of the government.

From 1867 to the present, Magnolia has been served from Logan, which is the greatest distributing point for local mails within Harrison county. As early as 1890 it was said that it supplied mails for one-fourth of the county. Here all mails for Reeder's Mills, Valley View, Persia, Needmore, Beechtown and Magnolia were sacked and forwarded to the respective places of destination. The Calhoun, Whitesboro, Jeddo, Raglan and Harris Grove offices were discontinued during the last of the eighties and, in lieu of the old order of things, Dunlap, Woodbine and Missouri Valley were furnished with four mails per day. But the establishment of free rural delivery routes in the country changed many of the above conditions, so that at present there are few farm homes that do not receive their mail, including daily papers, each forenoon on every week day in the year.

PIONEER CUSTOMS.

We can not refrain from giving the following from Joe H. Smith's history of Harrison county, published many years ago, as it gives, graphically described, several interesting features of the manners and customs of the early days in this county:

In the early days there was no such species known as the tramp. This peculiar make-up has been a production of a foreign country, transplanted into this nation since the first settlement of this county, and therefore was not known until the production had spread over the United States.

The weary, way-worn traveler was never refused food or lodging by anyone. The usual size of the farm houses, until the latter part of the sixties, scarcely ever exceeded twelve by sixteen feet. There was something peculiar in the architecture of these houses, by which they could hold many more persons during a stormy night than the largest farm houses now in all the country, or the difference was in the size of the heart of the lord or lady of the manor.

In the winter of 1856-57, L. D. Butler lived at his mills (where Woodbine stands now) in a little house fourteen by sixteen feet, and only one story high. Yet in this the Butler family, numbering ten or twelve, to-

gether with quite a dozen more who had made their way through the snow drifts for a little grist, were, by Mrs. Butler, safely stowed away, in some comfortable manner or other, in this small space. The same may very truthfully be said of the homes of Patrick Morrow, on the Soldier river, and that of old Uncle Dan Brown, at Calhoun. These places were constantly, night by night, filled to overflowing during all the winter last named. All the other homes in the county were open to the stranger and unfortunate; not the poor unpalatable crust was set before them, but always the very best the larder afforded. The charities of the old settlers were as large as the demands of humanity, and their generosity measured out of their substance with an unsparring hand, the larger share to the needy and unfortunate.

"HIS HONOR, THE DEVIL."

Perhaps the difference in the circumstances of persons at that time, as compared with those of the present, accounts for the warm, free-heartedness then so proverbial. Neighbors, then at a distance of five, eight and even ten miles, were considered as living in close proximity, and settling within a mile was somewhat crowding on that one who had settled first. There may be just as much benevolence, goodwill, charity and friendship today as there ever was, because there are so many more persons upon whom to bestow the same, but then, once distributed, it becomes a little "thin." Yet, without hesitation, I am free to assert that there is a thousand times more deception practiced at this time than was ever dreamed of by the old settlers, and such hypocrisy as would produce the blush on the cheek of his honor, the devil.

The country dance was the event of the neighborhood—talked over for days and days prior to the happening of the same, and when the time had arrived there would be such a jovial good time that "all care was mad to see man so happy, even drowned himself among the nappy." True, there might have been a little more energy than polish in the manner of dancing. This was at that time pardonable, because heavy cow-skin boots were used in the ballroom in lieu of the present fancy slippers. Calling attention of the reader to the music on these occasions, none who were here in the fifties but well remember the selection known as "Caywood Crossing the Bottom." The homespun dress, pancheson floors, Caywood's fiddle and all else dove-tailed with exactness, and all "went merry as a marriage bell."

Of the shooting matches there was no end in pioneer days in Harrison county. They were by far better patronized than was the Sabbath school and meeting house. Every man was then a mighty hunter (in his own mind at least), and much time was devoted to the sport of the chase. The man who could not hit the bull's eye then was counted a poor stick of a marksman.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Harrison county was at one time a part of Keokuk county. It was established in 1851 and became an organized county, March 7, 1853, by an act of the fourth General Assembly, which enactment also appointed Abraham Fletcher, Charles Wolcott and A. D. Jones, respectively of Fremont, Mills and Pottawattamie counties, as commissioners to locate the seat of justice, the name of which was to be Magnolia, and who were to meet early in March for that purpose. The name is derived from William Henry Harrison, that noted Indian fighter, the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe, who was made the ninth President of the United States. Michael McKenney was appointed organizing sheriff by the same authority. The aforesaid locating commissioners met at the house of A. D. Jones in Pottawattamie county and executed the business for which they had been appointed. They selected the southeast corner of section 32, township 80, range 43 west, and gave the name of the tract selected "Magnolia," and the organizing sheriff called an election on the first Monday in April, the same year, 1853, at which time a full corps of county officials were elected.

There were two other locations desiring the county seat—one was at Calhoun, fostered by Daniel Brown, the county's first actual settler, and another faction wanted it located on the Boyer river, to the east of present Logan.

When organized, the county was divided into two voting precincts, one on the west side of the Boyer river, at Magnolia, and the other east of that stream at Owen Thorpe's, who lived then at Jeddo. This is a defunct village, and for many years was within the farm of Hon. L. R. Bolter. The first election resulted in the return of the following officers: Stephen King, county judge; P. G. Cooper, treasurer and recorder; William Dakan, prosecuting attorney; Chester M. Hamilton, sheriff, and William Cooper, clerk of the courts; G. H. White, surveyor, and John Thompson, school fund commissioner.

The voting returns for the first election held in Harrison county were carried to the house of Stephen King, to there be counted. James Hardy and Thomas B. Neeley took the poll books from the west side

of the county to Judge King's place. Upon arriving at the banks of the swollen and unbridged Boyer, they staked out their horses, undressed and swam the river, keeping their scanty wardrobes and record-books above high-water mark. They then dressed and went on to Judge King's, all of which was not as funny then as it seems at this date.

Before the organization of Harrison county in 1853, several of the voters exercised their right of franchise by going to Council Bluffs, where they were allowed to cast their ballot. Among such gentlemen are known to have been Messrs. William Dakan, W. B. Copeland, and S. W. Condit, who walked all the way to Council Bluffs and cast their votes for the presidential candidates.

A JUST JUDGE.

Having installed the preliminary machinery to operate a county government, it was at once set in operation, under the "one man power" county judge system, but which in the case of Judge King was never abused, as it was in many parts of Iowa. Among the first things to be done after organizing, was to set off and lay out the various civil subdivisions, or townships, in the newly formed county. At first the county was with only two townships—Magnolia and Jefferson. County Judge P. G. Cooper attempted to sub-divide the county into five townships—Magnolia, Sioux, Washington, Wayne, Jefferson—but, through some error or mismanagement, this act did not stand. This was in February, 1854, and in March of that year, "Sioux" and "La Grange" were erected. Just when and by what authority the prefix "Little" was finally added to Sioux the records seem entirely silent concerning.

In March, 1855, Calhoun township was set off from Magnolia.

Again in September, that same year (1855) the county was redivided, making the civil townships conform to the congressional townships. In a few instances, the names of some of these have been changed from time to time, for various reasons. The subjoined is a list of the townships within Harrison county at this date (1915), with the date of their organization, etc.:

Allen, constituted in 1872, comprises township 81, range 43, and was named for its first settler.

Boyer, constituted prior to 1857, comprises township 80, range 42, and was named for the river bearing that name, which flows through the county.

Cass, constituted prior to 1857, now comprises township 79, range 41, named for the celebrated Michigan statesman, Lewis Cass.

Calhoun, constituted prior to 1857, changed subsequently, comprises township 79, range 43, and was named secondary from the village of Calhoun, which is within its borders. The village was named from old Fort Calhoun located on the banks of the Missouri river at a point opposite where the village was platted in 1853.

Cincinnati was constituted in 1856, and comprises township 78, range 45, and was named for the large number of persons, headed by Jacob Fountain, who immigrated from Cincinnati, Ohio. He laid out the town near the present railroad junction, called Cincinnati. The locality is now known as California Junction.

Clay, constituted between 1856-60, comprises township 79, range 45 and range 46, was named in honor of Henry Clay, the great American statesman.

Douglas township, constituted in 1868, comprises township 80, range 41, and was named for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who was a candidate against Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States in 1860.

Harrison, constituted in 1856, comprising township 81, range 41, was named for the county of which it is a sub-division, and primarily for Gen. William Henry Harrison.

Jackson, constituted prior to 1860, and probably about 1858, comprises township 81, range 44, and three sections of township 80, was named in honor of ("Old Hickory") Andrew Jackson, of New Orleans fame.

Jefferson, constituted in 1854, comprises township 79, range 42, and part of range 43, and derives its name from President Jefferson.

La Grange, constitute prior to 1855, now comprises township 78, range 43.

Lincoln, constituted in 1868, comprises township 81, range 42, and derives its name from that our lamented President Abraham Lincoln.

Little Sioux, constituted in 1854, comprises township 81, range 45, and was named for Little Sioux river flowing through its domain.

Magnolia, constituted in 1853, comprises township 80, range 43, and derives its name from the county seat, as first located in this county, which the fourth general assembly named "Magnolia." It is primarily from the sweet-scented flower of the Gulf States.

Morgan, constituted in 1867, which comprises part of township 80, range 45, and part of range 44, township 80, was named for Morgan

county, Ohio, from which section of the Buckeye state, Captain John Noyes emigrated as a settler to this Iowa county.

Raglan, constituted in 1857, comprises township 80, range 44, and was named by Captain John A. Danielson, for Lord Raglan, of Crimean War fame, who was then at the height of his glory.

St. John township, constituted in 1856, comprises township 78, range 44.

Taylor, constituted in 1861, comprises township 79, range 44, except section 24, section 25, and section 36, and was named for old General Zachary Taylor.

Union, constituted in 1858, now comprises township 78, range 42. It was named by "Uncle Sammy" Wood, the first settler, on account of his great friendship for his neighbors. Unity was his thought, doubtless.

Washington, constituted in 1872, and comprising township 78, range 44, was named in honor of the "Father of His Country" George Washington.

PRESENT TOWNSHIPS.

There have been no changes in the form and size of civil townships in Harrison county since 1872, when Allen township was taken off from Magnolia township, which now lies to its south. For a matter of ready reference it will be well to here insert a list, when constituted and the congressional township and government range in which the twenty subdivisions of Harrison county are situated, which is as follows:

Allen, constituted 1872, in township 81, range 43.

Boyer, constituted before 1857, in township 80, range 42.

Calhoun, constituted before 1857, in township 79, range 43.

Cass, constituted 1856-60, in township 79, range 41.

Cincinnati, constituted 1856-60, in township 78, range 45.

Clay, constituted 1856-60, in township 79, range 45.

Douglas, constituted 1868, in township 80, range 41, taken from Boyer.

Harrison, constituted 1856-60, in township 81, range 41.

Jackson, constituted 1856-60, in township 81, range 44.

Jefferson, constituted before 1855, in township 79, range 42.

La Grange, constituted before 1855, in township 78, range 43.

Lincoln, constituted 1868, in township 81, range 42, taken from Boyer.

Little Sioux, constituted before 1855, in township 81, range 45.

Magnolia, constituted before 1853, in township 80, range 43.

Morgan, constituted before 1870, in township 80, range 45, taken from Raglan.

Raglan, constituted before 1857, in township 80, range 44.

St. John, constituted before 1860, in township 78, range 44.

Taylor, constituted 1861, in township 79, range 44.

Union, constituted before 1850, in township 78, range 42.

Washington, constituted 1872, in township 78, range 41, taken from Union.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, ETC.

Having properly organized, the citizens of Harrison county had nothing else to do but at once set up housekeeping after their own fashion, and they have been keeping it up ever since, sometimes with periods of local strife and misrule, then again working in harmony, honor and justice to all law-abiding citizens. Perhaps, on the average, the government of this county has been administered on as high a standard as most counties in Iowa, yet there have been defalcations and men of none too high sense of justice have occasionally got into public office, and before their terms of office have expired, much wrong and injustice have marked their records. A county of the size and geographical position of Harrison, could hardly expect to maintain, at all times, through pioneer days, through a great Civil War, and through the road and bridge and court house construction days, every department of home rule, without having some family jais to mar and make unpleasant its history.

The first county government in Harrison county was under the county judge system—a one man power, as it is sometimes termed— which was in vogue in Iowa at the date of the county's organization. In this, the management of all county matters was left in the hands of a single officer. It became his sworn duty to locate highways, build bridges, levy taxes annually, erect courthouses, and he was made amenable to no one save on the day of election, when all things were promised to all men. Yet, with all this power in his hands, with all the vast sums of money that he had to account for, with the passing of the years included in his term of office, the records show that in all Iowa, there were but three real defalcations—a record which has never been equaled since the abolishment of the office of county judge. However, as the state became greater in population, the old system was no longer a practical thing, and none would care to go back and adopt the office as it was fifty or sixty years ago.

As a general rule, these county judges were men held in high esteem and possessed of good judgment, and were men of exceptional integrity. In Harrison county, the judges were of a high and honorable order—above suspicion. The gentlemen who held such office here were: Hons. Stephen

King, James Hardy, P. G. Cooper (who filled out the unexpired term for Judge King), D. E. Grainard, Jonas W. Chatburn, Samuel Moore, and the late H. C. Harshbarger, who held the last term before the office was abolished, and over into the first term as county auditor, which office really took the place of the county judge, save in a few duties imposed upon him.

EARLY RECORDS DESTROYED.

The early records of the county judges' proceedings having been destroyed by fire in 1854, it is not the pleasure of the author to review the administrations up to that date. It is quite probable, however, that little else than routine work was performed, such as looking over, and acting on road and bridge petitions from various parts of the large territory included in the county, apportioning school funds and the auditing of a few bills and accounts.

Upon the resignation of Stephen King as county judge, P. G. Cooper was appointed to fill his term of office out. This judge on February 4, 1854, attempted to divide the county into five civil townships, but through some error or oversight he signally failed to accomplish the object he had in view, hence the entire county was still left in two great sub-divisions—Magnolia and Jefferson townships.

But little marked the county court's administrations until that of Judge D. E. Brainard, in 1857, when on September 19, of that year, the county was divided into twenty civil townships, the boundary lines and names of which were as indicated below. Many had been "constituted" before, but never set apart and organized into separate civil townships.

Name.	Township.	Range.
Cincinnati -----	78	45
Hoosier -----	78	44
La Grange -----	78	43
Union -----	78	42
Webster -----	78	41
Clay -----	79	45
Taylor -----	79	44
Calhoun -----	79	43
Jefferson -----	79	42
Cass -----	79	41
Washington -----	80	45
Raglan -----	80	44

Name.	Township.	Range.
Magnolia -----	80	43
Boyer -----	80	42
Marcy -----	80	41
Sioux -----	81	45
Jackson -----	81	44
Adams -----	81	43
Madison -----	81	42
Harrison -----	81	41

The county judge system, as then constituted, continued until January 1, 1861, when most of the power vested in such office was taken from the county judge and entrusted to a body of men known as a "board of county supervisors." This board consisted of one member from each organized civil township within the county. This obtained all over Iowa, and was but little improvement over the old judge system, for from twelve to twenty-four men assembled in one body, usually resulted in a regular, legalized "debating club," where each had a right to the floor as long as he saw fit to talk and argue his point. Business could not be dispatched under such circumstances, as well as by fewer men. In 1871 the people, having tired of such an endless chain management of affairs, sought out and obtained a repeal of the law, and in its stead was established a modified supervisor law, in which the county was divided into "supervisor districts," three or five, owing to the number of inhabitants. By this law, a part of the code of 1871, made in wisdom and still in existence, gave Harrison county three county supervisors, instead of twenty under the old law. The county judge was still left, but shorn of his former power, and had little else than to attend to a few cases in probate matters, marriages, etc. In 1869 he was no longer named among the county officers, his office having been entirely abolished.

BURNING OF FIRST COURTHOUSE.

At Magnolia, the first county seat, there had been erected a rude log cabin used as a courthouse. This, unfortunately, was burned, through some unknown cause, in September, 1854, and the county records, with all early books and papers, with "cash on hand," were destroyed. Hence the published history of Harrison county can not give anything concerning the business transactions for the years prior to that date.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

The first Monday in January, 1861, the first board of county supervisors assembled at Magnolia. That was fifty-three years ago, and vast have been the changes wrought in this county, state and nation with the passing of this more than half a century. The minute book used by that first board of supervisors contains the following bill which was made out a few months before the opening of the great Civil War:

One hundred large envelopes, \$1.00; 100 small envelopes, \$1.00; 2 reams letter paper, \$10.00; one-half ream foolscap paper, \$2.50; 1 gold pen and holder, \$2.50; 15 pounds tallow candles, \$4.50; 1 New York bank note detector, \$1.00; 1 St. Louis bank note detector, \$1.00; 1 ball twine, 30 cents; 1 broom, 30 cents; 1 water bucket, 30 cents; 5 cords seasoned wood, \$15.00. This made a total bill of \$39.40. It may be remarked that the item of wood is higher today, while the paper and other items are much cheaper, and the tallow candles are no longer in use! The "bank note detectors" were very important then, but since one kind of a dollar is as good as any other kind in these days of a better monetary system—gold, silver and paper—there is no longer a use found for such articles in this county. The bank note detectors told the holder of such paper money, including the "red dog" variety, just how much it was worth on a dollar on a given day, in the money centers of the country.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Coming down to 1888 the only indebtedness carried by Harrison county was its bonds for sixteen thousand, five hundred dollars, which had been issued to make good the damages done by the great floods of 1885, which almost totally cut off the means of communication and transportation from farm to town and railroad station. The first bonds were in June, 1885, and the following year the balance were issued and floated on the markets. Not all of this was used for the bridge-building referred to, but a portion was wisely turned into the treasury to keep the county's credit good. They were payable not less than three years and were all to be paid within ten years—hence called the "three-ten bonds." The interest paid was six per cent. In 1888 there was five thousand dollars on hand to pay on these bonds, leaving only eleven thousand five hundred dollars of a debt hanging over the county.

From the organization of the county up to the year 1866, says Smith's History, being the time when Captain George S. Bacon was sworn into office

as treasurer, county warrants had been walloping around the streets, hedges and highways of the county, alternating in value, in proportion to the proximity of taxpaying time, and the amount of opposition to issuing the same. It is well recollected that during all that time prior to this, the currency of the county was made by using county warrants, swamp land scrip and cotton-wood lumber. This afforded a fine chance for the men who had money to speculate, and not a few took advantage of the situation and probably made considerable money without much work. In 1866-67 county orders were kept at their par value, and on the incoming of another man, A. W. Ford, as county treasurer, they lapsed back to the old low-water mark of sixty cents on a dollar and continued at that price until the end of 1869. January 1, 1870, Captain Bacon again came into the office of treasurer, immediately after which the warrants went up to par and so remained until 1871, at which time the bottom fell out of the county coffers, there being no funds to redeem the same, but there chanced to be a few who had money here and elsewhere, who bought up such warrants and made much by the transaction. But in 1888 the county was able to pay her debts dollar for dollar.

In 1854 William V. Cooper received the taxes, such as were paid in, and his brother, P. G. Cooper, was county clerk. At this time the county records were kept in a small log house in Magnolia, and while these two Coopers were supposed to be watching the interests of their sacred trust, and during the month of September, 1854, by some manner and means never to be known in this world, the building caught fire and resulted in the destruction of the county records, cash, etc. It has been related that his honor, Judge Cooper, was full of "paddy's eyewater," and came near perishing in the flames. It was also claimed at the time that the money belonging to the county was mostly in gold and melted in the fire. Afterwards a mass of yellow metal was found in the ruins, but alas it proved to be only the fragments of some huge brass candlesticks brought from old Virginia by the Coopers. All the newly organized county could do was to rub out all old scores and commence keeping house all over.

CRACKING A CRIB.

Again, in 1858, John W. Cooper was called upon to render an account of funds, some of which he had used for personal expenditures. This he had to make good to the county, under Judge Drainard, who was for years the watch-dog of the Harrison county treasury. No further irregularities worthy of mention in this connection, occurred in the finances of the county until

the night of February 17, 1868, when the county treasurer's office and the "safe" were "gutted." Strange to relate that this occurred at just the date when the safe contained the most cash it would have in its walls for that particular year—right after taxpaying time was well along. Whoever planned this job planned it with this fact in view. The county treasurer's safe then contained fourteen thousand dollars, as claimed by some, while others claim that the amount did not run in excess of eleven thousand dollars. The work of cracking the safe was done in a very awkward manner and with earmarks of amateurs. At nine o'clock in the morning of the following day it was sounded abroad that the safe had been robbed. It was not blown up, but simply pried apart by iron wedges and the money extracted by means of wires used to "fish" the same out through the slight opening made.

Public opinion seemed to center on one Michael Rogers, as the leader of a bad gang of men. He was indicted, but escaped before convicted. Then, the case entitled "The State of Iowa vs. Rogers," was dismissed from the minds of the Harrison county taxpayers. Neither the treasurer nor his bondsmen were ever called upon to make good the loss. It was looked upon as a public calamity.

The next defalcation in the county was that of County Treasurer I. P. Hill, who was elected in 1875 and in January, 1888, when he turned the office over to his successor, Lew Massie, it was found that he was short to the amount of between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars. Hill was placed on trial for his impeachment by the county, through John Huie and A. C. Gilchrist. Learned attorneys on both sides fought the case out and the jury found a verdict of "not guilty." There were fifteen articles of impeachment under which he was tried. The jury was made up as follows: William Elliott, A. Jewell, Thomas F. Vanderhoof, Henry Weed, N. B. Wadsworth, D. A. McDermott, G. W. Noyes, Jr., James Norman, J. A. Deal, John A. Reel, G. W. Smith and H. P. White.

The county lost about twenty thousand dollars in this case, but all but about one thousand dollars was made good by the treasurer's bondsmen and others interested in the case.

Later on the grand jury indicted him on a criminal charge, and he was tried, convicted, and served a term in the penitentiary, but not the full term for which he was sentenced. It has always been believed by those best informed that others who had the use of the county's funds in his charge were more guilty, or at least as much so, as was Hill, who was made a scape-goat to shield them from the results of their wrongdoing. It was one of the bad, as well as sad, cases on the pages of this county's history. Since those days

the laws and rules have been so changed that county money is more evenly distributed among the various banks for safe keeping and the rate of interest, though small, is fixed by laws, and the treasurer does not have the temptations placed before him that obtained when Mr. Hill was county treasurer.

What the county did in Civil War days will be seen by reference to the military or war chapter of this book. After the close of the war all turned their attention to improving the wild lands of the county and building up the numerous towns which sprang up after the building of the railroads. Bridges and roads had to be provided for, and this, with the provision for school houses, kept the various boards of supervisors quite busy from one session to another. The finances of the county went on fairly well for a number of years and taxes were not thought to be burdensome to the citizens of the county.

In 1906 the official bonds, which were required by the various county officers, were as follows: Treasurer—\$150,000; deputy, \$10,000; auditor—\$10,000; deputy, \$5,000; clerk—\$20,000; deputy, \$10,000; sheriff—\$10,000; deputy, \$5,000; recorder—\$10,000; deputy, \$2,500; school superintendent—\$5,000; county attorney—\$5,000; surveyor—\$2,500.

In 1912 the taxes in Harrison county were \$18,000 more than in 1911 and larger than ever before. The grand total of all taxes was four hundred and three thousand, five hundred seventy-six dollars and seventy-seven cents. The back debts, the drainage enterprises throughout the county, and road and bridge buildings, all came in for their full share. It should be said, in passing, that the county is beginning to reap the fruits of good government which started a number of years ago.

COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

Harrison, like most other counties in every state in the union, at one time or another, has had her experiences, her difficulties, her joys and sorrows, over the question of what town in the county should have the advantage of being the seat of justice. Magnolia had it; several other places desired it, and Logan now has it. The history of these contests (outside the personal bitter feelings engendered at times) may be understood by reading the following few paragraphs, which, it is believed by the authors, covers the situation without bias.

In 1853, when Harrison county was organized, by act of the Legislature, the locating committee appointed by said act, selected Magnolia as the spot

best suited to the needs of the people of that day and had also in mind the needs of the county for the future, as best they were able to judge at that early date, which was far ahead of railroads and towns and prairie settlements. But as the country developed the conditions changed rapidly and parts of the large county, which at first did not appeal to these three locating commissioners, were not satisfied with the location of the county seat. At the time of locating the original seat of justice at Magnolia, Calhoun and the present site of Logan were both sharp competitors. For long years the notion prevailed at Calhoun that that place was more generally suited to the demands of the county than Magnolia, and this feeling was at times quite bitter. On the other hand, the people residing along and east of the Boyer river, always preferred that the county seat be at Magnolia rather than to have it removed to Calhoun. Hence, as a natural result, whenever Calhoun made an effort to have it removed, the east side of the county would at once rally their forces to have it retained at Magnolia.

Matters ran on in this way until the summer of 1864, right in the height of the Civil War, when the citizens of Calhoun presented to the board of county supervisors a petition, praying that the question whether Magnolia should still remain the county seat be submitted to the voters. To offset this move came a lengthy remonstrance "well-signed," asking the board to deny such petitioners and the prayer they had presented for the removal of the county seat. When the board made the final count of names on the petition and those on the remonstrance, it was found that Calhoun was defeated and the matter was allowed to rest six years longer.

ANOTHER COMPETITOR.

Again, when the town of Missouri Valley was six years old, its citizens thought it the most suitable location of any in the county for the county seat. Hence that entire year was spent in circulating petitions, which were strewn about the county like the leaves of autumn. These petitions asked to have the question submitted to the legal voters of the county at the following general election. When the issues were finally made up, the following questions were balloted upon with pro and con votes, as here indicated:

For removal to Missouri Valley.....	879
Against removal to Missouri Valley.....	935

Majority for retaining at Magnolia-- ----- 56

Three years more elapsed, when, at the April meeting of the board of supervisors, the citizens of Missouri Valley and vicinity presented a second petition, asking that the question be voted upon again. The Magnolia faction was not asleep to all these things and they had remonstrances galore to off-set the numerous petitions offered. What is known in politics as "gun-shoe" or "still-hunt" campaigns were never resorted to in these Harrison county-seat fights, but everything was out open and above board—each going in to win on merit. In this case the result was:

Names on the petition-----	1,224
Names on the remonstrance-----	1,538

Majority against submission -----	314
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LOGAN SELECTED.

But the matter was not settled yet, for the records show that in June of that year (1873) Missouri Valley submitted another petition with 931 names upon it, while Magnolia had a remonstrance with more than it had in April just previous, and showed 1,573 names attached to her papers.

Still, a little later, the contest became a three-cornered affair, in which Logan, then the new railroad town on the Boyer river, entered the ring, and that to finally win the county seat prize. This was the first time that Magnolia and Missouri Valley had joined their forces. By this combination Logan was beaten, as the other two towns had 1,405 names on their papers.

Peace then reigned for two years—Magnolia still holding the county seat, but the fires of selfishness and personal greed were still in existence and soon were re-kindled into another bitter contest. In 1875 Logan, which town had grown and had become quite popular in many ways throughout the county, now held the balance of power, and her wide-awake citizens had the forethought and shrewdness to spring the question at just the best possible time to insure success. In this contest the towns of Magnolia and Missouri Valley tried to outdo Logan. The question was settled at the polls, where there was found to have been 2,569 votes cast.

For relocation at Logan-----	1,269
Against relocation at Logan---	1,267

Majority for Logan -----	2
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Out of this grew an illegal election contest set up by the people of Mag-

nolia, which, however, never materialized, for the reason that some few of the then prominent men of Magnolia considered the removal to Logan beneficial and, without any regular court order, the case was dropped, unbeknown to the majority of the good citizens of the old county seat. The county records and effects at Magnolia were all moved over to Logan, to the great astonishment of many in Magnolia, who believed they had been sold out by their supposed friends. No one can tell what the result of the contested election case would have been. There might have been as many illegal votes on the one side as on the other. However, this located the seat of justice at Logan and a court house was built there in 1876.

Ten years more rolled around before another attempt to change the county seat was sprung upon the voters of Harrison county. This was in 1886, when Missouri Valley again presented a petition and was again offset by remonstrances. The records showed that there were 5,600 voters in the county at that date, but a wag is the authority for saying that all the voters between the Black Hills and Dunlap were used on this occasion! The people of Logan were also alive to all this, and, as a matter of fact, considerable "padding" might have been done in the furtherance of her cause. The question, however, never came before the people at an election, as the required majority of names could not be secured.

Another year went by and the county supervisors were petitioned to submit the question of re-locating at Magnolia to the voters at the general election of 1887, which was carried out with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast-----	3,920
Against relocation at Magnolia-----	1,481
Majority against Magnolia -----	959

The last struggle over the location of the county seat was at its height in 1891, when the matter was taken before the supreme court for a decision regarding the validity of a petition and remonstrance between Logan and Missouri Valley. This was decided in favor of Logan.

HISTORY OF THE COURT HOUSE.

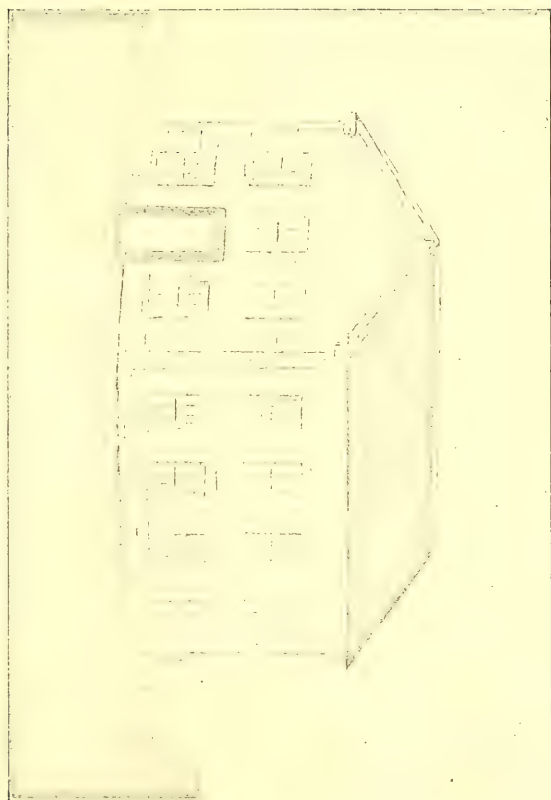
Harrison county was organized in 1853, and in 1854, from funds derived from the sale of town lots in Magnolia, the erection of a court house was commenced. It was a small frame structure, but plenty large enough for the time in which it was built. It was two stories high and cut up into the usual

offices. A fair illustration of it is found in this volume, the same being a reproduction from an oil painting made by the brush of a local artist, Mr. Hoyer, of Missouri Valley. It served well the purpose for which it was erected, and many an exciting scene was enacted within its walls, both during and after the Civil War days. Here mass meetings were held, public speakers and judges of the district court all held sway and greatly edified the people who used to congregate there. However, after twenty years, about 1873, it was condemned by the authorities as being unsafe as a place for keeping public records, and the county supervisors ordered a small office building constructed for the better keeping of the records and the accommodation of the county officials. That served the county until the county seat was removed to Logan in 1876. The last-named building was sold to the Methodist Episcopal church at Magnolia. Its original cost was five thousand dollars.

FIRST COURT HOUSE AT LOGAN.

At Logan the first court house was erected in 1876, in the center of a full block of land donated by the city. It was a brick structure fifty-five by seventy feet, and two stories high. The first floor was divided into six offices—auditors, treasurers, clerks, recorders, sheriffs and school superintendents. All but the last named were provided with good, fire-proof safes. Fire-proof vaults were built for the offices of treasurer, recorder and clerk. The second floor of the building was used for a court room and jury rooms. The court room was forty-eight feet square and twenty feet high, in the clear. It was erected in 1876 by Contractors Yeisley & Stowell, from an appropriation of five thousand dollars made by the board of supervisors, and added to this was the nine thousand dollars donated by the people of Logan, the total cost being fourteen thousand dollars. The ground on which it was erected was valued at two thousand dollars more. For a time this building sufficed for the needs of the county, but even as early as 1890 it was seen that more room must soon be provided for the transaction of the business of Harrison county.

Unfortunately, the various sections of the county pulled and hauled over the matter of location, Missouri Valley, Magnolia and Dunlap all looking with suspicious eyes on Logan, that had been the seat of justice for more than a dozen years. Hence, whenever the supervisors wanted to have a vote for court house tax taken, one section or all would oppose it, hoping by deferring it that at a later date their part of the county might be strong enough to vote the county seat away from Logan. Several votes were taken but none were decisive for bonding or taxing for a new building. Matters ran



HARRISON COUNTY'S FIRST COLLEGE HOUSE, MAGNOLIA.

on with the county records in danger of being injured and lost in the old building until in January, 1905, when the grand jury, backed by all three district court judges, referred the matter to the supervisors again, and it was then that an architect was secured in Omaha to estimate the cost of repairing the old, or building a new court house. The estimated cost of suitable repairs and additions to the old structure were about fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and six times as much would build a new and modern building. The names of the grand jurors who condemned the buildings were Charles Granikow, Persia; C. L. Harder, La Grange township; Lewis Erickson, Raglan; J. M. Kenney, Jefferson; W. J. Peckenpaugh, Cass; Jonathan Holeton, Boyer; A. L. King, Morgan; E. Dougal, Douglas; J. O. Silsby, Allen township.

Perhaps no other county in Iowa's ninety-nine, can say what Harrison county can about court house levies. Up to the date of the present building there had not been a tax levy for court house purposes made on the property of the county. One half a century and no tax receipt ever contained the words "court house tax" upon its face or back. First, the United States government gave the land to the newly organized county in 1853, on which to place the pioneer court house. The town of Magnolia platted lots, sold them and with part of the money built a court house, while a part went towards putting funds into the treasury to run the county. In 1873, nineteen years after erecting the first building, it was found insufficient for safety of the public records. That court house was condemned in 1873 and the board set apart five thousand dollars for a new one out of the general fund of the county. With this the first brick court house was erected in Magnolia, the same later being converted into a Methodist church. The vote of the people having moved the seat of justice to Logan, in 1876, the first court house was erected in that place. The board of supervisors appropriated the legal five thousand dollars and the city of Logan the balance needed.

This building served well its purpose until, through age, it became useless, as above stated, and was condemned by the courts and grand jury.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR NEW COURT HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that the board of supervisors of Harrison county, Iowa, have called a special election to be held on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1905, at which special election will be submitted to the electors of Harrison county the following question: "Shall the county of Harrison

bond itself in the sum of \$85,000 for the purpose of erecting a new court house, complete, including fixtures."

At said election the polls will be open and remain open as provided by law.

JOHN S. HALL,

M. MURRAY,

A. B. HOSBROOK,

Members of the Board of Supervisors.

Attest:

G. W. ATKINS, Auditor.

The election was held and the measure failed to carry. The matter then rested until June, 1908, when the board ordered another election, to vote on a one hundred thousand dollar court house proposition. The grand jury again condemned the old court house in January, 1909. Finally, the taxpayers of the county came to understand that something must be done, and that quickly. The following appeared in the *Observer*, as early as January, 1905: "The auditor was instructed by a resolution of the board to remove enough of the old records from the vaults in the office to the wooden building in the back yard, which is a light frame structure, surrounded on three sides by wood for the offices. A little fire would play havoc with the Harrison county records. It is about time our land owners should wake up to the necessity of providing vault-room sufficient to make the records safe. The action of the board has been forced upon them; the members saw for themselves the crowded condition, making the work in the auditor's office tedious, expensive and annoying."

Finally, the county voted and sold bonds to the amount of one hundred and one thousand dollars. The old court house was sold for seven hundred five dollars and fifty-eight cents. The present building was erected in 1910. The contract called for its completion by September, 1911, and the price was was eighty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars, aside from the furnishings, which made the total outlay a little over one hundred thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid October 5, 1910, with impressive ceremonies, attended by over three thousand people. The meeting was called to order by C. A. Bolter and invocation was made by Elder Charles Derry. Auditor G. W. Atkins made the deposits in the "box" in the stone, which was laid by Supervisor Jonathan Holeyton. The oration was by Scott M. Ladd, of the supreme court. The corner stone has upon its faces the following inscription: "Erected 1910—J. E. Mills, Detroit, architect; T. Prothero,

Logan, local superintendent; W. J. McAlpine, Dixon, Illinois, contractor; J. Holeton (chairman), T. Chatburn and F. Zaner, supervisors."

The building is one hundred feet and five inches by seventy-one feet and ten inches. It stands seventy-seven feet high from the grade of the street to the top of the dome. The exterior of the building is of stone. The steps, platforms, doors, etc., are of No. 1 blue Bedford stone and the walls are of No. 1 buff Bedford stone, of an even color.

In the construction of this court house there was used twenty-seven car-loads of stone; six hundred and seventy-two thousand brick; fourteen cars of cement; eighty cars of sand; thirteen of crushed stone; three of cinders; four of iron; three of plaster; one of re-enforcing; one of slate; one hundred and forty windows; seventy-eight hundred pounds of glass; forty doors; twelve hundred yards of plastering; one car of marble; three hundred electric lights; fifteen posts or pillars of iron; ten thousand four hundred and eighty pounds of sash weights.

This temple of justice was dedicated November 3, 1911, Judge Thornell being the orator of the day. Its total cost was one hundred three thousand two hundred five dollars and fifteen cents.

It may be added that before the supervisors attempted to order the final vote on whether a new court house should be erected or not, they took the precaution of sending out privately, to each free-holder within the county, a postal card asking two questions: "Do you want us to repair the old court house at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars or do you favor building a new court house?" The postal-card vote was very satisfactory and the election was ordered. Hence we have the court house of today.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Prior to the removal of the county seat to Logan, Harrison county never had a respectable or safe place in which to keep its prisoners. The year after the first court house was finished at Logan, or in the year 1877, the present two-story brick jail structure was constructed on the lots immediately south of the court house public square. It is a substantial building. The second story was designed for the use of the jailer or sheriff's family. On the ground floor are cells for the law-breakers of the county. There is sufficient room for the keeping of ten prisoners at one time—more than has ever been needed. In round figures this jail cost Harrison county taxpayers seven thousand dollars. It is superior to more than half the jails within the state of Iowa today.

In 1901 the jail was remodeled, after first having been condemned by the grand jury, with J. D. Hull as foreman. An addition was erected, which now makes it an acceptable, safe and sanitary place to confine prisoners.

CARE OF THE COUNTY'S UNFORTUNATE POOR.

The care which any county takes of its unfortunate poor is a good index as to the character of her citizens. Iowa has set the Union an example in this regard. In fact, Iowa ranks well up in the matter of her public institutions of all kinds. We have the best regulated prisons, alms houses, deaf and dumb and blind institutions, as well as the best hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded, that can be found in the world. "The poor ye always have with you." This is as true today as it was when the Master spoke the words nearly twenty centuries ago.

Early in the history of Harrison county, these matters were carefully looked into by the board of supervisors at their August session in 1861. It may be said that with the flight of years, there have been mistakes, from a business standpoint, concerning the care of the pauper element within the bounds of this county, yet on the whole this county will perhaps average with any county in the state. It was at the board session in 1861, that the southwest quarter of section 7, township 79, range 44, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of lot No. 1 in section 15, township 80, range 45, which was county "swamp land," was utilized for poor farm purposes. These lands, however, were not sold until January 1, 1868, when the board of supervisors, through their committee, Robert McGavren, James L. Roberts and Barzillia Price, selected a poor farm from the following tract of land: The southwest quarter of section 22, township 81, range 41, in Harrison township. This land was looked upon then, as well as in later years, as one of choicest in all this county. It was purchased of Hammer & Ferbs for the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars or twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre. This was used for poor farm purposes until 1870, when the supervisors changed it for one nearer the center of the county, but not nearly so valuable a tract of land. The land taken in exchange for the first named, is situated in Boyer township, in sections 28 and 33 of township 80, range 42. It is now crossed by the Northwestern and Illinois Central railroad lines, down the Boyer Valley, mid-way between Woodbine and Logan. On this farm there had been expended up to 1891 about four thousand seven hundred dollars, making a total cost of about ten thousand dollars. The farm was usually leased to the overseer of the poor, who paid a stipulated sum and he

charged the county a certain amount per week for maintaining the county's poor. Among the overseers or superintendents of the farm should not be forgotten the faithful services of "Brig" Young and wife, and Henry Wacker and wife. This farm never proved a successful investment for the county, so in 1900, it was sold for seven thousand dollars.

Since then the county has hired A. J. Shinn to keep the paupers of the county on his farm, north of Woodbine, paying by the week for their board. All in all, this method is probably as cheap as to maintain a county farm, for the present, at least.

SWAMP LANDS.

Congress approved an act September 28, 1850, which gave to Iowa the rightful possession of her "swamp land," the same having been set apart by the general government to the various states in the union, as marshy or overflowed lands. These lands were to be apportioned by counties and sold as the judgment of the county officials might dictate. The prime object in view by congress was to construct "levees and drains to reclaim the same," and the balance, if any remained, of the moneys received for such lands was to be expended on roads and bridges over such lands, the final remainder to go into the general county fund. Thus it will be seen that at a very early date congress had an eye on what in these latter days of "progressive" politics is termed "conservation."

George W. White, the county's agent, reported after his survey of these lands in Harrison county, on July 5, 1854, to the land office at Washington, D. C. that there was in Harrison county, Iowa, lands of this character amounting to one hundred twenty thousand, six hundred and thirty-five acres. Such lands were then patented by Iowa to the county, October 17, 1859, as will be observed by reference to pages one to eleven of "Book 2" of county records. This land was supposed to be sold to actual settlers at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre which would have given Harrison county the large sum of one hundred fifty thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four dollars. It should be here added that some of the lands proved to be among the most valuable in Harrison county. But while Congress acted wisely and well, and designed that each county should be a sharer in these lands, through mismanagement, these lands that came easy also went easy, and the treasury of this county was not largely benefited by the same. It may be said, however, that twenty-two thousand dollars worth of these lands went toward a patriotic, laudable cause, that of inducing volunteers to enter the ranks of the union army during that never-to-be-forgotten Civil War. Each man

who took advantage of this rule was entitled to eighty acres of such lands. But the remaining one hundred thirty-eight thousand dollars cannot now be accounted for, and the treasurer has no funds from the sale of that land. The same is true in half of the counties in Iowa, so it will be seen that the days of "grafting" commenced away back a half century ago. It is true that many thousand dollars were spent for drains and roads and a few bridges in Harrison county, but used in such a shiftless, unbusinesslike manner, that no trace of such improvements is to be discovered at this day. From 1855 to 1857 these lands could be pre-empted, and many of the best farmers in the county a third of a century ago, took advantage of these cheap lands, which laid the foundation for their future wealth as land-owners of the county. Probably not fifty per cent of the swamp lands of this county, ever did the tax-payers of the county any considerable good, as they "were fooled away" in one way or another, so that the Congressional Act of 1850 was of but little account, save that it helped to encourage men to volunteer in time of the war, thus filling this county's quota, when the country needed men in the far-away fields of the Southland, as well as on the western borders, fighting Indians. Some of the counties in Iowa were wise enough to erect courthouses from the proceeds of the sales of their swamp lands, and thus were greatly benefited, but as a rule this was impossible in counties where a county seat contest was ever and anon bobbing up, as one faction would object to any move toward building a court house from these lands, unless such building should be located where they wanted it. All these things in the government of a county have long since passed, and from now on it remains for the people to pay for the improvements needed by the county at large, and tax themselves for the same, for government lands will never be bestowed on states and counties again. Having once been squandered, such lands cannot be recovered.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT.

The valuation of real estate in Harrison county, by townships, including towns and villages, in the years 1891 and 1914 was as follows:

	1891.	1914.
Harrison township -----	\$210,000	\$535,442
Dunlap -----		199,258
Lincoln township -----	155,453	329,105
Allen township -----	146,397	320,211

	1891.	1914.
Jackson township -----	124,618	342,461
Pisgah -----		74,165
Little Sioux township -----	139,707	410,473
Little Sioux -----		48,625
Douglas township -----	183,884	373,178
Boyer township -----	213,553	519,839
Woodbine -----		223,675
Magnolia township -----	252,362	529,311
Magnolia -----		40,548
Raglan township -----	125,126	228,958
Morgan township -----	92,625	285,325
Cass township -----	187,683	405,056
Jefferson township -----	295,578	599,569
Logan -----		250,022
Calhoun township -----	168,895	235,936
Taylor township -----	123,528	400,083
Modale -----		71,738
Clay township -----	78,100	228,696
Persia -----		492,302
Washington township -----	224,856	92,603
Union township -----	221,512	421,256
La Grange township -----	164,536	365,714
St. Johns township -----	264,032	625,524
Cincinnati township -----	323,922	494,356
Missouri Valley -----		474,342
Total -----	\$3,433,141	\$9,682,955

Auditor J. M. Albertson reported the following condition in Harrison county in June, 1914:

Total property assessed valuation, \$1,120,872. There were also 11,201 head of milch cows; 65,026 head of feeding cattle; about 60,000 head of hogs; 82,026 head of sheep; 11,288 head of horses; all of the foregoing, with other property not named, makes a total of \$4,483,488, added to the real estate value of \$30,562,236, totals \$35,045,724. Over *thirty-five million dollars'* worth of property in Harrison county in 1914.

Total valuation lands and lots, \$7,854,309.

Total valuation moneys and credits, \$1,663,462.

Total consolidated tax, \$416,130.50.

Total tax in county, \$518,030.60.

Total tax for dragging, \$8,265.14.

Total ditch tax, \$40,653.41.

Of the above taxes for the year named there was expended for state revenues, \$28,517; for county bonds, \$19,667; for bridges, \$49,168; for school teachers, \$113,473; for road building, \$15,565; for dragging roads, \$8,265; for ditch tax, \$30,000; for county general fund, \$39,337.

TAX-LIST OF 1890.

By townships and towns the subjoined shows the tax-list of Harrison county in 1890: Harrison township, \$300,000; Dunlap (town), \$187,048; Lincoln township, \$182,800; Allen, \$179,612; Jackson, \$163,000; Little Sioux, \$238,500; Little Sioux, town of, \$51,514; Douglas, \$236,529; Boyer, \$326,440; Woodbine, town of, \$128,486; Magnolia township, \$372,340; Raglan township, \$151,540; Morgan, \$140,088; Mondamin (town), \$65,620; Cass, \$220,156; Jefferson, \$414,008; Logan (town), \$182,282; Calhoun, \$153,613; Taylor, \$192,119; Modale (town), \$39,366; Clay, \$90,428; Washington, \$385,487; Union, \$264,900; La Grange, \$195,029; Missouri Valley, \$307,848; St. John, \$391,754; Cincinnati, \$326,540. Grand total, \$5,907,731.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE COUNTY.

Wherever civilized man resides, and wherever commerce and trade are carried forward, there must of necessity be found the practicing attorney, whose business and profession is to guide aright the transactions of men, and aid in the interpretation of the law. Men do not all see the law alike, and hence they will not agree to one another's terms of settlement, so the lawyer must come in and make such difficulties clear. Again, the laws of the land are usually framed, and constitutions of states are formed by the hand of an attorney, otherwise our government would not stand long. The press, the pulpit and the physician each have their allotted sphere in the community, but no one profession is fraught with more importance to the rights and privileges of men than that of an attorney-at-law. They have been trained, or should have been, to teach and lead men in the legal steps they must take in the great contests and transactions in life.

The object of this chapter is to give the reader an account of as many lawyers who have, at one time or another, practiced in the Harrison county courts, as resident lawyers or judges. Some may possibly have been omitted, not intentionally, but for lack of sufficient data.

The first lawyer who settled in Harrison county was Richard Humphrey, who came to Magnolia just after the county seat was established at that point by the locating commissioners in 1853, and remained until 1855, when he went to Missouri. He was not of that high order of professional men, for it is known that in Missouri he engaged in "tight rope walking" and in that lost his life--that is, he was at one end of a rope and men of the county where he was stopping were at the other end, and this was an order of "Judge Lynch."

The next attorney to locate in Harrison county was N. G. Wyatt, who arrived in 1856 at Magnolia and remained until February, 1859, when he, accompanied by others from Harrison county, went to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement days. He never returned to Iowa soil, but wisely married and located in California and became successful in business and was still living in the late eighties. He was a representative from Harrison

county in the sixth General Assembly, and was a man possessed of more than ordinary ability. It is learned from the late Joe H. Smith's history that the error of his career here came about after this fashion: He attended a Methodist meeting at Magnolia in a log house which he owned and rented to the church, and one day he failed to respond with willingness at dropping in a "quarterage" when the hat was passed, saying they might consider him as putting in fifty cents instead of a quarter and apply it on the rent the church owed him. This was caught up as a direct dun for rent and heralded all over the county. The preacher took occasion to upbraid the lawyer in public, calling him a scoundrel, whereupon not many days later the two met face to face, and the lawyer gave the minister a sound whipping. After this there was not a Methodist in the county who would have anything to do with him, so he left the county as above stated.

HISTORIAN AND LAWYER.

Joe H. Smith located in Magnolia in June, 1856, and was really the first reputable attorney of the county, and the first to permanently identify himself with the bar of the county. He located with the rest of the "bunch" when the county seat was moved to Logan, and there built up a good practice and died there in 1893. He was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania in 1833, studied at Westminster College and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and came west to Magnolia. He was chairman of the board of county supervisors during the war and was influential in filling the county's quota for soldiers. In fact, he said, "come on boys" and put his own name down first, and in one day a full company was raised. This was company "C" of the twenty-ninth Iowa infantry regiment. In 1858 he was elected as the first county superintendent of schools for Harrison county; in 1864 was elected recorder and in 1867 elected as representative in the twelfth General Assembly. There was scarcely a case of much importance in the courts of this county where he was not an attorney on one side or the other during all of his long years practice. He was a successful lawyer in his day and generation. He was also of a somewhat literary turn of mind and in 1888 wrote a creditable, though small, history of Harrison county. He was a man of noble impulses, very positive in his convictions, and will doubtless be remembered as long as almost any other member of the Harrison county bar. Peace to his ashes.

In 1859 came W. W. Fuller and John K. L. Maynard. They formed a partnership, and continued until July, 1860. Mr. Fuller continued the

business of the firm, and soon took as his partner Joe H. Smith, and this partnership continued until August, 1862. At that time Company C of the Twenty-ninth Iowa was formed and Fuller enlisted and was made captain, dying at Greenwood, Mississippi, March, 1863. Mr. Smith paid this tribute to Fuller: "Fuller was an able lawyer, a patriot beyond reach of suspicion, and a citizen above reproach, an honest man, and a friend whom adversity did not frighten. His friends increased with the years, and while time served to multiply their numbers, death alone could thin their ranks. The sunshine of life seemed to be in his keeping, and in every company in which he formed a part, he dispensed its light and warmth with a hand as lavishly generous as its sources were inexhaustible."

In 1860, came Hon. Henry Ford and Hon. Alexander Brown. It may be said that these two were the product of Hon. George G. Wright, formerly one of Iowa's supreme judges. Alexander Brown enlisted in November, 1861, in the Fifteenth Iowa Regiment, was wounded at the great battle of Shiloh, and carried the marks ever afterwards. Henry Ford remained at home, became district attorney for the fourth judicial district, and while still holding such office, was elected district court judge.

Before passing from the list of attorneys in this county prior to the Civil War, it should be stated that Capt. George S. Bacon, who recently died in the West, and was so well known through owning the big apple orchard at Magnolia, was an attorney when he came to the county in 1857. However, he never made a specialty of law, but engaged extensively in the real estate business and farming; he also sold goods, held county offices and other matters of a public character, which he seemed to handle with much ability. His name is inscribed on the hearts of many an old settler for his many sterling traits of character.

In 1865 Marcellus Holbrook, better known as a banker at Missouri Valley, began practice at Magnolia, remained there until early in the seventies, at which date he removed to Missouri Valley, and took up banking, which he followed until a dozen or more years ago, when he settled in Springfield, Missouri, where he is still engaged in the business of a wholesaler of furniture, and a successful man of his adopted state.

- SPELLED PAPERS WITH THREE P'S.

Philip D. Mickel located in Magnolia in 1865, and there remained until the winter of 1866, when he moved to Missouri Valley, where he again entered the practice of law. He was noted for his great energy and fine

discrimination. He was also known for his poor spelling and it is related that he almost always spelled papers with three p's. He succeeded well as an attorney in certain classes of legal work. He moved to Colorado, where he was last heard of as a successful lawyer.

Hon. L. R. Bolter, whom the late Hon. Charles Aldrich dubbed "the noblest Roman of them all," became a member of the Harrison county bar in 1865, and continued in the practice here until his death, at Logan, in 1901. He was a student in Hillsdale, Michigan, and studied law under Hon. S. C. Coffinbury at Constantine, Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar. He was an able lawyer, a good citizen and a rock-rooted Democrat, who was always able to give a reason for the hope within him. He was more times state senator than any man in Iowa and had, in 1891, delivered twenty-five Fourth-of-July orations in Iowa, beside being called to many large cities on such occasions. He was gifted as an orator and was logical from his standpoint in all matters he discussed. In young manhood he was a book-keeper for the Wells Fargo Express company in Colorado and other western pioneer points, and knew every crook and turn in frontier hardship. He amassed a handsome fortune and had two sons who became lawyers of this county--Charles and Carl Bolter. The latter is still residing at Logan, but Charles was accidentally killed by his gun while hunting. His only daughter is the wife of Doctor Wood, of Logan. As a lawyer of note in local and state courts, as a public speaker and debater, as a kind father and excellent type of citizen, perhaps few men will ever stand higher in the bar of this county than Senator Lemuel R. Bolter, who died April 20, 1901.

Coming down to later years, members who have been added to the list of Harrison county lawyers include the following:

T. E. Braamon located in Magnolia in 1867 and in the spring of 1867 moved to Missouri Valley. He was an excellent man, possessed of a fine education. He was at all times a gentleman, fighting his cases to a finish; was honest, fair and straightforward. He had suffered the loss of one of his arms, and parts of both feet, caused by freezing. He was addicted to drink and was his own worst enemy. While in despondency he took his own life at Missouri Valley in 1878.

Frank Wolf, who located at Woodbine, kept this part of the legal vineyard in a continual uproar. He went on from bad to worse until his conduct was such that the judge disbarred him from practice in these courts.

Frank Griffin, of Dunlap, another of the same type of professional men as the one last mentioned, was always in "rows" with Wolf and the courts of this county. After having fleeced many in and about Dunlap, whose kind-

hearted citizens had tried hard to reclaim him from the errors of his ways, he left the town one night on horseback and never cursed the bar of Harrison county later. He, as well as Wolf, went to Missouri and both met with failure and probably with a bad ending.

Another of Dunlap's lawyers was G. W. Thompson, who was not of the highest type of a lawyer, left that town in 1885 and located in Tennessee.

J. W. Barnhart, a graduate of Michigan University, was admitted to the bar in 1865 in Boone county, Iowa, where he followed his profession until 1878, when he located at Logan, this county, where he soon took front rank among the best attorneys in the county. He was successful before the supreme court and was an honor to the bar of Harrison county.

A "WET" AND "DRY" ADVOCATE.

Major Charles MacKenzie, a soldier in the Civil War, was major of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, and after the war closed read law under D. E. Lyon, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He then practiced in Dubuque, Mason City, Sioux City, Eldora, and finally located at Dunlap, this county. He was a bachelor, and, had it not been for the drink habit, might have been one of Iowa's brightest and most successful lawyers. As it was, he stood high as a lawyer of ripe mind, and unquestioned integrity. He had a commanding appearance, was an exceptional student of the law, a good speaker, and delivered many lectures, in later years on the temperance question. He tried hard to reform, but failed to conquer himself completely. He finally located in Des Moines, where the last years of his career were spent. He died there in 1908. He made good there as an attorney and was held in high esteem, both in and outside the bar of Polk county. Those whom he knew best all agree that his was an exceptionally bright mind and that he had a big, stout heart that beat in unison with all who needed aid and sympathy.

H. H. Roadifer, a graduate of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, read law in the office of Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, a supreme judge of that state. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and immediately came to Iowa, locating at Emerson, where for nearly two years he was principal of the high schools. He began his practice in Logan, in 1878, and became one of the foremost members of the bar of Harrison county. He has made an enviable record, both in local courts and before the supreme court of the state.

Another gentleman who belonged to this bar, but never practiced to any

extent, devoting himself to his business as a real estate dealer and banker at Logan, was the late A. L. Harvey, who was admitted to the bar in 1868, while Judge Ford was on the bench. He passed from earth May 3, 1902.

S. I. King, son of Judge Stephen King, was only two years of age when he accompanied his father from New York state to this county. He was educated in the best of schools, attended Iowa University; was principal of the high school at Magnolia, and then was under the tutelage of the law school of Judge C. C. Cole and Hon. George W. Wright, at Des Moines. He commenced the law practice in Logan in 1877. He continued there until a few years prior to his death in April, 1907, working on the Panama Canal for a time after leaving Logan. His remains were sent back by the government.

Captain W. M. Magden, of Woodbine, was a veteran of the Civil War, entered the service as the embodiment of physical manhood, but the bullets and fatigue of march and camp life in southern swamps pulled him down to physical wreck. He practiced at Dunlap at one time. He was prominent in Grand Army circles in the early days of that order. He held various town offices in Woodbine, where he died many years ago.

J. A. Phillips, another Dunlap attorney, and formerly a county attorney of Harrison county, was a graduate of Westminster College, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Newcastle, Pennsylvania in 1873, and soon thereafter located in Dunlap.

Lafayette Brown, of Missouri Valley, was graduated from the law department of the Iowa University, Iowa City, with the class of 1879. He immediately located at Missouri Valley and for many years was a leading legal light. Later, he engaged more especially in real estate business.

FATHER OF HARRISON COUNTY BAR.

Sanford H. Cochran, of Logan, now the oldest attorney in point of practice of any in Harrison county, was a cadet at West Point Military Academy. He went from that government institution to Iowa City, Iowa, where he entered the law department of Iowa University, in 1868. The year following he located at Missouri Valley and began the practice of law. For a number of years he was a law partner of J. C. Rhodabeck, and then entered into partnership with a lawyer named Hart. The last partnership only existed a short time, when Mr. Cochran took for a partner a Mr. Baily, under the firm name of Cochran & Baily. In 1882, this relation ceased to exist and Mr. Cochran removed to Logan, since which date he has been accounted one of the most reliable and best-posted attorneys of the county.

He has never dabbled in outside affairs but ever kept close to his chosen profession. He has had many important cases, both in this and adjoining counties, with his full share of cases and successfully terminated in the supreme court of Iowa. (See his personal sketch in the biographical department of this work.) He now has a law partner in the person of M. L. Barrett, formerly of Dunlap, which firm is known as Cochran & Barrett.

Hon. Thomas Arthur one of the present judges of this district, was born in St. Johns township, Harrison county, Iowa, July 12, 1860, the son of William Arthur. He was educated in the common schools, the high school in Magnolia and the Iowa State University, graduating from the law department in June, 1881. He then taught school at Little Sioux and at other points. In 1883 he was appointed deputy county clerk, serving until the autumn of 1886, when he was elected to the office of which he had been a deputy; was re-elected in 1888, and, after leaving the duties of this office, commenced the practice of law at Logan. He was elected as judge in 1912—and has made a splendid official record.

P. W. Cain, of Dunlap, was educated at Bloomfield, Tabor and Keokuk. He then entered the Des Moines University, and was admitted to practice in 1886 and settled in Dunlap.

F. M. Dance, of Missouri Valley, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1866, and two years later located in the legal practice at Missouri Valley, where he made a success.

Minor B. Baily, of Dunlap, commenced the practice of law in the eighties and is still located at Dunlap, where, in addition to his law practice, he has farming interests, near his home town, which he very much enjoys, as they afford that recreation so needed by professional men. He has had his ups and downs in law practice, has been county attorney a number of years and has always been noted for his honor and integrity, both in and outside of the bar.

John A. Berry, another Logan attorney, was a student under John V. Evans, and through his instrumentality was admitted to the bar in this county. He practiced at Logan for many years and accumulated considerable property. He finally lost much of his property and is now living in the West somewhere, doing fairly well. He commenced poor, carried hod in the building of the old court house where he later became a lively practitioner at the Harrison county bar.

J. S. Dewell and John S. McGavren in the eighties constituted a law firm at Missouri Valley. They both were graduates of the law department of 1883. Mr. Dewell was graduated from Ames College, and Mr. McGavren from Tabor.

C. R. Bolter (son of Senator L. R. Bolter), was a graduate of Iowa State University, read law under his father, was admitted to the bar in 1883 and practiced up to his death, which was occasioned by an accident with a gun.

C. A. Bolter, younger son of Senator L. R. Bolter, attended Tabor College and then read law in his father's office and was admitted under judge Lewis of the district court in 1883. He still has an office, but since the death of his father, he has been variously engaged in commercial and financial enterprises, and hence is not so actively engaged in the law practice as he was in former years.

Another lawyer who has been conspicuous in the profession, as well as in South Dakota politics, is George Eagen, who was graduated from the Woodbine Norman School, the law department of the Iowa State University and other schools. He commenced the law practice at Logan about 1900 with L. W. Fallon as his partner. Later, he was a partner of Sanford Cochran, whose daughter he married. Later, he moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where most of his political and legal career has been enacted. He still resides there.

LAWYERS IN ORDER OF SETTLEMENT.

Through the kindness of S. H. Cochran, of Logan, we are enabled to give the following list of attorneys, in the various towns of Harrison county (we have made a few changes):

Magnolia—Richard Humphrey, 1854, remained until 1855; William Fuller, N. G. Wyatt, 1856; Joe H. Smith, 1856; M. Holbrook, A. L. Harvey, J. R. Zuver, J. V. Evans, E. R. Cadwell, P. Hubbard.

Missouri Valley—J. McKinley, D. M. Harris, P. D. Mickel, T. E. Branan, W. S. Shoemaker, L. Brown, Ambrose Burke, F. Tamasia, C. W. Kellogg, J. S. Dewell, Ross McLaughlin.

Logan—L. R. Bolter, E. P. Cadwell, S. H. Cochran, W. H. Davis, H. H. Roadifer, C. A. Bolter, C. N. Wood, C. R. Bolter, S. I. King, L. W. Fallon, J. H. Smith, Thomas Arthur (now judge), M. J. Barrett, H. Robertson, A. Murry, P. Roadifer.

Dunlap—William Magden, Fred Bangs, A. Van Kuren, Charles McKenzie, S. E. Wilmot, Frank Griffin, A. Burch, M. B. Bailey, Patrick Cain, J. H. Traver, J. A. Phillips.

Woodbine—Frank Wolf, William Magden, H. F. Johns, George Dugan. This list contains the names of forty-eight lawyers and it is known that twenty-three are now deceased.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

The first person to preside as judge of the district court within and for Harrison county, was Samuel Riddle, of Council Bluffs, elected in 1854; Asahel W. Hubbard, of Sioux City, was elected in 1858; Isaac Pendleton, Sioux City, was elected in 1863; Henry Ford, Magnolia, in 1866-70; Charles H. Lewis, Cherokee, 1874-78-82; Charles H. Lewis, George W. Wakefield and S. M. Ladd, in 1886; Judge Gaynor, Le Mars, in 1890. Since 1894 the following judges of the district court were elected: G. W. Wakefield, Scott M. Ladd, Frank Gaynor and John Oliver, Hutchison, Wheeler, Thornell Macey, Greene and Judge Thomas Arthur, presiding judge, living at Logan.

It should be said of Judge Wakefield that he was born in DeWitt, Illinois, 1839; died at Sioux City, March 10, 1905. He was of New England stock; attended Lombard University, Illinois, entered the Union army in 1861, as a corporal, was at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, wounded at Jackson, Mississippi and was at siege of Vicksburg. He completed his law course after the war; located at Sioux City in 1868; was auditor three terms; law partner of Judge Isaac Pendleton; elected to judicial bench in 1884. He was of a high order of ability and integrity; was president of State Bar Association in 1904; active in the erection of the Floyd monument, near Sioux City; modest and genial in temperament.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

By act of the twelfth General Assembly, this office was created and went into effect April 3, 1869, and continued seventeen years, being abolished in 1886 when extra district judges were provided for. This necessitated the erection of several extra court rooms in the larger cities of Iowa, which, after the law was abolished were really useless to the counties in which they were built.

The circuit judges who presided in Harrison county were Hon. Addison Oliver, of Onawa, elected in 1868-72 and resigned in 1874; Hon. J. R. Zuver, of Magnolia, appointed by the governor, and elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Oliver. Judge Zuver was elected again at the general election of 1876, and again in 1880. The last two years of his office he was unable to attend to the duties of his office by reason of ill health.

Judge Wakefield was elected in 1884 and served for the years 1885-86, at which date the office ceased to be a part of the judicial machinery in Iowa.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICAL MEN AND SOCIETIES.

By Charles S. Kennedy, M. D.

Pioneer practice of medicine in Harrison county is a story of all the hardships and self-denial of the early settlers, together with the hardships, fatigue and exposure at all hours of the day and night, resulting from riding over a vast country with small settlements here and there, because doctors, like settlers, were few and far between.

The early pioneer physicians of the county were men of sterling worth, industrious and of high intelligence, as a general rule. Their intuition often had to guide them at night over many unbridged streams, across trackless prairies to the bedside of some one who placed his life and its preservation in their hands with an all-abiding faith. It was often a necessity to remove the patient to their homes, where they could be better treated, for then, as now, nursing was an important part in the successful practice of medicine.

Medical educational requirements were not as exacting as now, so we find many successful practitioners who had been but partially able to complete the curriculum of medicine. That they were successful and merited the full confidence of the public is evidenced by many words of praise and commendation spoken by the survivors of those pioneer days.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

In the *Western Star*, published at Magnolia, February 10, 1865, appeared the following "professional cards" of the following physicians:

"Dr. A. M. Servis—Six Mile Grove, Iowa. Physician and surgeon. Will attend to all calls professionally and treat diseases of all kinds according to the most approved modern school principles."

"Dr. L. J. Kynett, physician, surgeon and accoucheur, Magnolia, Iowa. Gives his entire attention to his profession. Chronic diseases treated with unparalleled success. Obstetrical practice attended to promptly. Office at Waterman's drug store. Residence at the Bates House."

"Clark & Crosswait (W. F. Clark and P. R. Crosswait), physicians and surgeons, Magnolia, Iowa, will attend promptly to all calls in their profession. Special attention given to surgery and chronic diseases. Office over Clark & Dally's."

In G. F. Waterman's "History and Description of Harrison County," published at Magnolia in 1868, appear the following advertisements:

"Cole & Crosswait, physicians and druggists, Woodbine, Iowa. We carry a full line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, books and stationery, wall paper, tobacco, cigars, toys and notions. Professional calls promptly attended to."

"O'Linn & Brainard (D. H. O'Linn, M. D., and O. V. Brainard), dealers in pure drugs and medicines, toys, notions, paints, oils, dyestuffs, brushes, perfumery, books and stationery. Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully compounded."

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

As near as can be now ascertained, the pioneer physicians of Harrison county began their practice here in about the following order:

Dr. John H. Rice was the first regular graduate resident physician of the county, coming to Magnolia in 1854.

Dr. Robert McGavren, who had resided in Pottawattamie county and practiced in that county and Harrison county from 1850, located at St. John in 1858.

Dr. Libbeus D. Coon commenced practice in Shelby county, and also in Harrison county, in 1851-52.

Dr. George McGavren commenced the study and practice of medicine with his brother Robert in Pottawattamie county in 1854.

Dr. John S. Cole commenced practice in Woodbine and vicinity in 1855. Doctor Drake, at Little Sioux, commenced in 1859.

Doctor Servis practiced medicine and engaged in farming at Six Mile Grove, early in the sixties. He carried a "card" in the *Western Star* the same as other physicians in that day did.

In 1867 Doctors Crosswait and O'Linn were the physicians at Magnolia, and Doctor Kern and sons at Logan. However, Dr. J. J. Rainwater located at Logan a short time before Doctor Kern. It was about this date that Doctor Christie located at Dunlap.

Dr. Samuel Clark began practice at Magnolia in 1868, and Dr. E. T. McKenney located at Logan in 1869.

PHYSICIANS BY TOWNS.

The subjoined is a list of the various physicians who have from time to time practiced medicine in the towns and cities of this county, the list being as nearly correct as it is possible to determine at this date. Some few may have practiced for a brief period and left no special record or lasting impression on the community.

MISSOURI VALLEY.

Dr. Robert McGavren located in Pottawattamie county May 4, 1850, living within one-half mile of the Harrison county line until October 16, 1858, when he moved to St. John, this county. He engaged in the practice and farmed at the same time. He began the study of medicine in 1843 and began practice in 1848, in Ohio. He remained in active practice until 1870. To him is believed to be the honor of being the first physician to practice the healing art in the territory now known as Harrison county.

Dr. George H. McGarven engaged in the practice of medicine, with his brother, Robert, from 1854 for a period of thirteen years. In 1868 he moved to Missouri Valley and continued the practice until 1888, when he was incapacitated by a severe fall. This accident ended the public career and usefulness of a man who had a high ethical and professional standing. The community lost a man who had been its benefactor and the guardian of its welfare and every interest.

Dr. George W. Coit, a resident physician of Missouri Valley, was not alone one of the pioneers of the county, but also has the distinction of being the oldest resident practitioner of medicine and the second graduate doctor of medicine to locate in Harrison county, having located at St. John in November of 1866. His early medical education was received in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, following which he spent two years as a contract surgeon during the Civil War. In August of 1865 he returned to New York, attending Bellevue Hospital Medical College and receiving the honors of graduation in March, 1866. The following autumn we find him practicing medicine at St. John, this county. The next spring he returned to the East, was married, and upon his return located at Missouri Valley, then the new railroad town, where he has continuously resided and followed his chosen profession.

Many medical honors have been the lot which bespeak of his ability. On March 22, 1886, he was appointed chief surgeon for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific railroads. This posi-

tion he held for twenty-six years, resigning July 1, 1912. In 1889 he was elected vice-president of the National Railway Surgeons' Association, at its meeting at Buffalo, New York. He has held the office of president of the Iowa State Railway Surgeons' Association; also held the offices of second vice-president, vice-president and president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Surgeons' Association.

Among the highly prized mementoes in his personal collection is the receipt given by Judge Brainard, of Magnolia, then internal revenue collector, for ten dollars paid as his government tax for the privilege of practicing medicine.

Doctor Coit is a man of exemplary life and habits, always ethical in his dealings with his competitors and patients, fully keeping abreast of the times in knowledge of medicine and surgical advance. He is a credit to his cherished alma mater and an honored citizen of the community where he is spending his declining years. (See biographical sketch.)

Dr. H. Seymour McGavren, son of Dr. George McGavren, was graduated at Omaha Medical College, class of 1887. He is at present located at Sacramento, California, devoting his special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. J. W. Huff, a graduate of Rush Medical College, practiced in Missouri Valley in the eighties. He was also connected with a drug store during his residence there.

Dr. Charles F. Montgomery, a graduate of Chicago Homeopathic College in 1895, located at Missouri Valley for a short time. He is now living in California.

Dr. Joseph W. Walburn was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1888, and located in Missouri Valley in 1889.

Dr. J. H. Gasson, a graduate of Creighton Medical College, Omaha, class of 1898, located in Missouri Valley the same year. He it was who established the Missouri Valley Hospital. He is now located in Canada.

Dr. Joseph Mehan, a graduate of the Northwestern University Medical College, Chicago, class 1903, located in Missouri Valley for a short time. He is now located in Denison, Iowa.

Dr. C. W. Boughton, a graduate of the Northwestern University, Chicago, located in Missouri Valley in 1903. He conducted the Missouri Valley Hospital, and is now located at Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. George H. Shiley, a native son of Missouri Valley, his father being a prominent druggist there, graduated from Iowa University (medical de-

partment) with the class of 1903. He is at present located at some point in Washington.

Another physician whose name should not be forgotten was Dr. Charles W. McGavren, son of Dr. George H. McGavren, one of the earliest pioneer physicians of the community, a graduate of Rush Medical College, class of 1879. After his graduation he located at Missouri Valley, in partnership with his father. He assumed the mantle his father had worn, with honor to his father and credit to himself, and was shown the appreciation of the community by an extensive indication of its appreciation and support, enjoying a lucrative practice. He met with an accidental fall in January, 1909, fracturing his hip, which so incapacitated him he removed to California the next year, and is now residing at Pasadena.

Dr. Edward J. Chapman located at Missouri Valley in August, 1871. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago.

The physicians practicing in Missouri Valley in the summer of 1914 were: Dr. George W. Coit and Dr. John L. Tamisiea, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, class of 1896, located at Missouri Valley the same year. He is at present a member of the Iowa State Board of Health. Dr. James Hugh Tamisiea, a graduate of the Iowa State University, class of 1902, located with his brother, J. L. Tamisiea, on his return from college. Dr. S. F. DeVore, a graduate of Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 1895, located at Missouri Valley in 1898. Dr. C. Heise, the present proprietor of the Missouri Valley Hospital, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He located at Missouri Valley in 1910. Dr. A. H. Königsmacher is a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, class of 1913. He located at Missouri Valley in July, 1914.

MAGNOLIA PHYSICIANS.

While Dr. John H. Rice was the first regular graduate resident physician at Magnolia, coming in 1854, Dr. Libbieus D. Coon came from Ashtabula county, Ohio, about 1851-52, locating at Galland's Grove, Shelby county, Iowa. Before coming to Iowa he had studied medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor Holbrook. He next located at Magnolia during the very early fifties, and finally on a farm at the mouth of the Soldier river. He had a large practice among pioneer families in Harrison and Shelby counties. In 1865 he removed to Salt Lake, Utah, where he died some eight or ten years later.

By Gideon Hawley and wife, of Woodbine, and J. M. Kennedy, of

Logan, with other pioneers, we are informed that the doctor bore an excellent character and was noted as a physician of his day, and for some eccentricities. He had two private formulas, one called "Thunder and Lightning," a quick action remedy, and the other called "Bog Hay," a popular remedy for fever and ague chills.

J. M. Kennedy, a pioneer settler of this county, is responsible for the following: "Doctor Coon was an intelligent man, but of a peculiar turn of personality. A neighbor of ours, Mrs. Gus Klooping, was sick and her husband wanted a doctor called. I volunteered to go for Doctor Coon, going on horseback, taking me all day to make the trip from Shelby county to the mouth of the Soldier. I arrived about supper time, and we made an early start next morning, stopping at the old Chatburn mill on the Willow for our dinner, and arriving at the patient's home in the evening. The doctor remained over a day or two until the patient was better, then went to his own home.

"He had a remedy of herbs which resembled fine hay, over which he would pour a pint or more of boiling water and allow it to steep, the hay floating on top. If you were not seriously, at least distressingly, sick, you would have to hold your nose while taking the dose, which was a good-sized teacupful. I can guarantee the taste and after-effects to be quite lasting.

"Ben Homer, an old-timer here, was hesitating on taking a dose, when he soliloquized: 'It looks like bog hay.' A new name was thus applied to the cure, which suited the doctor and the public alike, and it immediately became a household name, and the remedy was generally found in many homes to be applied as an emergency treatment."

Dr. John H. Rice was probably the first resident graduate physician of Harrison county. He commenced the study of medicine under Doctor Eaton at Enosburg, Vermont, with whom he practiced for three years. During this time he took a course of lectures at Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vermont, graduating in 1852. He located at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he practiced medicine for one year. During the winter of 1853-54 he crossed the state with his horse and buggy, visiting a brother at Council Bluffs, and decided to locate at Magnolia, which he did in the spring of 1854. He practiced his chosen profession until the spring of 1870 at Magnolia, then moved to his farm near that town, continuing to practice medicine until 1881, when, owing to failing health, he gave up his life work and profession, which had frequently taken him into Shelby, Monona and Woodbury counties, as well as across the Missouri river into Nebraska. He was often threatened by wolves, met severe hardships and exposures on account of storms and had

some thrilling escapes on the ice while crossing and recrossing the Missouri river.

During the summer of 1862, Doctor Rice was commissioned a surgeon of the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, Iowa Volunteers. He served during the great Civil War.

From an issue of the *Weekly Star*, of Magnolia, published February 10, 1865, a card appears in the following language:

"A CARD.

"Owing to various circumstances after my return from the army, I had expected to be absent from the county for some time; I then gave notice to my friends and patrons to that effect, and recommended Dr. L. J. Kynett to medical practice in my absence, but owing to the strong solicitation of friends and patrons, combined with other influences, I have determined to remain in Magnolia.

"I therefore feel it to be my duty to the public to recall the notice with regard to Doctor Kynett, and to say that I am ready to attend to all orders left at Waterman's drug store, or at my residence in Magnolia, opposite the Congregational church.

"I offer my hearty thanks to all my friends for their uniform kindness and liberal support for nearly twelve years in this community, and as I have had much experience in medical practice during my connection with the army, I hope to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage, and to retain that confidence which they have been kind enough to repose in me during the time past.

"December 30, 1865.

J. H. RICE."

Doctor Rice was appointed special examining surgeon for this county and called to his assistance Dr. George H. McGavren, as well as Dr. Robert McGavren and Dr. John S. Cole. This board represented what is now known as "examining surgeons of the bureau of pensions." In the discharge of their duties they had occasion to hear the most exaggerated stories of personal deformity and inability that ever came to the ears of men in their profession. His death occurred at Pomona, California, in March, 1910. Thus ended the earthly career of a man who, not alone in professional life, was an integral part of pioneer days in Harrison county, but also as a citizen who had the utmost confidence in humanity, and his fellow-men had the same confidence in him. He lived not for himself alone, but for the common good and cause of humanity.

The next to take up the medical practice at Magnolia was Dr. Josiah Giddings, a graduate of Castleton Medical College, of Castleton, Vermont, June, 1850. He took a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, during the winter of 1862-63. He then entered the Union army as assistant surgeon in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, returning from the army on August 17, 1865, when he engaged in the drug business at Magnolia, continuing one year. He then followed agricultural pursuits for ten years, moving to Logan in 1878, and there practiced three years, when he again resumed farm life, following it until 1887, when he moved to Woodbine and there engaged in the drug business, continuing until 1889, after which he devoted his attention to the practice of medicine. He was appointed a member of the board of pension examiners, retaining his membership until his death in 1906.

He was a man of sterling integrity, greatly respected for his moral worth in the various communities in which he lived.

Dr. Samuel Clark came to Harrison county March 20, 1868. He commenced to study medicine while engaged in teaching school, followed the profession for three years, after which period he commenced the practice of his profession with his brother, W. F. Clark, entering Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in the winter of 1854-55. In common with other pioneer physicians of Harrison county he engaged in other pursuits when there were no professional calls to be made. He now has a son, Charles E. Clark, of Craig, Nebraska. He engaged in the drug and other business enterprises, having been a successful physician, a registered pharmacist and a successful banker. With all his undertakings he was active in medicine until his death in 1898.

Charles E. Cutler, M. D., a resident of Magnolia, is a graduate of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, class of May, 1878. He returned to Magnolia and has been in active, successful practice there ever since. Thirty-six years have made him many fast friends and to retain them his life must have been well spent. He has done his full share for his home town, giving its every interest his full, hearty and undivided support.

Dr. O. Linn, of Ohio, practiced here five years and moved to Blair, Nebraska, where he died.

Dr. James John Knepper, a graduate of the University of France, at Paris, class of 1887, located at Magnolia in 1901. He remained but a short time.

Dr. Frank H. Hanson, a resident of Magnolia, is a graduate of the University of Nebraska (medical department), class of 1902. He is at present actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. A. T. Hill, who was reared at Magnolia, practiced medicine at Moudamin one year and is now a successful practitioner at Lyons, Nebraska.

LOGAN PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in Logan was Dr. J. J. Rainwater, who studied medicine while living in Mississippi. He emigrated to Iowa in 1856, first locating at Fairport, a point eight miles above Muscatine. He remained there for three years, then moved across the river, living in Rock Island county, Illinois, until he came to Logan in 1867. He practiced medicine until the time of his death in 1884.

Dr. George M. Kern and his two sons located at Logan in 1867. The sons were George M., Jr., and Willis. Dr. George M., Jr., located at Little Sioux for a short time. Dr. Willis Kern now lives in Kansas and is practicing medicine.

Dr. Ephraim T. McKenny was probably the third man to practice medicine at Logan, having located there in 1869. His first medical education was received while running a grist-mill at Loveland, Pottawattamie county, where he studied medicine under the supervision of Dr. Robert McGavren. He afterward lived on a farm in Harris Grove and there practiced medicine. Later he located at Logan, where Dr. J. L. Witt read medicine under his preceptorship. During his stay at Logan he took a course of lectures at Iowa City. In 1879 he removed to Oregon, where he died in 1897.

Dr. George B. Parsons came to Logan as a medical doctor about 1873.

Dr. Edward D. McKenny practiced medicine under Dr. D. M. Hall for about three years at Buena Vista (now Whitesboro). He removed to Ord, Nebraska, in 1872. About 1878 he returned to Iowa and studied medicine at Iowa City. He is now in practice at Union, Oregon.

Dr. Edward S. McLeod, now living in Cincinnati, Ohio, located at Logan about 1876. Dr. J. L. Witt and Charles M. Whiteman also read under his care.

Dr. John L. Witt, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis, commenced the study of medicine at Henderson, Illinois, with Dr. E. S. Cooper as preceptor. After six months he came to Logan, in 1876, again taking up his studies under Dr. E. T. McKenny. He then attended the Iowa State University and completed his studies at St. Louis in 1880, having been at the Iowa University during 1878-79. He was a man of high intellectual attainments, a successful practitioner and a friend of the oppressed, always sympathetic to the grief-stricken. He retired from active

practice in 1909, on account of failing health. His death occurred March 3, 1911, following an operation for stricture of the colon.

Dr. Irving C. Wood, a resident of Logan, first studied medicine with Dr. T. M. Edwards as preceptor. He then attended lectures at the University of New York City, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1880. He acted as intern one year and as assistant surgeon and took special work in surgery. In 1881 he located at Woodbine, remained two years, then located at Logan, where he has since resided. He is now retired, after a successful and remunerative practice. He is an honored citizen among those whom he has served, with ability far above the average. He still conducts a drug store at Logan.

Dr. J. Knowles came to Logan from Henderson, Iowa, in August, 1883, and continued in active practice until 1911, when he located at Dow City. His early medical training was in accord with the times, that of actual work under the supervision of a preceptor. He spent over two years in the practical part. Having completed the curriculum, he was granted a diploma from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1869. A man of exceptional talents, kindly dispositioned, he will long be remembered by the younger generation as "our old family doctor." He is now located at Cooper, Iowa.

Dr. F. A. Comfort came to Logan about 1881. He is a graduate of the State University of Michigan, class of 1865. He engaged in the practice of medicine and for a number of years was interested in the drug business, having spent a long period in partnership with Dr. J. Knowles. At present he is living a retired life.

Dr. J. D. Jones, a graduate of Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, located at Logan in 1896, remaining until 1905, and is now at Lehigh, Iowa.

William G. Norman, a graduate of Kansas City Medical College, located in Logan in January, 1899, remaining two years.

Abner White, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, located in Logan in 1888. He remained but a short time.

Henry G. Wiese, Omaha Medical College, 1893, located in Logan in 1893. He practiced about one year and returned to Omaha.

Wilford E. Winsett, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 1895, came to Logan from Missouri Valley in 1903. Like the wind, he was of short stay.

The following physicians are located at Logan:

Chas. S. Kennedy, Creighton Medical College, Omaha, class 1902.

D. Williams, Omaha Medical College, Omaha, class 1895.

Hans Hansen, Creighton Medical College, Omaha, class 1905.

R. J. Stearns, University of Nebraska (medical department), Omaha, class 1910.

WOODBINE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. John Sidney Cole was undoubtedly the pioneer practitioner of medicine at Woodbine and vicinity, having located there in the spring of 1855. (See personal sketch.) During his ten years' residence at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, he studied medicine, first locating at Peru, Indiana, where he followed his profession for ten years. Coming to Woodbine a decade in advance of the railroad, he saw his share of pioneer hardships. He practiced until his death, August 1, 1881, at Woodbine, where his son, Dr. Elmer J. Cole, is still in practice, the latter being a Rush graduate. Doctor Cole, the pioneer doctor, was a member of many of the earliest boards of county supervisors, and will long be remembered by those who were honored by his acquaintance as a man of Christian attainments, kindly and charitably disposed, a friend of the afflicted and a benefactor of those in need of his experience, counsel and advice. At one time he was a partner of Doctor Crosswait, both as physician and druggist, at Woodbine.

The next physician to practice in the vicinity of Woodbine, was probably Dr. D. M. Hall, a native of Ohio, born in 1818, removed to Harrison county, Iowa, in February, 1857, settled near Magnolia. That same autumn, he moved to old Jeddo, Jefferson township, remained one winter and in April, 1858, moved to Douglas township, where he remained until February, 1862, when he moved to Crawford county, lived there until 1865, and returned to Jeddo and in the spring of 1866, moved to section 10, of Jefferson township. Later he practiced medicine in Woodbine and died at his son's residence in June, 1887. He married Elizabeth Marshall Kennedy, native of Philadelphia.

Doctor Crosswait came to Woodbine in the spring of 1867 and formed a partnership in drug business and medical practice with Dr. John S. Cole. After a number of years, and after erecting one of the first residences in Woodbine, he moved to Logan and opened practice there. Later, he settled in Washington, and died at Tacoma about 1907. He was a good physician and a popular man in the community.

Doctor Harris, a homeopathic physician, located here in the eighties and remained several years. He was an excellent doctor and made many friends, both in and out of his profession.

Dr. W. C. Sampson practiced in Woodbine during the eighties. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, class of 1881. He married Laura,

daughter of pioneer G. W. Pugsley. After a successful practice of many years his health failed and he spent sometime in Florida, but finally returned to Woodbine, where he died.

Dr. Thomas M. Edwards, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, class of 1874, located in Woodbine shortly after his graduation. In the nineties, he moved to Dunlap, where he practiced until his death, about 1907. He was a successful physician and surgeon. His son, Lee Edwards, is present postmaster at Dunlap, and Doctor Edwards' last wife is librarian of the Dunlap Public Library.

Irving C. Wood, now of Logan (retired), practiced medicine in Woodbine from 1881 until two years later.

Dr. William A. Vincent, a graduate of Rush Medical College, 1881, located at Woodbine in the eighties, remained five or six years and moved to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he still practices medicine.

Dr. E. Nathan J. Bond, a graduate of Rush Medical College, 1888, practiced at Woodbine a short time. His wife was a sister of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, poet and authoress.

Dr. L. H. Buxton, received his medical education and training in the university of the city of New York, graduating in 1884, from the medical department of the University of Vermont. He practised one year in Vermont and came to Iowa in 1885, locating at Woodbine in 1888. He was a member of the drug firm of S. L. Berkley & Co. He is now in practice in Oklahoma.

Dr. William C. Wight, a homeopathic physician, a graduate of the University of Iowa, 1887, located at Woodbine for a few months only.

Then followed Dr. E. J. Cole, son of Dr. John S. Cole. He was born near Woodbine, graduated at Rush Medical College, class of 1889, and has been in constant medical practice at Woodbine ever since.

Dr. Willis Clay, a graduate of Rush Medical College, 1880, practised in Woodbine during the nineties and moved to southern Minnesota, where he is still engaged in a successful practice.

Dr. G. McMillan, a graduate of McGill University, Canada, class of 1890, practised in Woodbine early in the nineties. He re-located in Nebraska.

Dr. W. E. O'Connor, a graduate of St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1895, served one year as intern in the hospital and then located at Woodbine, where he had an excellent practice until his removal to Omaha in the spring of 1914.

Dr. R. V. Witter located in Woodbine about 1891, remained only a short time, married a daughter of Marcellus Pugsley, and removed to one of the western states. He graduated at the Omaha Medical College in 1900.

Dr. W. S. Payne, a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, class of 1903, located in Woodbine in 1907. He is at present engaged in the active practice of medicine at that place.

Dr. H. N. Anderson, a resident physician of Woodbine at this date graduated from the medical department of the University of Iowa in 1902.

Dr. Max W. Flothow, who succeeded to the practice of Dr. O'Connor, at Woodbine, is a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, class of 1913.

PERSIA PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Francis M. Hill received his first medical education at Guy's Hospital, London, England, where he studied one year. In 1861 he enlisted in the hospital corps and had a varied and exciting experience until the close of the great Civil War. After his return from the army, he practised medicine at Forkville, Pennsylvania, but failing health finally brought him to Iowa, when he located at old village of Manteno, Shelby county, until 1883. He then located at the then new town of Persia. He there practiced medicine and sold drugs.

Other physicians at Persia were: Dr. C. B. McCole, a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, Missouri, who located at Persia in the autumn of 1886. He also engaged in the drug trade as well as practiced medicine. Later, he was in business at Logan, and from there removed to Council Bluffs.

Dr. W. T. Brownrigg was a medical practitioner in the eighties at Persia.

Dr. J. N. Medill, a graduate of Rush Medical College, 1892, located at Persia in 1895. He removed to Colorado in 1914.

Dr. O. E. Medill, a Rush graduate of 1899, located at Persia in 1900. He only practiced a short time before his death.

Dr. W. H. Cartmell, Rush, 1884, located at Persia in 1896. After practicing at Logan, Magnolia, and Mondamin he removed from Harrison county.

Dr. J. F. Stageman, a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, class of 1903, located at Persia in 1906. He is the only physician of the town at this date.

LITTLE SIOUX PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have practiced at Little Sioux may be named Dr. S. A. Caldwell, a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri, a man who stood high in his profession and the community. He died about 1910 while making a call. At one time he was a partner of Dr. F. F. Miller. They had both practiced a few years at Mondamin.

Other physicians were Dr. R. Wallace; Dr. Robert B. Morton; Dr. Robert Watson, now of Des Moines, and Dr. F. E. Boyd, now of Colfax, practiced medicine at Little Sioux at one time. Dr. Drake seems to have been the pioneer physician at Little Sioux, coming there in 1859.

Dr. Lewis E. St. John, was located at River Sioux during the eighties. At present, Dr. R. H. Cutler, a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri; and Dr. John R. Beck, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, are the resident physicians.

PISGAH PHYSICIANS.

This is the newest town in the county and here the first physician was Dr. Walter Cook, a graduate of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, locating at Pisgah in 1898.

Dr. A. L. Berggren, a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, class 1906, located at Pisgah in 1910, remained three years and re-located in Nebraska.

DUNLAP PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Dwight Satterlee, located in Dunlap in 1867, two years after he was mustered out of the Union army. He was commissioned in the sanitary corps of the army of Virginia, and later as a member of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, serving his country in Civil War days for three years. He engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. S. Patterson, in 1869, and also engaged in the practice of medicine, being the first physician at Dunlap. He removed to Los Angeles, California, in 1904 and still resides there.

Dr. George B. Christy located at Dunlap on June 18, 1879. He read medicine and graduated in Buffalo in 1867, from an allopathic school. He located in Kansas City and after residing in various places took up with the homeopathic school of medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann Medical

College, Chicago, in 1879. He left Dunlap about 1899 and is now located at Green River, Wyoming.

Dr. S. J. Patterson, located in Dunlap in June, 1868. He commenced the study of medicine at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, with Dr. J. C. Richards and Doctor Montgomery as his preceptors. In 1867 he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. After one year's practice in Pennsylvania, he came to Dunlap, Iowa, where he engaged with Dr. Dwight Satterlee, both in the practice of medicine and the drug trade.

In 1882 he sold his interest in the drug business and for three years followed his profession. He then retired from medicine, taking a position as cashier in the Dunlap bank. Retaining his old friends he found new ones in the busy business world and, meeting the needs of the hour, proved himself a valued citizen. Dr. Patterson passed from earthly scenes in 1909.

Dr. Peter Kavanaugh, a graduate of the Michigan State University, class of 1882, located at Dunlap about 1887, and removed to California in 1904.

Dr. A. H. Hazlett, a graduate of Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, class 1876, located at Dunlap in about 1889. He removed to Tennessee in 1913.

Dr. James W. Lehan, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1897, located at Dunlap in 1904. He removed to Greeley, Colorado, in 1910.

Dr. W. H. Anderson, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, 1895, located at Dunlap in 1904, practising medicine in partnership with Doctor Beatty for two years.

The present resident physicians of Dunlap are: Dr. William Beatty, who is a graduate of the University of Toronto, Canada, class of 1880. He first located at Dow City, Iowa, in 1880, where he practiced for ten years, after which he re-located at Dunlap, where he devotes his entire time to the practice of medicine.

Dr. H. A. Cobb is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of the University of Illinois, class of 1902. He located at Dunlap in 1906.

Dr. L. G. Powell, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, class of 1893, came to Dunlap in 1908 from Defiance, Iowa, where he had practiced.

Dr. P. G. Ingersoll, a graduate of the State University of Iowa medical department, class of 1905, located at Dunlap in 1905.

Dr. J. T. Slattery, a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, class 1909, located at Dunlap in 1913.

PHYSICIANS OF MONDAMIN.

Dr. Reuben Wallace practiced medicine in Morgan township before the town of Mondamin was laid out. Later he removed to Little Sioux.

Doctor Allison was an early practitioner at Mondamin for a number of years. He was at one time associated with Doctor Kidder of Little Sioux. They were at Mondamin during the eighties.

Dr. Newton Silsby, of the State University of Iowa, class 1886, first studied under Doctor Wallace at Little Sioux. Owing to failing health, he removed to Florida, where he died about 1896. He located at Mondamin in 1888.

Dr. James W. Jamison received his medical diploma from Belast General Hospital, Belfast, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1868 and received a diploma from the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869. He located at Mondamin in 1871, following his profession until the time of his death in 1881, due to accidental poisoning.

Dr. Thomas Macfarlane, a resident physician today of Mondamin, received his diploma from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, class of 1875. He located at Mondamin in 1887.

Dr. Elijah F. Miller, a graduate of American Medical College, St. Louis, was associated with Dr. S. A. Caldwell in the practice of medicine at Mondamin, locating in 1887. Doctor Caldwell was a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri, class of 1886.

Dr. W. G. Finley, a resident physician of Mondamin, is a graduate of John A. Creighton Medical College, Omaha, class of 1903. He located at Mondamin about 1910.

Dr. D. D. Raber, a graduate of Creighton Medical College, Omaha, class of 1907, located at Mondamin in 1911, and moved from the state in 1913.

PHYSICIANS OF MODALE.

Dr. John W. Drew, graduate of the University of Iowa, medical department, class of 1885, first located at Modale for three years, then moved to Mondamin.

Dr. William J. Brownrigg, Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1882, practiced medicine at Modale late in the eighties.

Dr. J. B. Kelly was located at Modale a short time in the late eighties, later moving to Mondamin.

Dr. R. H. Rhoden, a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, class of 1886, located at Modale about 1881. He removed to Omaha in 1905 and died in 1908.

Dr. E. W. Wiltse, a resident physician of Modale, is a graduate of Omaha Medical College, class of 1893. He located at Modale the year of his graduation.

Dr. A. V. Cooper, a resident physician of Modale, is a graduate of Drake University, medical department, Des Moines, class of 1905, locating at Modale the same year.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Medical societies in the county were organized at an early date and were of much benefit. Medical journals were few and physicians located, as a rule, far apart, so the meetings held out a social side as well as one of a practical nature.

Dr. J. H. Rice was the first president, and George H. McGavren the first secretary of a society organized in 1863, each holding office during the active life of the society, which was about two years. The following members were directors: Doctors J. H. Rice, George H. McGavren, John S. Cole and Robert McGavren. The society was re-organized in 1868, the membership consisting of physicians of the county, as follows: Doctors J. S. Cole, O. Linn, P. R. Crosswait, Kern, and E. T. McKenny. Dr. George H. McGavren was president and Dr. Crosswait secretary. This organization existed about seven years.

Again in the early eighties another organization was perfected, but not much was accomplished except the adoption of a fee bill, intended to establish throughout the county prices for a reasonable charge for the ordinary professional services performed. This society did not hold meetings, but the interchange of thought and the mutual understanding was of benefit.

At the timely suggestion of Dr. J. Knowles, a meeting of the physicians of the county was called at Logan, May 14, 1903. The invitation was issued by the physicians of Logan and entertainment provided by them for the following, who were present:

Woodbine—Dr. Witter, Dr. Josiah Giddings.

Missouri Valley—Dr. G. W. Coit, Dr. J. H. Gasson.

Mondamin—Dr. Thomas Macfarlane.

Little Sioux—Dr. S. A. Caldwell.

Magnolia—Dr. Frank H. Hanson.

Logan—Dr. J. Knowles, Dr. I. C. Wood, Dr. J. L. Witt, Dr. J. D. Jones, Dr. Charles S. Kennedy, and Dr. W. G. Finley.

The object of the meeting was stated to be for the purpose of organizing the Harrison County Medical Society, the membership to embrace all physicians of the county, who desired to become members of the body.

The principal object was to promote sociability and give one another the advantage of each other's ideas. Meetings were to be held three times a year and matters of interest to this body and the benefit to those who are dependent on the doctor for good health were discussed.

This organization is still in a good, healthy condition, with the following as its officers:

President—Dr. John L. Tamisiea, Missouri Valley.

Vice-president—Dr. H. N. Anderson, Woodbine.

Secretary and treasurer—Dr. H. H. Hansen, Logan.

Censors—Dr. C. S. Kennedy, Dr. E. J. Cole, Dr. F. H. Hanson.

MISSOURI VALLEY HOSPITAL.

The only hospital within Harrison county is that located at the city of Missouri Valley, established by Dr. J. H. Gasson in 1898. He turned the management over to Dr. C. W. Boughton in 1903, who conducted the affairs until 1910, when Dr. C. Heise assumed control.

This hospital has always been conducted in a satisfactory manner and the citizens of Missouri Valley have been loyal in their support of the institution. The equipment is all that is needed for the demands of thorough up-to-date surgical work, and proper medical attention can be given for twelve or more patients at one time.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

Whatever Harrison county may have lacked in local factors calculated to build up a new country, certainly it has never lacked the potent touch of the local "press," for almost every nook and corner of the extensive domain of the county has had, and still supports, a good local newspaper. The West is noted for excellent newspapers—the East and South have not yet begun to touch it in this respect for superiority. The pioneer had no sooner set his stakes and builded a cabin in which to live, and seen to a few county government and township school matters, than he demanded a newspaper—home-made, and one that should not only chronicle the local happenings of his community, but one whose editor would set forth the glories of a new country, in order that others might be drawn hither and enjoy the new realm with them. There have been all kinds of papers, except "Copperhead" journals. These were never tolerated in this county. Loyalty to the Union and upholding of the flag were among the important traits of Harrison county's first settlers.

The first newspaper in Harrison county, the *Harrison County Flag*, established at Calhoun in 1858 by Hon. Isaac Parrish, was removed to Magnolia and published by Parrish & Hill, just about Civil War-days. Capt. W. M. Hill was managing editor. It was a Democratic sheet, and did not continue long, but during its career it was spiteful and full of local bickerings, unbecoming a newspaper in any community.

The second attempt at running a newspaper in this county was when the *Magnolia Weekly Republican* was founded, January 4, 1859, by George R. Brainard. It appeared as a very newsy, neatly printed journal. It was of the seven column folio form, having for its motto, "Our libraries we prize and our rights we will maintain." The subscription price was two dollars per year. In volume one, number one, the publication was filled with state laws, which were then being printed in every county paper in the state, a custom which a newspaper man of Webster City, the late Hon. Charles Aldrich, curator of the historical department of Iowa, caused to be enacted into a state law, about that date. This law should never have been repealed, as the com-

mon people of the state have a right to know by reading their home paper just what changes the Legislatures make in the laws that bind them.

During 1859 O. V. Brainard was associate editor of the *Republican*, and, finally, Sylvanus Ellis became a part owner and operator of the paper. He was a young man who, seemingly, had a bright career before him, but before the close of volume one of the paper he sickened and died. About 1862 George Brainard leased the paper to Judge Ford, he (Brainard) having been appointed postmaster of the House of Representatives. George Musgrave was associated with Brainard also. The lant was sold to a Mr. Truman and removed from Magnolia.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS CARDS.

The first year's files of the *Republican* show one today many things of curiosity, and bring to mind events in history in the long ago times. Among the quaint business cards appeared there: "Addison Oliver, attorney-at-law" (later he was member of Congress and a district judge); he was then practicing law at Onawa: "The bowels and their functions, address Doctor Morse, Jersey City;" "I. O. G. T. Lodge No. 74, meets at the house of O. V. Brainard—Charles Haslam, secretary"; "Dr. T. L. Coons, physician and surgeon, may be found at his home near the mouth of the Soldier when not away on country calls"; "Magnolia Lodge No. 126, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons"; "Isaac Parrish, attorney-at-law and counsellor"; "Dr. J. H. Rice, Magnolia, Iowa"; "Dr. McGavren, St. John, Iowa."

In the issue of the *Republican* in March, 1859, the editor said: "Harrison county warrants were sold at sheriff sale for \$1.03. Can any Iowa county beat this?"

The same date (March 5, 1859) it said: "We hope ere long to be favored with a sight of the new state bank system of bills, which we hear are of a beautiful design. We anxiously await the sight of a 'V' bearing Ex-Governor Lowe's portrait upon its face."

An item of 1859 said: "Oregon was admitted to the union of states, making the thirty-third in the Union, and the second one west of the Rocky mountains."

Remembering that this was just two years before the great Civil War, it will be of interest to note the following: "Two of the late President Polk's slaves are on trial at Nashville, charged with conspiracy and insurrection."

At about the same date the *Republican* copied the following from the *Pacific City (Iowa) Herald*: "We wish them success, but must tell the pub-

lishers that papers in Western Iowa are not now very profitable investments. In politics the paper is "O. K."—Republican. That's the ticket that takes you into the menagerie in the future."

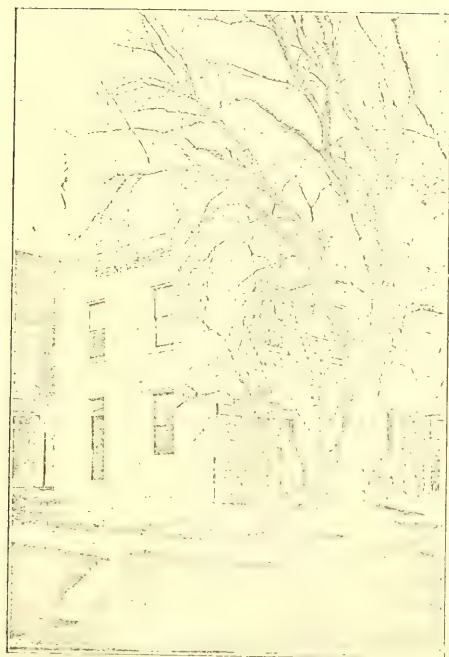
Missouri Valley had the third newspaper in Harrison county—the *Harrisonian*, volume one, number one, of which appeared July 3, 1868, with the late Hon. D. M. Harris ("Judge Harris") as editor and proprietor. From the first issue the able editor gave unadulterated Democratic doctrines in his editorials. He continued until 1872, when he sold the paper to H. M. Gohtry, who at once changed the name to the *Missouri Valley Times*, the name it still bears. In 1874 the paper was sold to Gore & Cutler, who conducted it until 1876, when Hon. D. M. Harris, the original founder, returned from a sojourn in Kansas, purchased the paper and was connected with it until a short time before his death, a few years ago. Under his management it was one of the strongest Democratic organs in all Iowa—never flinching to utter the truth as well as his own deep-seated convictions. At one time he carried a sub-head motto, "Business is Business—Go In and Win."

In its eighth volume it became a seven-column folio and was first issued under the firm style of D. M. Harris & Sons. It became a daily paper in April, 1891. It forged to the front and was greatly to the advantage of the reading public of Harrison county, who could now boast of a home daily newspaper.

"HEBREW EDITION"—IN ENGLISH.

On one occasion Judge Harris, long before he had made anything of a printer and typesetter of himself, found he was short of help, as his printers had all gone on a spree. He would not be defeated, so he tackled the type himself, and thought he was making fine headway, doting on getting his paper out on time that week, printers or no printers, when, upon taking proof of a full galley of type, he discovered that he had set the pesky type up wrong side to and that his news items read from right to left, after the manner of the Hebrew language. But not having time to reset it, he locked the form up and run it off, calling it his "Hebrew Edition." The paper issued the next day on time, and the unpractical printer got all kinds of press notices for his skill (?).

After the death of Judge D. M. Harris, his son, "Bob" Harris, was at the helm until 1904, when the *Times* passed into the hands of relatives, being now conducted by a nephew of "Bob" Harris, R. C. Lahman, who keeps it fully up to the standard set by his uncle and great-uncle, Judge Harris. It became a daily publication April 1, 1891. Its subscription rate is fifteen



NEWS BUILDING, MISSOURI VALLEY.

cents a week for the daily and one dollar and fifty cents for the weekly, per year.

The next newspaper venture at Missouri Valley was the *Harrison County News*, first established at Logan (for special political reasons), but early in 1884 it was removed to Missouri Valley by one Ballou. It was a radical Republican paper, and was owned and edited by Ballou for two years, when its present owner, A. H. Sniff, purchased it, and at once made it a live local journal, publishing both a weekly and daily for a number of years. It was eventually changed to a semi-weekly paper, and so continues today. It has always been uncompromisingly Republican in politics. As a chronicler of home news of the better, more important class, the *News* has no superior in its community. In the nineties it also published auxiliary papers for the towns of Persia, Mondamin, Little Sioux and other Harrison county towns.

The paper is now a seven-column paper, printed on improved presses, and having one of the best equipped offices in the county. The present printing establishment is known as the "News Croft—the House of Good Printing." The building occupied by this plant was constructed of solid cement blocks. It is a two-story structure, with every facility for doing modern printing. It is likely the only printing office owned by its proprietor in Harrison county.

Editor Sniff is known as being an excellent scholar and an able, interesting writer. His editorials at times are sparkling literary gems, while at other times they are cutting and sting to the very center. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sniff (for the latter does her share in the office toward making the *News* the success it is) are well calculated to supply the community with all the local news of the week, in two instalments—Wednesday and Friday.

Another Missouri Valley paper was the *Eye*, founded in 1888 by M. B. Cox, as an independent journal. It was a six-column quarto. A half interest was purchased in 1889 by R. J. Miller, of Mason City, Iowa, and it was then changed to a Democratic paper. January 1, 1890, Mr. Miller purchased the remaining half of the plant. He made it a good paper, and carried on quite an extensive book and job office. In December, 1890, he commenced running a "Mondamin department" in his paper. In February, 1891, the *Eye* was first issued as a daily paper, continuing for several years.

Dunlap had the fourth newspaper in Harrison county. It was the *Dunlap Reporter*, established in July, 1871, by George Musgrave as the owner and George R. Brainard as editor and manager. In 1873 the property was sold to L. F. Cook, who conducted it for nine years, during which time he edited a clean, newsy paper. Considering the fact that he was not a professional

newspaper man, he did remarkably well. In 1881 the paper was sold to Issacher Seofield, and four years later he sold to Messrs. Miers & Waitley. It was edited by G. W. Thompson until the plant was sold, in 1887, to J. H. Purcell, who exhibited more genuine journalism than had ever been manifested on that publication. At one time J. W. Ainsworth edited the *Reporter*. From its first issue the paper has been Republican in politics, and has shown no uncertainty regarding party lines. In 1890 it was sold to E. B. Williams, who conducted it until about 1893, when Mr. Purcell took the paper back and conducted it until June, 1894, when it was sold to W. N. Gaumer, who ran it until March, 1900, when A. J. Enbody became its owner. He conducted it until the fall of 1908, and then sold it to Thomas E. Caverly, who owned it until May, 1913, when the present owner, W. C. Hills, took the helm, and is giving the public a clean, readable newspaper.

The *Dunlap Herald* was founded by T. M. C. Logan, October 30, 1889, as a Republican organ. At first it was an eight-page, six-column paper, managed by E. H. Wills. After three months it was enlarged to a seven-column paper. In February, 1891, this office was purchased by Mr. Wills, who conducted it until it became the property of Jennings Brothers in 1891. They sold it to Child & Child, and in 1900, ten years later, it was sold to T. E. Caverly and consolidated with the *Reporter*.

EDITOR REBUKES EDITOR.

At Little Sioux, the first paper launched was the *Sentinel*, which was established some time in the seventies, and was also a Republican journal. It was started by Samuel Dewell, of Magnolia, who operated a hotel there at one time. He was the author of a primary geography, which he wished to put on the market. With this in view, he purchased a cylinder press, and with it got out a small "first edition" of his geography, after which he started the *Sentinel* at Little Sioux village. He ran it a while, and after many changes it passed to the ownership of William Wonder, who founded the *Independent* at Mondamin. In 1882 he was succeeded by W. D. Butts, one of the oldest printers in western Iowa, who conducted it at Mondamin a year or two and moved it to Little Sioux, where he continued until his death, in December, 1913. Mr. Butts was a wit, and on one occasion, when the *Logan Courier* was claiming that one Mr. Hard was the oldest typo in all western Iowa, Mr. Butts, of the *Independent*, came back at Editor Musgrave in these words: "Now, friend Hard may be the oldest and slightly homeliest man of early typos of this section, but the present typo of the *Independent* makes

some pretensions all the same. We printed the first election ticket that ever hid itself in a Harrison county ballot box, and the first ball tickets that shook up the French and half-cast and the Mormon girls of this part of western Iowa. Stir the ancients easily like, Brother George Musgrave!"

Mr. Butts, although he had a few partners in later years, finally became again sole owner of the paper and conducted it to his last days, when the office was forever closed.

The Hustler is the local paper of today in Little Sioux. It is all its name would indicate—a lively local journal edited by a man full of genuine hustle and enterprise. He also runs a department for Pisgah. *The Hustler* was established in March, 1901, by H. W. Kerr. It is now a seven-column paper, printed on a power press. The job department of this office tackles any kind of job work, and produces fine, artistic work. Subscription rate is one dollar per year, in advance. Whatever is fit to print is found in this paper.

Logan had the sixth newspaper in Harrison county. It was when the *Harrison County Courier*, established at Magnolia in 1874, was removed in 1875 to Logan, having in view the newly created county seat interests. Alpheus Davison was the editor and general manager, who forsook Magnolia, notwithstanding the fact that money had been furnished him by Magnolia people to send for his outfit and family in Illinois. He saw the coming of Logan's superiority over Magnolia as a business center, and left the inland town to identify himself with the Loganites, who felt the pressing need, just then, for a newspaper.

THE GENUINE "STAND-PAT" STRIPE.

About that time "Uncle Henry Reel," proprietor of Logan, equipped a printing office and placed A. G. Hard in charge. This was too much, and Mr. Davison sold his *Courier* to Mr. Reel, leaving Hard as its editor. Mr. Reel had more money than he had newspaper experience, and soon tired of his journalistic ventures. Another wing of the Republican party established a paper at Logan, known as the *Harrison County News*, but, full of grit and "sand," Uncle Reel kept the *Courier* alive until 1885, though at a loss of five thousand dollars. Then the plant was leased to George Musgrave, who operated it one year, and then established a paper of his own, the *Observer*. J. K. Davidson edited the *Courier* for a short time, but at a loss to Mr. Reel, who, in 1887, sold the plant. George Musgrave continued to conduct the *Observer* until December 19, 1889, when John C. McCabe bought the prop-

erty and continued to edit the same until his death, in October, 1911. Since then it has been owned and edited by his son, Frank McCabe, who had been associated with his father for many years before the latter's death. The *Observer* has always been noted for the advocacy of strict Republican principles of the genuine "stand-pat" stripe. The elder McCabe was a vigorous, practical writer. He espoused the cause of every good and deserving project in his county and state, and was never afraid to come out in the open and vindicate his principles. He held the office of county surveyor many years, even while editing his paper, which was quoted from more than any other western Iowa paper. Through inheritance and association, the son Frank very naturally followed the style of his father, being a strong writer, and an advocate of true Republican principles.

Of the office, let it be said that it now occupies a fine building erected by the Odd Fellows. Modern machinery is found in this office, and an excellent job department is maintained. The power by which the machinery is run is a gasoline engine. In 1892 the present Standard power cylinder press was installed, and in 1896 a folder was added; also a typesetting machine. The *Observer* is a six-column quarto, all home print. Subscription price, one dollar per year, if paid in advance.

The *Nucleus*, of Logan, was established by the former proprietor of the *Observer*, George Musgrave, in May, 1890, as a Democratic paper. From his hands it passed to J. E. Ferguson, who conducted it a number of years and discontinued it to move the plant to Des Moines, where he established a job printing office.

The *Gazette* of Logan is in its fifteenth year of publication. It was established by George Musgrave, who took a partner named J. M. Davis, and they continued a number of years. Finally, Musgrave, true to his roaming newspaper disposition, sold the paper to Davis and started a paper at Manilla, where he died some years later. Davis ran the *Gazette* until May, 1914, when it was sold to F. N. Withay, present proprietor. It is a six-column paper, part home and part "plate" print. Its makeup is good and its local department excellent, as is its general mechanical appearance.

THE POLITICAL "GREENBACKERS."

Woodbine's first newspaper, and the only one now published there, was the *Woodbine Twiner*, established in 1879. It was edited and managed by that noted newspaper "starter," George Musgrave. He continued it for five years. It was run in the interests of the then flourishing political party

known as the "Greenbackers." When the prop was pulled from under that party by the monetizing of silver, Musgrave returned to his first love, the Republican party. In 1885 the paper was sold to Reverend De Tar, a minister of the Methodist church, who conducted it until the spring of 1887, when Henry Clay Ford assumed control. It then became the property of T. M. C. Logan and was styled the *Courier*. November 1, 1890, the plant was sold to M. B. Cox, and in July, 1893, it went back to H. C. Ford, who, in December, 1897, sold it to Will L. Clark, an Iowa newspaper man of considerable experience. Mr. Clark conducted it until the following April, but owing to objectionable clauses in the "bill of sale" from Ford, which caused considerable litigation, the plant was finally thrown back on Ford's hands. He then leased it, after a time, to Dennis O'Leary, but again it was taken in hand by Ford, and finally, July 1, 1908, it was sold to its present owner and editor, C. W. Bays. The *Chronicle* was merged with this paper in May, 1911, by the Twiner Publishing Company, with Mr. Bays as manager, but a little later one of the company, George Atkins, stepped out, since which Mr. Bays has had full control.

Mr. Bays edits a clean, up-to-date newspaper. It is always Republican in politics, is well filled with "country correspondence" and general local news of Harrison county. The office is now located in the Woodbine Savings Bank block, where one finds an exceptionally well cared for office, with modern equipment, including a first-class job office. The *Twiner* has long been one of the official organs of this county. Its pretty name, it should be stated, originated in George Musgrave's fertile mind, when he established the paper in 1879. Just before the founding of the paper the famous Jim Fiske, railroad broker, of New York, had been asked what had become of certain watered railroad stocks and had replied that they had "gone where the Woodbine twineth," meaning, in modern parlance, "up the spout!" Hence, Musgrave coupled the words woodbine and twineth, making the name of his Woodbine paper "*The Woodbine Twiner*."

In 1891 there was run for a short time, in Woodbine, what was known as the *Alliance Bugle*, but its blasts did not long echo in these parts.

VOX POPULI.

There have been several other Woodbine newspapers and political organs. From what is the present understanding of the history of several papers, whose files have been scattered with the passage of years, the *Sentinel* was established by a number of Populists, several years before the founding

of the *Chronicle*. George B. Lang was its editor and promoter. About one thousand two hundred dollars in cash was raised among the Populists of the county, and this was invested in a plant, operated a year or two. Lang was a red-hot Populist, at times bordering on anarchy. He had ability as a writer, but was misguided by a new political fad then in the political atmosphere. He, failing to make a financial success, sold the paper to Freely Myers and S. C. Bartholomew, two noted "bull-pops," or rather those gentlemen got control of the stock in the company. They rented the plant to Arthur E. Pelton, who changed the name to that of the *Chronicle*, and the politics to independent Republican. Ten months later Myers succeeded in selling to Lyman W. White, for the sum of four hundred dollars, and White hired Mr. Pelton to manage the paper, while he himself did the editorial writing. Pelton's health failed, and in a year or thereabouts White took full charge of the paper, abandoning the real estate business in which he had been engaged. White owned and conducted the *Chronicle* about thirteen years, and then sold it to Messrs. Adams and Bricka, of Weeping Water, Nebraska. A few weeks later, these men not agreeing, George G. Adams, a one-armed man, bought Bricka out and continued to conduct the paper until he consolidated it with the *Twinner*, under the head of the Twinner Publishing Company. Then, it may be said, the *Chronicle* really was founded as the *Sentinel* in about 1891, and as the *Chronicle* about 1894 or 1895, and continued until January, 1909. One Everet Stewart was a partner with Mr. White two years and a half before they sold to Adams and Bricka.

White conducted an up-to-date journal, full of interesting local news, and was independent Democratic in politics, generally "giving the devil his dues"—sometimes more than that. As a live wire in life insurance and as a past noble grand of Iowa Odd Fellowship, Mr. White is well and favorably known. He still resides at Woodbine—see personal sketch in this work.

At Mondamin, the *Independent* was established by William Wonder, the first issue being dated August 13, 1881. Mr. Wonder had been publishing a musical journal, having the mechanical work done elsewhere. He finally decided that it would pay to print his own music, and secured type and presses for that purpose. Soon he started the paper just mentioned and was convinced that it paid better than his musical productions, published in what he called the *Banner*. He conducted the *Independent* for a year and a half, when he sold it to D. W. Butts and went to Whiting, Iowa, later becoming editor of the *Monona County Democrat*. Mr. Butts soon removed the paper to Little Sioux.

The next newspaper for Mondamin was the *Enterprise*, established in

1889, during the month of April, by Bruce Morrison, who sold it to E. W. Wonder & Son, after which the son, Oscar Wonder, became owner and editor. The next change was made when the plant was sold to Charles B. Wilson, who soon let the paper go back to Oscar Wonder. Mr. Wonder later sold it to J. W. Beaman & Son, and they transferred it to Fred Kelley, February 1, 1914. The paper is now a six-column quarto and is run on a new Prouty press by a gas engine. Job work in all of its branches is neatly executed at this office. The paper is printed on Thursday of each week, and has a subscription rate of one dollar a year. Mr. Kelley is certainly the right man in the right place, and his news columns are worth the reading from week to week.

The *Persia Globe* was established by George E. Ferguson, September, 1888. Several failures had been made there in trying to launch a newspaper, but this one proved a success. The circulation embraced surrounding counties. Today the paper still gives the local news and works for the best interests of the place. Owners of the *Globe* have included these: George T. Smith, A. A. Devantier, Bays & Thompson, C. W. Bays (now of the *Woodbine Twiner*), E. Stewart, Medill & Ivens, Charles Pernell, James Laing, George H. Holton, S. G. Cave, and the present owner, M. P. McElroy, who came in 1912. It is a six-column folio paper and carries much local news.

CHAPTER X.

THE GREAT DRAINAGE CANALS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

Perhaps no one factor has contributed to the recent advance of farming land, and the unusual prosperity that marks the agricultural interests of this county, so much as has the construction of the great drainage system that has been launched and is now nearly completed. It was at first believed to be a visionary scheme upon the part of a few interested citizens. It was counted too great an expense to be afforded in this day and generation. Every farmer and business man in the county knew that the county contained tens of thousands of acres of the richest land to be found on the face of the earth, which was not bringing in enough per acre to pay the taxes annually. Everyone admitted that if water could be turned into ditches and speedily carried from this flat, swampy land, no fairer, richer soil could be found than that within the "Kingdom of Harrison," yet they saw no possible way to thwart the natural current of crooked rivers and open up the flat lands between these streams. Lands of this character were to be found in all the northern and central sections of the county.

The Soldier river, the Boyer river and others were valleys of unsurpassed fertility, but about two out of every five years (sometimes more frequently), the valleys were covered by waters from these streams, which were so meandering in their course from north to south, to the Missouri river into which they naturally fell, that it was impossible to sow and reap and cut the native grass crops that, in dry seasons, were a great source of wealth to the owners. Agitation, science, experiment and "lots of high taxes" had to be made to serve as forerunners of the great system that now is looked upon with general public favor and pride. While there is always some expense that comes to the land-owner who is not especially benefited by such gigantic internal improvements, but on the whole, every man who has been taxed for these improvements, in Harrison county and the adjoining territory, has been benefited to a greater extent than was his original thought. None would care to have thousands of acres of waste land, full

of ponds and swamps and lakes, standing in numerous portions of this county, as was the condition before these water-ways were opened up. In the case of the main ditches—the Boyer and Soldier rivers have been lessened from thirty to fifty per cent in their lengths. Where the waters of the Boyer used to run forty miles, these straight-cut canals have reduced the stream to about one half that distance, and where the Soldier river ran rampant, overflowing thousands of acres of crops and hay-land, the waters are now conveyed by a short-cut ditch, directly into the Missouri river, while in places, the old river bed is cultivated, or at least, is dry enough for agricultural purposes.

This county has profited by the system begun years before in Monona county. Lakes and morasses have been drained into these big ditches, and now one may see corn growing in a soil that would rival the valley of the famous old Nile. Again, as a sanitary means, these drainage ditches have been the means of lessening the malaria, and cutting short the mosquito crop, which in earlier days was such a pest as cannot be described by one not having to fight the winged pests both by day and by night. The landscape scene is all changed; the green scum of pond and swamp, the stagnant pool in the river and creek, have all disappeared since these drainage ditches have been excavated. And still the work goes forward, and this year more such improvements are being contracted for by the county authorities.

It was about 1903 that the first great channels were cut in this county, the Monona-Harrison section. The veteran civil engineer, J. S. Wattles, of Missouri Valley, was the first man in charge of the work, and was succeeded by a Mills county expert drainage engineer, Seth Dean. These expert civil engineers have produced a system not excelled in all Iowa. There are now eight separate drainage districts in this county, with a total mileage of ninety-three miles of open ditches, or canals, which have cost the county and its citizen tax-payers the sum of six hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred eighty-nine dollars and eighty cents. Others are being made, but not of such great mileage. The subjoined tables show in detail the facts concerning the various drainage districts, and they may be relied upon as substantially correct, for the figures have been carefully compiled by that highly efficient county auditor, Mr. Albertson, who has consulted the records, as well as the field notes of the engineers in charge. While this is in no sense an official report, it contains such facts as were asked for by the author and will serve the purpose of giving general information to the readers concerning a great modern internal improvement:

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Upper Boyer Section—Length of ditch in miles, 19.53; width of right of way in feet, 150; bottom width of ditch in feet, 20; side slopes of channel, $\frac{1}{2}'$ to $1'$; mean cut in feet, 12; rate of fall in feet per mile, 3.3'; area in acres taxed, 10,895; mean rate, \$10.71; 34 miles of railroad track taxed, \$19,153.00; 20 miles of county road taxed, \$1,641.02. Total cost, \$139,709.35.

Latta Section—Length of ditch in miles, 2.96; width of right of way in feet, 150; bottom width of ditch in feet, 20; side slopes of ditch, $1'$ to $1'$; mean cut in feet, 12; rate of fall in feet per mile, 3; area in acres taxed, 1,621; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles of railroad track taxed, \$7,000.00; 1 mile of county road taxed, \$100.00; mean rate, \$10.90. Total cost, \$36,776.94.

Boyer Sub-Section—Length of ditch in miles, 6.42; width of right of way in feet, 150; bottom width of ditch in feet, 30; side slopes of ditch, $1'$ to $1'$; mean cut in feet, 9; rate of fall per mile in feet, 2.35; area in acres taxed, 6,883; $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles of railroad track taxed, \$12,000.00; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of county road taxed, \$800.00; mean rate per acre, \$8.01. Total cost, including 22,000 feet of lateral ditches, \$71,375.91.

Wilson Sub-Section—Length of open ditch in miles, 5.05; width of bottom of ditch from 4 to 6 feet; width of right of way in feet, 50, 60 and 80; 7 lateral branches consisting of 30,000 feet of tile drain from 10 to 24 inches in diameter and 34,700 feet of open ditches; area in acres taxed, 6,024; mean rate, \$6.29; railroad track taxed, \$500.00; county road taxed, \$1,500.00. Total cost, \$40,248.05.

Menona-Harrison Section—Length of ditch in miles, 4.4; width of right of way in feet, 150; area in acres taxed, 6,753; mean rate per acre, \$6.52; railroad tax, \$83.04; county road tax, \$2,311.28. Total cost, \$46,392.13.

Soldier Valley Section—Length of main ditch in miles, 6.66; bottom width of ditch in feet, 40 and 35; side slopes of ditch, $1'$ to $1'$; width of right of way in feet, 200.

Spooner Ditch—Length of ditch in miles, 9.20; bottom width of ditch in feet, 12 and 16; width of right of way in feet, 50.

East Soldier Ditch—Length of ditch in miles, 4.35; bottom width of ditch in feet, 8; side slopes of ditch, $1'$ to $1'$; width of right of way in feet, 50.

West Soldier Ditch—Length of ditch in miles, 2.50; bottom width of ditch in feet, 6; side slopes of ditch, $1'$ to $1'$; width of right of way, 50.

Nelson Ditch—Length of ditch in miles, 2.25; width of right of way in feet, 50; bottom width of ditch in feet, 8; side slopes of ditch, 1' to 1'.

Burcham Ditch—Length of ditch in miles, .5; bottom width of ditch in feet, 6; side slopes of ditch, 1' to 1'; width of right of way in feet, 70.

Pratt Lake Ditch—4,000 feet of 12" tile; 4,000 feet of open ditch; bottom width of ditch in feet, 3; side slopes of ditch in feet, 1' to 1'; area in acres taxed, entire district, 29,000; railroad track taxed, \$6,300.00; county road taxed, \$2,332.31; lands taxed, \$106,031.33; town lots taxed, \$2,497.99; mean rate per acre, \$3.63. Total cost, \$119,543.63.

Harrison-Pottawattamie Section—Boyer Cut-Off No. 1. Length of ditch in miles, 1.54; bottom width of ditch in feet, 45; side slopes of ditch, 1' to 1'; width of right of way in feet, 200. Allen Creek Ditch: Length of ditch in miles, 12.62; side slopes of ditch, 1' to 1'; bottom width of ditch in feet, 16; mean cut in feet, 7; rate of fall in feet per mile, 1.88; width of right of way in feet, 100. Willow Creek Ditch: Length of ditch in miles, 7.86; bottom width of ditch in feet, 18; side slopes of ditch, 1' to 1'; rate of fall in feet per mile, 1.88; mean cut in feet, 9; width of right of way in feet, 150; mean rate per acre, 3.93. Total cost, \$189,147.29.

Coe Sub-District—Consists of 11,800 feet of tile, drain from 8, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 24 inches in diameter; average cost per acre, \$8.32; area in acres taxed, 625. Total assessment, \$5,198.50.

The average cost per acre of lands in the several districts amounts to \$6.98.

The total number of acres in districts is 60,800.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Harrison county is among the counties of Iowa where agriculture, stock-raising and fruit growing is the chief occupation of the thrifty residents. In 1885 this county ranked third in the state in the item of corn acreage, bushels and average yield. Polk being first and Fremont county second in the list. During that year Harrison county had an average of thirty-six bushels per acre of corn. As early as 1858 Hon. Stephen King raised wheat that averaged him forty bushels per acre, on a forty-acre field. It was sold for milling purposes at old Calhoun village. That was spring wheat, but for many years winter wheat has been grown here. Harrison county does not raise large amounts of either fall or spring wheat of late, but runs almost entirely to corn and tame grasses.

Thirty-one years ago, in 1884, the state census reports for Iowa gave the following concerning the products of Harrison county soil: Acres of corn, 116,763; bushels harvested, 4,282,223; spring wheat, acreage, 16,556; bushels harvested, 232,577; oats, acreage, 13,529; bushels harvested, 353,061; pounds of sorghum sugar, 30,633; pounds of honey, 19,414; number bearing apple trees, 31,194; bushels, 27,410; pounds grapes raised, 130,718; pounds butter, 662,485; cattle sold, 9,691; hogs sold, 46,519; number dogs in county, 2,344. At that date the average size of farms in this county was two hundred and sixty-one and one-fourth acres; average monthly farm hand wages, \$19.00; average value of farms, \$6,873.

Coming down to the census taken by the state authorities in 1905, the following is found concerning the products of Harrison county:

Acres of corn, 149,000; bushels raised, 5,265,626; value, \$1,694,000; wheat, 25,187 acres; 235,394 bushels; value, \$226,000; oats, 19,000 acres; 547,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 acres; bushels, 44,000; rye, 205 acres; bushels, 2,886; buckwheat, 20 acres; bushels, 397; clover, 2,700 acres; timothy, 12,404 acres; millet, 4,000 acres; alfalfa, 1,238 acres; wild hay, 16,382 acres; other forage, 5,487 acres.

Stock—Milk cows, 12,638; value, \$286,000; total number cattle, 49,000, valued at \$881,000. Total horses and mules, 15,000. Total number

swine, 95,000. Sheep, total, 4,000. Number chickens, 267,000; eggs produced, 1,150,487 dozen; dairy products, \$320,000.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Unlike many portions of Iowa, the rough land and hillsides of Harrison county all possess soil of that geological formation that produces crops and grasses in great abundance. Lands that forty years ago were considered hardly worth paying the taxes on, have come to be a profitable investment. The transformation in the county, speaking agriculturally, has indeed been wonderful in twenty-five years. "Cheap land," rough land, high land, low land, bottom and ridges alike all come in for their own share of use in making up the sum total of Harrison county's great annual crops. Prices of farm land have gone higher than was ever conceived of in the seventies and eighties. Now, farms sell from seventy-five dollars to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre, some even reaching the two hundred dollar mark. A better, and more scientific method of farming, which puts to blush all former methods employed now obtains here. The motto is: "How *much* per acre can I produce, and not how *many* acres can I farm?" With the change in farming methods, prosperity has come upon the husbandmen and it is the exception and not the rule, to find shiftless farmers and run-down lands within Harrison county at this date. Farmers' clubs and institutes and the Harrison County Experimental Station, a branch of the work carried on at Ames College, have each and all contributed their share toward bringing about present agricultural conditions, which, of course, have been aided materially by the high prices that have been paid for farm produce in the last dozen or more years throughout the entire country. It is believed that fifteen-cent corn and three-cent hogs are things of the past in the United States. Again, the rural free delivery and parcel post system; the telephone and automobile, have all been potent factors in advancing the methods of farm life in Harrison county. These, at first, were counted as luxuries, but today are looked upon as necessities in and about the farm-houses in this county.

The dairy industry, in conjunction with farming in this county, is quite extensive and profitable. Creameries and cream and milk stations are found in every town and hamlet in the county. The live stock branch of farm industry has suffered more or less of recent years on account of too many farmers going exclusively to corn and grain and not being careful to breed cows and rear calves, as once was the rule here. There are not so many farmers who

make a special business of raising cattle and feeding them as there used to be. As a matter of fact, all that can be produced and cared for on the farm should be kept for the keeping of good, fertile soil depends upon turning back the elements that enter into cattle and hogs and sheep. The most up-to-date farmers here practice feeding all the corn and hay produced on their own land and some purchase from their neighbors, thus enriching and paying back to mother earth what the crops have taken from it. This is science and prosperity.

TIME-SAVING MACHINERY.

Times have materially changed on the farms of Harrison county since the long-ago times when markets were far from the farm, when oxen were used, when government land was still for sale within the county, and when milling was a thing to be dreaded. The log house and the better abode of a small frame residence, have gone with the flight of years. The neat, modern farm house is the rule in this county today. The electric light, electric motor for propelling washing machinery, pumping water, grinding feed, etc., have made the labor of the farmer much easier. The days have been shortened from twelve or sixteen hours, to eight or ten. One of the difficulties encountered at this date is the securing of good help to conduct the farms in a proper manner. The attractions of the nearby towns and cities, with their factories and various new industries, have called many a young man to these centers, and left the farm without enough help. Hence better wages are paid, and the man who is sober and willing and capable, can now hire out to farm at from \$25 to \$40 per month, and be assured of a place where he need not work long weary hours, but, aided by machinery, can accomplish as much in eight hours as our fathers could by hard work in twelve. Again, the farmer has come to be counted as important in politics. His vote is what seals the fate or success of any political party. Once the farmer was only counted on election day, but not so now—he is counted for the brains and intelligent methods he follows the year round. Law-makers have come to recognize the agriculturist as of a class that must not be neglected in this country. When the farmer succeeds, all are well fed and happy, but when he is unsuccessful, by reason of poor, unjust laws, then the entire nation suffers, and “hard times” come on.

Joe H. Smith in his history of Harrison county in 1888, gave the following concerning agriculture in this county, and the same throws light

on the subject and is well worth reading and preserving for future generations:

"Ninety-hundredths of the people of this county use agriculture as a means of livelihood. This, though not affording the greatest, readiest way to financial success, without question is the most honorable as well as the most certain. The wealthy men of this county today are they who have ceaselessly toiled from day to day for the past quarter of a century, at each returning spring preparing the surface of mother earth for the reception of the seed intended to bring forth the golden harvest, and by careful application to husbandry duty, in the way of proper tillage, have reaped abundant harvests. The little granger of today would smile at the simplicity of the implements used in the early days of settlement. Then the present fancy improved gang plow, the double drag, corn planter, harvester and binder, mower and separator were not known in these parts, but in lieu thereof the old-fashioned wooden mold-board and bull-tongue plow, a crotch-tree and wooden-pin surface drag; the corn planter was a man with double team furrowing out the rows, a man or woman to drop the corn by hand and then followed by boys with great nigger hoes, or a man with a 'go-devil,' covering the corn as dropped.

"GO-DEVIL" DESCRIBED.

"How many of my readers know what a 'go-devil' is? It was an implement of husbandry made in the following manner: A straight piece of wood for a beam three or more feet long; to this was attached two handles, then underneath was a strong piece of wood ten or twelve inches long, morticed into the beam, and to this was securely fastened a single shovel plow. A horse was hitched to this and the man operating the same followed along in the furrow just made by the man with the team, the corn being dropped as aforesaid; this 'go-devil' was raised and lowered so as to strike the soil immediately in front of each hill so that the same being lifted covered the corn. These kinds of plows, drags, corn-covering machines, as well as the old 'armstrong' mowers and grain cradles would somewhat indicate to the present farmer, who never used such implements, the difficulty under which farming was carried on in the early days. At that time there was no necessity for improved machinery of the present day, because there then was only necessity for a sufficiency for local use and the demands for the products of field or herd did not extend beyond the limits of the immediate neighborhood. The yield then was as great as at the present per acre, but the lim-

ited quantity under cultivation served to supply all demands except in, and during, the winter of 1856-57 at, and during, which time there was such an extraordinary fall of snow in the early days of this ever-to-be-remembered winter that stock could not subsist on the rushes along the Missouri bottoms and, there being little or no hay prepared for stock, the entire corn crop in the county was wholly inadequate to supply provender for the thousands of starving cattle then at the mercy of the storm, wolf, Indian and man. During this winter the entire corn crop of the county was consumed in a great measure in supplying feed for these starving herds and as a sequence in the early spring this, 'King of the Slope' was readily sold at \$2.50 per bushel. I might be permitted this remark right here: That with the railroad facilities which this county now possesses such a condition of things would not happen, from the fact that relief could now be furnished which under the old order of things could not be provided.

"What would our young farmers think of tramping out a grist of wheat for milling purposes by using four or six horses, having them go around and around in a circle until the grain was separated from the straw in order to have a biscuit for breakfast? How many of these young scions of farmer lineage could stand in front of the cylinder of an old chaff-piler and rake away the straws from the machine and keep this well up for two or more days at a time? How kindly would they take to the old manner of separating the wheat from the chaff and straw by working an ordinary sheet so as to produce a sufficiency of wind to drive the chaff and straw from the pure golden grains? This was, under the circumstances existing at that time, necessitated from reason of the fact that this was the only means at hand for the accomplishment of the end and they of the fifties accepted the conditions as readily as they of the present, who load into the wagon the well cleaned wheat, cart the same to the nearest railroad station, sell the same for cash and then, at the nearest provision store, purchase the prime flour made at the mill in Minneapolis, Dakota or Kansas. Suppose there was neither railroad nor mill within fifty or a hundred miles of the neighborhood—the last particle of flour or meal had been used for their breakfast; how ancient would it appear for our people to take an old piece of tin—say six inches by ten inches—perforate the same by the use of some sharp-pointed instrument, and then attach this to some board or other substance and, when this was completed, go to work and, by rubbing over the surface of this tin mill, grate a sufficient quantity of corn on the cob to provide for a small family of six or ten and the usual amount of visitors, say half a dozen—would not this seem a hard-hip that few would like to undertake in

these days of advancement? Such was the every day occurrence in this county thirty-six years ago."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Being an agricultural county, it was but natural that among the first societies to be organized within its limits was an agricultural association, in 1858. This was styled the Harrison County Agricultural Society. It was formed by the following pioneers: Henry Olmstead, president; John G. Downs, secretary; Dr. J. S. Cole, J. H. Farnsworth, William Dakan, Henry Reel, Robert McGavren, Stephen Mahoney, Lucius Merchant, William T. Raymond, John M. Raymond, Patrick Morrow, John Noyes, Jacob S. Fountain, Daniel Brown, W. S. Meech, H. M. Huff and others, directors.

The first annual exhibit was held in the old court house, and near it, at Magnolia, in the autumn of 1858, and continued to be held there for eight years. Those early fairs had none of the demoralizing attractions, such as gambling devices, soap fiends, patent right dealers, etc., but the attractions were the products of soil and barn-yard, with a sprinkling of home-made wares and domestic articles. The horse-race and foot-race were also in evidence to amuse both old and young. Even they whom we remember so well as the personification of modesty and dignity, Hon. Stephen King ran a foot-race with B. C. Adams at Magnolia at the fair of 1859, to the merriment of all present.

At the second annual exhibit of this pioneer society the premiums awarded included the following items: Best vegetables, A. Servis; best horseback rider, Mrs. Phineas Cadwell; best braided straw hat, fifty cents, Mrs. S. Rice; best stallion, A. Servis, \$3.00; best pair horses, Phineas Cadwell, \$3.00; best pair two year old steers, James Hardy, \$2.00; best plowing, Thomas Chathurn, \$3.00; best seed corn, O. V. Brainard, \$1.00; best fresh butter, Mrs. Phineas Cadwell, \$4.00; best cheese, G. M. Brown, \$1.00; best stockings, Mrs. H. M. Irish, fifty cents; best embroidery, Mrs. G. W. Harris, fifty cents.

In 1866, just after the close of the Civil War, a proposition was made to locate the fair grounds at any point within the county that would furnish the best set of buildings and grounds for the use of the society. Little Sioux outrivalled all other contesting points, and the change from Magnolia was at once made. In 1867 the people of Little Sioux had enclosed twenty acres of land, provided a good race track, built excellent buildings, including a neat floral hall and substantial shedding for stock. But, as a joint

fair was held with Monona county for a few years, things did not suit some parts of Harrison county, and it was planned to remove the fair grounds to Missouri Valley, whose enterprising people donated good fenced grounds, built good buildings, and provided a good race course. Since 1872 the annual exhibits have been made at Missouri Valley, except during seasons when the floods and rains descended too strong to make it practicable. During 1887 a new and beautiful floral hall, thirty by one hundred feet, was erected on the fair grounds. The new building cost one thousand two hundred dollars. Unlike most Iowa county fairs, this one in Harrison county has always been a financial success, with few years as the exception to the general rule. In 1887 the gate receipts amounted to over one thousand seven hundred dollars, besides other sources of revenue, making a grand total of two thousand seven hundred dollars. Fine arts, fruits, flowers, grains, vegetables and fancy grades of stock and poultry have annually attracted thousands of people, who have come to look forward to "fair time" as among the most enjoyable occasions of the entire year. In fact, the two big days of each returning season are the Old Settlers' Day, at Magnolia, and the county fair at Missouri Valley. At both of these gatherings men, women and children meet and exchange greetings and gain new inspiration for the work of bettering life's conditions. Intelligence is forwarded by these gatherings. Men become better acquainted, and an interchange of thoughts does much to bring about a higher condition among the farming classes and business men of the county.

Henry Olmstead served as president of the society two years, 1858-59; and Hon. Phineas Cadwell was elected twenty-two years in succession, save the year 1879, when G. D. Wilson relieved him. In 1883 H. B. Cox was elected, and served faithfully as president until B. J. Moore, of Dunlap, was elected; since then men equally good in their place have aided the success of the society.

The first secretary was John G. Downs, who served until he entered the ranks of the Union army in 1862. Others, including Judge Henry Ford, served until 1872. Then C. W. Oden took charge, serving until 1878, and was followed by James K. McGavren. In 1883, he gave way to A. B. Hosbrook, who, together with his excellent wife, were of great use to the society in many ways. Other men have since held the office, but Mr. Hosbrook is the present secretary.

The society was reorganized in 1872, at the time it was moved to Missouri Valley from Little Sioux. This reorganized agricultural society had for its organizers Phineas Cadwell, now deceased, Joe H. Smith, deceased,

C. W. Oden, William H. Eaton, deceased; J. A. Brainard, J. S. Cole, deceased; E. Cobb, Patrick Morrow, Job Ross, deceased; W. S. Meech, O. J. Goodenough, Jacob T. Stern, deceased; George Richardson, Col. J. R. Wheeler, A. L. Harvey, deceased; R. B. Terry, Stephen King, deceased; H. B. Cox, David Gamet, Samuel De Cou, William Chambers and Henry Garner. In fact, nearly all of the men who reorganized this society have passed to the other side, and their places have been taken by younger, though none the less enterprising, men. The officers of the society in 1914 are J. E. Jones, president, and A. B. Hosbrook, secretary.

DUNLAP DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was an association organized by a stock company, June 1, 1879, and included the counties of Harrison, Crawford, Shelby and Monona. Its object was to afford a better facility for the exhibition of stock and general farm produce than was then found at the common county fair. A special feature was the speeding and exhibition of fast horses. The association was open to the world—no limit. Twenty-two acres of land were bought from the railroad company, just to the south of Dunlap, where excellent improvements were made from time to time. As a result Dunlap came to be, by 1890, second to no western Iowa town for her fine horses, the annual sale of which reached high figures. At first the association was composed of twenty-eight stockholders, but within a dozen or more years it was in the hands of about nine stockholders. The first officers were G. W. Thompson, president; M. Barrett, vice-president; H. T. Olmstead, secretary; W. T. Howard, treasurer; J. R. Wheeler, G. W. Thompson and D. C. Miers, directors. In 1882 G. W. Thompson was succeeded by J. A. Brainard as president; Samuel Baird was also made its secretary. The annual exhibits were usually held in September and had large attendance. The half-mile race track was among Iowa's best. From twenty-five to forty horses were trained here each season. This society went down sometime in the early nineties.

RECORDED FARM NAMES.

Under a recent legislative act in Iowa all farm owners who so desire may have their farm assigned a certain name and so recorded in the books of the recorder of deeds, for a fee of one dollar. The first to take advantage of this law was James E. Love, of Woodbine, who named his farm

in section 6, township 80, range 41. It is known as the "Evergreen Stock Farm."

The following shows the farm names recorded up to the present date:

- "Sunny Side Farm," by Benj. Yeager, section 20, township 81, range 42.
- "Maple Avenue Farm," by Ollie A. Larson, section 19, township 79, range 42.
- "Fairview Farm," by George B. Hewitt, section 16, township 80, range 42.
- "Elk Grove Farm," by Frank Ranier, section 20, township 79, range 42.
- "Walnut Glen Farm," by Homer C. Cadwell, section 13, township 79, range 45.
- "Sunny Slope," by Richard Powers, section 1, township 78, range 41.
- "Cedar Crest," by George Pugsley, of Boyer township.
- "Oak Glen," by L. P. Jacobson, section 11, township 78, range 43.
- "Edgewood Farm," by B. A. Develbess, section 4, township 78, range 43.
- "River View Farm," by P. W. Lewis, Douglas township.
- "Riverside Stock Farm," by W. W. Latty, section 25, township 79, range 43.
- "Plain View," by R. W. Hills, section 20, township 79, range 42.
- "Oak Park," by E. E. Beck, section 28, township 79, range 42.
- "East View Farm," by Charles E. Mincey, of Boyer township.
- "Bonnie View," by Fred F. Beebee, section 25, township 78, range 43.
- "Alfalfa Meadow Stock Farm," by J. M. Davis, section 33, township 79, range 43.
- "Upland Farm," by F. T. Hill, section 16, township 78, range 42.
- "Maple Hill," by C. R. Savery, section 14, township 79, range 42.
- "The Maples," by A. D. Annis, section 25, township 78, range 45.
- "Silver Hill," by F. H. Cadwell, section 36, township 80, range 42.
- "Elder Lawn," by H. J. Knauss, section 30, township 79, range 41.
- "The Glenn," by E. T. Giddings, section 2, township 78, range 44.
- "The Orchards," by E. T. Giddings, section 11, township 78, range 44.
- "Highland Farm," by A. B. Case, section 16, township 79, range 41.
- "Western View Farm," by Fred T. Hughes, section 31, township 79, range 43.
- "Glen Dale," by H. L. Jones, section 32, township 78, range 43.
- "Grand View," by J. H. Johnson.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

The early pioneers of Harrison county thought very little of what they were pleased to call book-farming. They found a soil rich in humus, the accumulation of ages, which they apparently thought would last forever. We can find no fault with the earlier generation in that belief, for crops more than sufficient to supply the limited demand were easily raised. The slow mode of transportation made it impossible to dispose of a surplus crop, hence the interest in maintaining soil fertility lagged.

It is commonly admitted that the average American cannot stand prosperity, and this proved true of many of the farmers of Harrison county. They possessed a rich soil which they believed they could mine with impunity. The writer could name many farms in the county where the early practice was to move the stable rather than to haul out the manure.

This habit of taking from the soil without return became so general that in the period from 1880 to 1890 the farmers of the county began to realize that the farms were falling off in yields very rapidly.

Rust and smut, together with impoverished soil, made small grain wheat, oats and barley generally unprofitable. The yield of corn was gradually decreasing from year to year. In most fields there were many spots where the corn showed a sickly yellow color indicating a lack of fertility.

About 1890 the agricultural experiment stations were being established in the different states of the Union and Iowa's station was located on the college farm at Ames. Up to this time the means of disseminating scientific agricultural knowledge was very meager. True, "Uncle Henry" Wallace had been telling the farmers to sow clover and haul manure, and his early teachings added much to the wealth of Harrison county. But his gospel of truth did not stir enough of the farmers. Something more needed to be done. The farms were growing poorer. Grain and stock had started back toward the scrub variety.

The boys and girls of the farm were being taught that farm life was drudgery. They were being educated away from the farm and urged by their parents to get an education so they could do something better than farming. The idea prevailed generally that any fool could farm and the educated man had far better enter some profession or trade calling him to the city and away from nature and the farm.

Conditions in Harrison county were no worse than in the majority of the counties over the state.

Men who were leaders in thought and action saw that there must be a halt called on this lavish destruction of the rich gifts of nature or starvation would soon face the world. Accordingly a general movement towards agricultural education was started in every state of the Union.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION INAUGURATED.

Leaders in Iowa became active. Hon. James Wilson was called to the chair of agriculture at Ames. Under his leadership a strong course in agricultural science was built up which has grown and developed until today Iowa State College stands at the head of the list. The experiment station, under Director C. F. Curtiss, began to send out bulletins to the farmers, giving instructions on how to handle the soil and what crops to sow for best results. Agricultural knowledge was scattered over the state and the farms of Harrison county began to improve in production. The yellow spots in the corn fields began to disappear, due to teachings sent out from the college and through the agricultural journals.

The course in agriculture at Ames and the work of the experiment station caused such a marked improvement in farms of the state that more branches of the college were started to reach out to a larger per cent. of its people.

The "short course" was started at the college during the winter vacation of the regular college work. Farmers left their homes and eagerly absorbed some of the science of live stock breeding.

Prof. P. G. Holden came to Ames as head of the new extension department and began carrying the short course to the people. Trains were chartered to traverse the state and carry the gospel of better farming to those who would congregate at the towns along the way, until today the Iowa State College and its work is known to every wide-awake farmer in the state. It is the farmers' college, and its worth to the people of Iowa cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Representatives of every nation have received instructions within the walls of Iowa State College and gone home to make their country a better place in which to live.

The first short course was held in Harrison county, January 15-20, 1912. This short course was conducted under the direction of Prof. P. G. Holden, then at the head of the agricultural extension department of the Iowa State College. The instructors in live stock, farm crops, soils, horticulture, dairying and domestic science were men and women from Ames, experts in their subjects and paid by the state.



HARRISON COUNTY PRIZE CORN, 1913.

But even with their help a short course did not spring up in a county like mushrooms in a night, for, with the instruction furnished free, excepting railroad fare, board and lodging, the first Harrison county short course cost, including premiums given, over two thousand dollars. Even men who realized the value of the course shrank from the undertaking. In 1908 there was some talk of a short course for Harrison county and a committee of three was chosen to consider the question. That committee estimated the expense and looked into the matter of buildings, and reported that buildings suitable could not be secured, so the matter was dropped. Later, in the spring of 1912, a short course agitation was again started at a meeting of the Progressive Farmers' Club. At that time some of the members were doubtful as to the undertaking, but they had at the meeting Rev. C. S. Lysle, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Logan, a student of agriculture and optimistic in his views. He at once assured the farmers that they could have a short course in Harrison county and make it a real success.

W. W. Latta, the farmer-optimist and member of the club, joined forces with Reverend Lysle and the two kept the subject alive until the matter was acted on at a meeting of the Logan business men's association.

HARRISON COUNTY ORGANIZED.

After much discussion it was decided to try for the short course. A committee was appointed to meet with the officers of the extension department and secure a date in harmony with the wishes of these officers. Professor Holden gave them the week beginning January 15th. On receiving the report of the committee on dates, all interested knew that the short course would come and it became necessary for those responsible in starting the movement to get to work in earnest.

The work of organization resulted in the election of J. H. Johnson president, C. W. Hunt secretary, A. W. Blackburn treasurer. Chairmen of committees were elected as follows: W. W. Latta, advertising; H. N. Lawrence, exhibit; Frank Rainier, corn and small grain; Homer C. Cadwell, live stock; Rev. C. S. Lysle, domestic science, and W. H. Johnson, entertainment.

The officers and members of the committee gave their time without compensation and went to work with a will to make the first short course a success. It was necessary to sell tickets to pay expenses and solicit premiums to make the course pay in a financial way.

W. W. Latta earned a state-wide reputation as a ticket solicitor, selling one hundred and seventy-seven which, according to the Ames instructors, was far more than any one other person sold in the state, and some fifty counties held short courses that year.

Over four hundred of the sons and daughters of Harrison county took the work and every one felt well paid for the time and money spent. Those in attendance were so well pleased with the work that there was a general request from them for another course the following year.

The officers of the short course were willing to take up the work again, but realized that the county would be handicapped for a building.

The temporary court house building, which made it possible for them to accommodate the course for 1912, had been sold and would be torn down the following spring. Some one suggested the idea of erecting a suitable building and making the short course permanent. There were many obstacles in the way, but the committees worked with a will, with the result that the Harrison County Agricultural Extension Association was formed and a two-story brick building, fifty by eighty feet, was completed in time for the second annual short course, held January 13-18, 1913.

The officers of this second course were the same as for the previous year, except that H. C. Cadwell succeeded J. H. Johnson as president, W. L. Hull was appointed chairman of live stock, and Miss Mary Rice, chairman of domestic science. The second annual short course was well attended and the enthusiasm ran as high as ever. The farmers of Harrison county were eager for learning and voted unanimously for the third course which was held February 2-7, 1914.

The same officers conducted the 1914 course, which was a success in every way. On taking a vote for the year of 1915, every ticket was marked "yes."

The Harrison county agricultural building, located on an east slope in the town of Logan, overlooking two main lines of railroads, and one of the most fertile valleys in the world, stands as a monument dedicated to better agriculture and saying to the farmers of Harrison county: "Keep your boys and girls on the farm." And why shouldn't they? Go where you may, look the world over, it is hard to find a better place than Harrison county in which to live and have being.

They have the best fruit land in the world; for alfalfa there is no soil better, while corn, wheat, oats and clover grow in abundance.

With the rural mail delivery, the telephone in every home and the automobile the most remote farm is brought within a few minutes' drive of

town. With the pigs, calves, colts, lambs and chickens to occupy their time, and the pure air and sweet perfume of nature to give them renewed vigor from day to day, where can they find drudgery and lonesomeness on the farm?

As they drive over Harrison county, as the writer had been doing in the month of June, 1914, and see the vast fields of dark green corn, thousands of acres of waving fields of small grain, hundreds of stacks of alfalfa, with another crop nodding in the breeze almost ready for the mower a second time, they are thrilled with the grandeur of it all.

They feel that Harrison county is up in the front row in agriculture and that the extension department of the Iowa State College is largely responsible for the improvement of its soil fertility and the contentment of its farmers.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

When countries are first settled there is but little use for banking institutions, for, as a general rule, the pioneer comes without much means or securities and hence neither has money to deposit or invest, and cannot borrow, should he want to. But it is not many years before some enterprising man or company sees profit in establishing some sort of a bank. Generally it is at first merely a place of exchange, where a small business is transacted. But with the development of any county there comes a demand for a first class bank, and there are always those who see it to their advantage to open a bank. Usually, years ago, this was a private concern, with no great amount of capital, but which increased its stock as the demands grew for such capital.

Up to the year 1857 gold and silver were the common currency of Harrison county. This was brought about by the fact that persons settling here brought such money along with them, and again because Council Bluffs was the great outfitting point for California and the great Salt Lake overland expeditions. They who came to Council Bluffs by water would usually purchase teams and supplies at that place sufficient to last the trip, and this, placed in immediate circulation, made it the common medium for exchange. Paper money in 1857, "wildcat money," became exceedingly plentiful from 1857 on to Civil War days. It should be stated, however, that even gold and silver were not over-plentiful even from the organization of this county up to war times, but, when money was to be had at all, it was usually metal money.

It was about 1858 when saw-mills became common along the Missouri and other streams bordering on, and running through, this county. This caused a lively trade in native lumber and wood for steamboating. The settlers, with the money thus received, together with swamp-land scrip, and with now and then a county order, constituted the greater per cent. of the county's currency. Bank bills representing money, said to have been issued by good reliable banks in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Georgia and Kentucky; also Michigan and Wisconsin "red dog" money, bearing on their faces pretty pictures of prettier women, dogs, horses, deer, wild-cats, etc., were cir-

culated in the West broadcast, and so uncertain was the value that these banks, which by the "debtor" (a small booklet telling one of their actual value on certain dates) with newspaper reports of yesterday were reported to the people to be good for a certain number of cents per dollar, but the day following they might prove worthless to the holder. To illustrate this condition of money affairs the following true case is told here:

Old Uncle Jakey Pate and Mike Wallace kept a wood-yard at what is now referred to as Sandy Point (so named for Mike's red hair). One day, while they were at dinner, a steamboat landed at their yard, and before they could get back the boatmen had loaded on to their craft ten or fifteen cords of wood. When Uncle Jakey arrived on the scene he said: "Well, well, what are ye adoin' here at my wood pile?" To which the clerk replied: "We'll make it all right, sir—all right sir; you'll take paper money, won't you? And if you accept the paper money how much will you allow us for it, eh?" To this Mr. Pate replied, as he squirted a pint of tobacco juice from his mouth: "Allow you? Well, let me see: how many cords of wood did you take?" "Fifteen," said the clerk. "Well, well," says Pate. "I think we coul'd about afford to make it cord for cord. What do you say Mike?" "Yes, fifteen cords of red dog, wild cat or any other good paper money you've got will be all right, won't it Mike?" It is needless to say that the wood was paid for that time in gold at much less than "cord for cord!"

FIRST BANK.

The first attempt at banking in Harrison county was at Missouri Valley, where the private bank of Pelan & Mickel was established in March, 1869. January 1, 1873, William Pelan & Co. established a private bank, and that year erected the present bank building at 411 Erie street. In 1879 the building and fixtures were purchased by M. Holbrook, who continued it as a private bank, until July 1, 1889, when M. Holbrook, M. W. Coolbaugh and W. J. Burke formed a co-partnership under the name of the Valley Bank with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. M. Holbrook was president; M. W. Coolbaugh, cashier, and W. J. Burke, assistant cashier. January 1, 1891, Holbrook and Coolbaugh sold their interests to J. J. Amen and retired. The bank continued under the same name, with J. J. Amen president and W. J. Burke cashier, until July 1, 1896, when W. J. Burke sold his interest to J. J. Amen and organized the State Savings Bank. The Valley Bank continued without change in ownership until December 1, 1911, when W. J. Burke purchased the entire business and building and took

charge. Organization was immediately commenced and, January 2, 1912, the bank opened up as the Valley Savings Bank, under the state laws of Iowa, with officers as follows: F. A. Schwertley, president; J. L. Tamisiea, vice-president; W. J. Burke, cashier; W. D. Cody, assistant cashier; J. E. Murphy, assistant cashier. The stockholders, officers and directors have not changed and are the same today. When the Valley Savings Bank was organized the deposits were less than one hundred thousand dollars. The statement to April 6, 1914, shows deposits of two hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. This statement also shows liabilities and resources amounting to two hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-four cents; with no borrowed money; no loans to corporations in which directors are interested, and no real estate except bank building.

The State Savings Bank, of Missouri Valley, was organized in May, 1898, by W. A. Smith, Fred Schwertley, H. B. Cox, W. R. Cox, and W. J. Burke. Its first officers were Fred Schwertley, president; J. S. Dewell, vice-president; W. J. Burke, cashier. Its first capital was twenty-five thousand dollars, but it is now fifty thousand dollars. The present officers are W. A. Smith, president; J. S. Dewell, vice-president; H. N. Silsby, cashier; J. B. Barrett, assistant cashier. The first banking room was at 500 Erie street. The present quarters were purchased and remodeled in 1913, at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars. The deposits in the month of July, 1914, were two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The bank's charter bears date of May, 1898. The two who have served as presidents are Fred Schwertley and W. A. Smith.

This banking house has the goodwill and confidence of a large patronage and all may well feel safe in doing business in an institution so well conducted.

The First National Bank of Missouri Valley was organized May 20, 1884, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The first officers were O. B. Dutton, president; M. Blenkiron, vice-president; J. G. Dutton, cashier; L. M. Kellogg, E. W. Hibbard, C. B. Dutton, M. Blenkiron, Robert McGavren, directors. In September, 1890, Mr. Dutton retired and L. M. Kellogg was made president, and John S. McGavren, cashier. This banking house was established a short time later in a brick block on Erie street, built in 1886 and costing six thousand five hundred dollars, where all modern banking facilities were installed at once. At present this bank is among the best of the line of banks in Harrison county. Its present officers are George A. Kellogg, president; John S. McGavren, cashier; H. F. Foss, assistant cash-

ier; G. W. Johnson, assistant cashier. The directors are George Kellogg, John S. McGavren, C. H. Deur, L. M. Kellogg, T. Foss and H. F. Foss. Their last statement shows resources and liabilities to the amount of five hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and four cents; capital stock, fifty thousand dollars; surplus, twenty thousand dollars; undivided profits, six thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars. Individual deposits, subject to check, one hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars; demand certificates, two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

Dunlap State Bank was organized in 1871 by Lorenzo Kellogg, G. W. Thompson and Dr. Frank Clark. Its first capital was ten thousand dollars, but it has advanced with the passing years and now carries a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The presidents have been Messrs. Lorenzo Kellogg and L. K. Moore, who was elected in 1914. It was started as a private concern and changed to a state bank in 1902, now being among the largest banks in Harrison county. Its deposits at July, 1914, amounted to five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars; its capital is fifty thousand dollars and surplus and profits undivided amount to thirty thousand dollars. Its resources and liabilities stood at six hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents. The 1914 officers were L. K. Moore, president; G. P. Moorehead, vice-present; F. W. Curtis, cashier; I. P. Pounds, teller.

The bank building was erected in 1878, at a cost of six thousand dollars. During all of these years this institution has gone along in an even pace, and grown with the county itself. It is now the largest bank, in way of its deposits, in the county, and is conducted on modern principles. In 1873 the capital was increased to twenty thousand dollars, and in 1878 four members were added to the list of men connected with this bank, being C. D. Mitchell, S. J. Patterson, Dwight Satterlee and Z. T. Dunham.

SECOND BANK.

The second bank in Harrison county was really the private bank of W. F. Clark, established in 1870 at Magnolia. Clark soon associated with himself M. Holbrook, who remained a member of the firm until 1872. At that time he engaged in banking at Missouri Valley, where he operated until the summer of 1891, when he sold, and removed to Springfield, Missouri. There was no bank in Magnolia then until Clark & Ford started one which continued until 1898. The present bank of Magnolia, the Magnolia Sav-

ings Bank, was established in June, 1906, and it is now doing a good business.

The Citizens State Bank of Dunlap was established March 22, 1894, by E. H. Barrett, Dr. William Beatty, J. F. Barrett, M. J. Barrett, M. Barrett and J. H. Patterson.

The first officers were E. H. Barrett, president; Dr. William Beatty, vice-president; J. H. Patterson, cashier, and J. F. Barrett, assistant cashier. The first capital was twenty-five thousand dollars, but at present it is fifty thousand dollars. E. H. Barrett has served as president ever since the formation of the bank. The present bank building was erected in 1895, at a cost of five thousand dollars, but in 1913 an addition was found necessary. The capital was doubled and this addition made:

The undivided profits are now twenty-five thousand dollars; bills receivable, two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; deposits, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Their statement in 1913 gave the capital and surplus at seventy-five thousand dollars. The statement issued in April, 1914, gave it as having resources and liabilities amounting to two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-one cents.

Through business tact, and good men at the head of every department, this bank was forged to the front and succeeded equally with the two other banks of Dunlap.

The First National Bank of Dunlap was organized and chartered in 1889. It was organized by Henry A. Moore and J. H. Patterson, with a capital of forty thousand dollars. The present officers are T. F. Jordan, president; Frank Wettengel, vice-president; A. N. Jordan, cashier; R. W. Wettengel, assistant cashier. The present capital and surplus is sixty thousand dollars. The present deposits amount to two hundred and ten thousand dollars. The building cost, when material was much cheaper than now, five thousand dollars. The presidents have been respectively Messrs. J. H. Patterson and T. F. Jordan. By able, conservative management the bank has grown to be one of the solid-moneyed institutions of Harrison county and southwestern Iowa. While panics have swept many banks from the once good standing they possessed, this one has pulled through unscathed.

BANKS AT LOGAN.

Logan's pioneer bank was that of Cadwell & Fiske, established January 1, 1874. It was founded by Phineas Cadwell and George W. Fiske,

and subsequently was succeeded by P. Cadwell & Company, who failed October 8, 1888.

The Harrison County Bank was organized by A. L. Harvey and J. C. Milliman, April 1, 1879, Mr. Milliman sold to A. W. Ford. Then the style of the bank was Harvey & Ford, who transacted a general banking business until 1900, when it went out of business.

The next bank of Logan was that of C. F. Luce & Company, late in the fall of 1888. They were succeeded by the State Savings Bank.

John W. Wood & Sons started a private bank about January 1, 1889. The names of the proprietors were John W. Wood, Charles N. Wood and W. H. Wood.

The banks of Logan in the spring of 1914 were as follow: The First National, the State Savings Bank and the Bank of Logan (private). The last named was established in 1905, by B. F. Freeman with a personal responsibility of twenty-five thousand dollars. B. F. Freeman is owner and cashier, with B. V. Freeman as assistant cashier.

The First National Bank of Logan was organized May 3, 1903, by John W. Wood, C. N. Wood, W. H. Wood, B. J. Wood and John W. Read. The first officers were John W. Wood, president; C. N. Wood, vice-president; W. H. Wood, cashier, B. J. Wood, assistant cashier. Mr. John W. Wood has served as president ever since the organization of the bank. The present vice-president is C. N. Wood; B. J. Wood, cashier, and E. J. Wood, assistant cashier. The first and present capital is fifty thousand dollars; surplus, seven thousand five hundred dollars. This succeeded the private banking house of John W. Wood & Sons, which began business in 1888, at Logan, and continued until it became organized into a National Bank in 1903. The date of its charter was May 6, 1903. Its serial number is 6,771. The location of this bank is on the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventh street. The building cost twelve thousand dollars. The building was erected by John W. Wood & Sons in 1898 and has since been the home of the First National Bank. It is built of Kasota red sandstone and pressed brick. It is trimmed with four belts of copper and copper tile. On March 4, 1914, a "statement," as required by law, was made of this bank and showed that its resources and liabilities amounted to three hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents. Its deposits then amounted to two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This is one of Harrison county's best and safest banking institutions. The bank has always had the confidence of the people of the com-

munity and has succeeded remarkably well. Such banks are an honor to the town in which located.

The State Savings Bank of Logan was established in 1889 by Charles F. Luce, C. R. Bolter, J. M. Kennedy, W. H. Johnson and F. W. Hart. The officers at that date were Charles F. Luce, president; C. R. Bolter, vice-president; W. H. Johnson, cashier. The officers in 1914 were: H. R. Joy, president; C. L. Isbell, cashier; A. Longman, vice-president. The various presidents of this banking house have been Charles F. Luce, W. H. Johnson, J. E. Davis and H. R. Joy. The first capital was twenty thousand dollars and at present it is fifty thousand dollars. The bank is situated in the east part of lot number 6 of block number 20, and the cost of the building was ten thousand dollars.

From the start this institution has transacted a splendid banking business and stands high in bank circles of Iowa.

BANKS AT WOODBINE.

At Woodbine, banking was first established by the proprietors of the "Boyer Valley Bank," established in 1878, by Messrs. Cadwell and a few others, and continued until October, 1888. It was conducted in connection with the bank at Logan, and, like that institution, failed.

The second bank at Woodbine was known as the "Commercial Bank," a private institution organized August, 1884. Its first officers were Josiah Coe, president; C. F. Luce, vice-president; H. M. Bostwick, cashier. In 1892 this bank was changed into a national bank and operates as such at this date, 1915. At first, while yet a private banking house, it was kept in the Winter & Harris business block, but in 1885 a lot was bought and a fine two-story brick structure was erected. In this was placed fire and burglar proof safes and vaults, protected by an improved time-lock.

The charter of the First National Bank of Woodbine, which succeeded the old Commercial, above named, bears the date of 1892, and in 1912, it was re-chartered. Its original capital was fifteen thousand dollars which was increased to fifty thousand dollars.

The first officers of the First National Bank were Josiah Coe, president; C. D. Stevens, vice-president; H. M. Bostwick, cashier. The present capital is fifty thousand dollars. Its officers are Josiah Coe, president; H. B. Kling, vice-president; George W. Coe, cashier; O. H. Perrin and D. E. Brainard, assistant cashiers.

The present amount in deposits in this bank, as per recent statement, is four hundred thousand dollars.

The men at the head of this banking concern, and the proper financial management, has caused it to grow in strength and popular favor with the passing of the years, the foundation being laid back in 1884, thirty-one years ago. In 1914 this bank moved into its new fireproof, modern and magnificent building, erected on the same site in which the original private bank was established, the old "Cromie corner."

Connected with this bank is the "Peoples Savings Bank," established in 1895, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, the same as is carried today. Its first officers were F. J. Porter, president; George Pugsley, vice-president; H. M. Cormany, cashier; H. M. Bostwick, assistant cashier. Mr. Porter has been the only president, and still serves well. In June, 1914, this bank had deposits to the amount of eighty-nine thousand dollars. The charter of the bank bears date of 1895.

The Woodbine Savings Bank was incorporated and organized May 1, 1891, with thirty thousand dollars cash capital. George H. Kibler, one of the leading general merchants of the town, was elected president and Lewis Haas, cashier. At first they were located in a portion of the J. H. VanScoy furniture building. However, in 1891, the same season of the bank's organization, they erected a two-story brick banking house on the corner of Walker and Crocker streets. The building is twenty-five by fifty feet and cost seven thousand five hundred dollars. In this, and on the second floor, was kept the old Columbia Hotel. In 1891 the directors of this bank were G. H. Kibler, Isaac A. DeCou, H. A. Kinney, E. M. Donaldson, Mathew Hall, H. C. Harshbarger and Lewis Haas.

Of the development and present condition of this bank it should be stated that it has a capital of thirty-thousand dollars, the same as when organized; surplus and undivided profits, fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars. Present amount on deposit, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The present officers are Lewis Haas, president; H. A. Kinney, vice-president; C. C. Haas, cashier. The bank now owns lots 1, 2, and 3 in block 50, where they first built at a cost of five thousand dollars. The property held now is valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

With the Kibler interests behind it, and the careful management of Mr. Lewis Haas ever since its establishment, first as cashier and later as president, this bank has always had the unlimited confidence of the com-

munity. During the various panics this bank has been able to keep open doors and honor paper when due or required at their hands.

At Little Sioux, banking was first established in 1886 by B. F. Freeman, who opened a private bank that year with a capital of ten thousand dollars. In 1890 it was changed to a state savings bank, having a capital of twenty thousand dollars, part home and part Sioux City capital. Mr. Freeman was cashier until May, 1891, when he sold his interest to P. G. Hicks. The stockholders in 1891 were Joseph Fox, William Arthur, William McWilliams, T. M. C. Logan and a number of Sioux City capitalists. Finally this bank went out of business.

BANKS AT PERSIA.

At Persia banking commenced with the Bank of Persia, established by W. U. Cochrane in the summer of 1882, and by him operated until 1885, when B. Freeman succeeded him. L. W. Peasley followed him, and in January, 1891, he sold the business to J. W. Davis, of Avoca, placing S. E. Eschelman in charge of the same. The bank did an excellent business, Mr. Eschelman remaining there for fourteen years, when he resigned and was succeeded by Robert Ivens, who managed the business until his death in the autumn of 1913. At his death the Ivens interests again summoned S. E. Eschelman to take charge of the business. He was interested in the organization of the present bank under the laws of the state, as a state savings bank, in January, 1914.

The present officers are Thomas H. Platter, president; S. E. Davis, vice-president; S. E. Eschelman, cashier. The capital is twenty-five thousand dollars. The various presidents of this and its preceding banks have been B. F. Freeman, L. W. Peasley, J. W. Davis, S. E. Davis and Thomas H. Platter.

A building was erected in 1900 at a cost of three thousand dollars, equipped with one of the best safes possible to be procured.

The Persia Savings Bank was established in June, 1910, by B. G. Ensign. Its first officers were J. E. Kemmish, president; B. J. Ensign, vice-president; J. G. Cave, cashier. The capital was at first ten thousand dollars, but has been increased to twenty thousand dollars. This bank occupies a brick building on Main street, valued at three thousand dollars. On June 9, 1914, the amount of deposits on hand were two hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars. There are over fifty stockholders, who have created

a bank by and for the people of Persia and vicinity. It has had a steady growth from the first of its operations.

The officers in 1914 were J. E. Kennish, president; Charles Gramkow, vice-president, and J. G. Cave, cashier.

The statement published in April, 1914, showed resources and liabilities amounting to two hundred and sixty eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eleven cents.

The State Savings Bank of Modale was organized in 1903, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, which has been increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. The first officers were John Young, president; H. M. Silsby, cashier; W. J. Burke, vice-president. Today the officers are John Young, president; H. M. Silsby, vice-president; R. S. Sassman, cashier.

A building was erected in 1904, at a cost of six thousand dollars, including lot and fixtures. It is a handsome, modern pressed brick structure. The statement of this banking concern, for June 30, 1914, shows resources and liabilities to the amount of one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-five cents. At that date there was on deposit in this bank one hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents; surplus and profits, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-one cents. The directors include H. R. Coulthard, W. A. Smith, H. M. Silsby, John Young and R. S. Sassman.

MONDAMIN SAVINGS BANK.

The Mondamin Savings Bank, with a capital of thirty-five thousand dollars, was organized in May, 1912, by M. T. McEvoy, W. A. Smith, J. L. Macfarlane, David Gee and G. P. McCauley and John Young. The present deposits amount to one hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars. The officers are now J. L. McClannahan, president; W. A. Smith, vice-president; M. T. McEvoy, cashier. This succeeded the first bank of the town, the old Mondamin Bank. The statement for April, 1914, showed the following resources: Loans, one hundred and forty-nine thousand and eighty-three dollars and seventy-three cents; real estate and fixtures, five thousand dollars; cash and exchange, four thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and twenty cents; overdrafts, four thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and two cents. The directors during 1914 were: J. L. McClannahan, David Gee, Louis Erixon, W. A. Smith, M. T. McEvoy. The management of this institution has assured the community that all is carried on with business care and ability.

Pisgah Savings Bank was organized in 1905, following two or three other attempts at banking in Pisgah, one of which was a failure. The present concern is a solid, well-backed bank in which all have the utmost confidence by reason of the men at its head and the capital which stands personally back of it in Harrison county. The organizers were Messrs. T. F. Jefferson, F. C. Oviatt, C. W. Sherwood, C. A. Bolter, Josiah Coe, T. G. Turner, J. O. Silsby, D. N. Kinnis, H. B. Kling, William H. McEwen, Ezra Miller, H. M. Cormany, H. M. Bostwick, A. J. Coe and George W. Coe. It commenced business on a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, which has been increased recently to thirty thousand dollars. The first officers were H. M. Bostwick, president; J. O. Silsby, vice-president; H. D. Silsby, cashier. The officers during 1914 were George W. Coe, president; J. O. Silsby, vice-president; J. C. Arnold, cashier. June 30, 1914, the bank had deposits amounting to one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents. A building was erected in 1912, which with lot and fixtures cost seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Peyton Bank, at Little Sioux, was organized in 1898 with a capital of five thousand dollars, which has been increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. The bank has made a fine growth and has the good will of all in the northwest portion of Harrison county. Its present deposits are ninety thousand dollars. Charles Peyton was the first president and organized the bank. In 1914 the officers were W. T. Peyton, president; vice-president, E. Peyton; George H. Gibson, cashier; I. E. Hope, assistant cashier. A fine pressed brick bank building was erected in 1913 at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars. Here a general banking business is carried on in a successful manner.

The Little Sioux Savings Bank was organized May 10, 1907, by F. M. Terry, who was the president and is still holding such position. Others connected with the organization were Bruce I. Hesse, vice-president, and C. K. Hesse, cashier. The original and present capital was ten thousand dollars. A recent statement shows deposits amounting to forty thousand dollars, with liabilities and resources amounting to forty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-five cents on July 12, 1914. The officers in July, 1914, were F. M. Terry, president; B. I. Hesse, vice-president; C. K. Hesse, cashier.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS--PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.

The first record of any school in Harrison county was concerning the one taught at, or very near, the present town plat of Calhoun, in the winter of 1848-49, in a log building erected for that purpose, by the first settlers. It was taught by Mrs. James Cummings, wife of a Mormon missionary who at that time was in England getting recruits for the Mormon church. There were ten scholars, most of whom belonged to the families of pioneer Brown and Allen. This was a subscription school.

In 1855 George W. Brigham taught school in a frame school house in which Julia A. Boynton taught in the summer of 1856. Calhoun is now a small township and it is found that in 1890 it contained four school buildings, and maintained good public schools. It will be observed that the pioneers generally, speaking of this county, believed in education and welcomed the coming of good public schools.

The first school taught at old St. John commenced the first Monday in December, 1850, at what was known as the "Mormon Tabernacle," a log house, located on the northwest of the southeast of section 35. This was a subscription school taught by Dr. Robert McGavren, who took all kinds of produce as tuition fees, and received a very small amount of cash. Things had changed by the eighties, when it is seen that nine public school-houses dotted the township. This did not include the Missouri Valley city schools.

In the winter of 1851-52, James B. McCurley taught a term of school in what is now Union township, in an old Mormon cabin, located on section 6 of the township. It was situated at Harris Grove. The next was held at Samuel Wood's residence, in section 23. This was a subscription school taught by Mrs. Howard S. Smith, in 1857. As times changed and other settlers came in, good schools obtained and a quarter of a century later the regulation number of school buildings was seen in this township.

Cass township has ever kept pace in educational matters with her sister townships. Prior to the winter of 1852-53 the children of this section had no school advantages, aside from those gained at home, in primary ways.

from parents and older brothers and sisters. But during the last-named season the late Judge Stephen King was employed to teach. He was a splendid man, a fine teacher and gave universal satisfaction. The school-house was a crude affair, but no grumbling was heard—all were glad to get the opportunity to attend a regular school. They believed that "a good school in a poor building is better than a poor school in a fine building." But as time rolled by and the township became settled, the full quota of nine school houses were built and excellent schools maintained. Of this pioneer cabin school house, let it be recorded that it stood on the southwest quarter of section 17 and its early teachers were Stephen King, Jason Z. Hunt, Kirtland Card, a Mr. Fuller from New York, and Lindley Evans. These men have all long since passed from earth's shining circle.

FIRST TEACHER IN JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

In Jefferson township the honor of teaching the first school belongs to Sylvia Harris, who later became the wife of B. F. LaPorte, of Logan. She taught in 1853 in a log house in section 22, that was owned by Peter Brady. Miss Harris came from the East in 1852 with Mr. Brady. This rude school-house was used where it was first built, for three years, and then moved a hundred rods to the southwest, where it was used a number of years longer. Lindley M. Evans and a Miss Vore taught in private houses in 1857. In 1891 there were five good buildings of modern type in this township, not counting those in Logan, which was set off before that as an independent district.

In the early fifties, when schools were first instituted in LaGrange township, the first term was taught by James McCurley. It was in the McKenney neighborhood and was taught in the winter of 1851-52, in a deserted Mormon cabin in section 6 of Union township, but was attended by the scholars from LaGrange township. The late local attorney and historian, Joe Smith, of Logan, wrote concerning this school: "The building was supplied with seats the soft side of a puncheon being turned uppermost and rested upon four pin-legs, two at each end and one in the center. Heat was supplied by a big fireplace, as well as an occasional 'warming' from the hickory whip, wielded, of course, for discipline, more than for cultivating good disposition upon the part of the pupils. Writing desks were made by bass-wood boards being fastened to the wall. 'Moral suasion' was not employed to the degree that hickory suasion was in those early day schools."

The first public school building was erected in 1858 and was known as the "Dakan school." A Mr. Stone taught the first school in this building.

In Clay township the first school house was erected in the northwest quarter of section 25, about 1856. It was made from rough cottonwood boards, set up and down. Two other buildings have been erected on the same site. In the first named building there were frequent religious services.

Douglas township, though far away from railroads and towns, has never neglected her public schools. The foundation for a good public school was laid away back in the fifties, when, about 1856, a school was taught at George Mefford's residence by Nathaniel Mefford. Not until about the close of the Civil War there a school building erected, when one was reared of brick, in section 30. The next was built by J. B. Franklin and W. H. Burkholder in 1867. That was a log house in section 16. Carrie W. Burkholder taught the first school and had only eight pupils. For more than a quarter of a century there have been nine school houses in this township.

In Little Sioux township, in the summer of 1857, Mrs. J. P. Pratt, then Miss Mary Gleason, taught a school in her father's house. A. T. Crane taught the first school in a regular public school building, which was built in the winter of 1857-58. Forty pupils were in attendance. The wages were fixed at twenty-seven dollars per month—ten dollars in cash from the county fund and the remainder in provisions from the patrons of the school. The teacher was examined by D. M. Gamet (there being no such office as county school superintendent at that date). Mr. Gamet asked the applicant for a specimen of his handwriting and gave him an example in fractions. This was sufficient and he gave him a school. Now the schools of the township are fully up to the Harrison county standard for country schools.

In Cincinnati township the first attempt at schooling was at the village of Cincinnati, in the fall of 1859, at the private house of J. S. Fountain. This school was taught by Miss Phoebe Holdzkom.

In Taylor township the first school house was erected in 1859 in section 2, at what was the supposed village plat of "Melrose." The next building for school purposes was in section 31. As the township was settled up more thickly, better and more buildings were speedily provided. The school house above mentioned stood on Job Ross' land in section 31 and the first school was taught therein by Miss Hillis, who later went as a missionary to Ceylon, where she died in 1889.

Harrison township, having been settled by a highly intelligent class of

people, schools have always been fully as high, if not indeed higher than in other parts of the county. The first term of school was in the winter of 1859-60, at a brick school house in section 27, taught by Joe P. Day. The full enumeration in the township was seventeen males and eleven females. Among the early schools was one in Vineland district. The building there was "fearfully and wonderfully" made. It was built by A. B. Vining and J. E. Emerson and was composed of four posts set into the ground. To these posts were spiked boards, leaving one doorway and two windows. There was no floor, save the hard earth, until cold weather came on when a rough floor was added. This was built in 1868 and the first to teach was Mary Cromie (later, Mrs. T. L. Canfield). In this shanty school house they held some "huge old spelling schools." It is said that these "spells" were a means of welding numerous hearts together, as is shown by the county marriage records.

FIRST SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIALS.

Of the first school board Ethel P. Brown was president and Henry Olmstead, secretary. They were elected in December, 1856, at an election where four votes were cast. August, 1857, the offices were found vacant and the county school commissioners appointed Henry Olmstead president; James L. Roberts, secretary, and Lorenzo Kellogg, treasurer.

The first school in Boyer township was in a building erected in 1857, about one mile to the north of Woodbine's present town site, but ten years before the coming of the railroad and laying out of the town. It was a frame structure twenty by thirty feet. It was also used for church services and in it Rev. Hiram Moore preached the first sermon in the township, on May 17, 1857. The first school was taught by Lewis Vining. David Selleck and German Brown, two pioneers of the Valley, were leading spirits in getting this building erected and furnished most of the material. In 1891 the township, outside of Woodbine, had nine good frame school houses, valued at five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

In Morgan township the first school building was erected in 1859, on the northeast corner of section 26. This was a frame building, though a very rough one. In 1891 there were eight buildings in this township, including the one at the town of Mondamin.

Magnolia has always been an educational center of Harrison county. The early schools were kept in private houses. The first school building was erected in 1853. This was a log house and its first term was in 1854. The

next was an ill-made two story building designed for a graded school. It was built in 1858 and used until 1866.

The famous Magnolia high school, sometimes called the academy, was built in 1869-70, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. In the autumn of 1870 a Mr. Carr taught therein and the following spring, S. I. King, later a prominent attorney of Logan, and now deceased, commenced teaching and continued until the fall of 1872, when Professor J. D. Hornby assumed charge, remaining until the spring of 1878. These teachers received from eight hundred to one thousand dollars for the school year of ten months.

A movement was set on foot in 1873 to make this school a county institution, the Magnolia people offering to donate the building for that purpose, but the measure was not successful. Among those who have gone forth into the higher walks of life from this Magnolia high school may be mentioned the following:

Attorneys-at-law—Hon. Thomas Arthur, now of the district court bench of this district; Charles Bolter, John Engleman, W. Hayward, John Kine, Law P. Smith and Charles Wood.

Physicians—Dr. Frank Brainard, W. J. Brownrigg, Edgar Giddings, Thomas Hill, John Huff, Newton Rice, Fred Robbins, Frank Stevens and Newton Silsby.

Religious workers of note in the world—Rev. Dwight Newell Hillis, now pastor of the Brooklyn Congregational church, formerly presided over by the famous American pulpit orator, Henry Ward Beecher; George Main, Walter Mills, John Newlin, Frank Mintun; as missionaries, Mrs. Myra Case (nee Rice), Miss Nellie Prescott and Laura Harding.

Business men—Thomas Arthur, Willis Stern, Alnor Stern, William Wood, Charles Adair, Harry Giddings, Gilbert Peyton, Samuel Berkley, Homer Crane, Mortimer Dally, Eli Houghton, George Kellogg, Edmond Maule, David Maule, Charles Roberts, Herbert Taylor, David Main and Leslie Sherman, besides over fifty intelligent, successful farmers of Harrison county.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In Jackson township, education was well seen to by the pioneers. A log school building was "raised" by the first settlers who had children to send to school. It was located on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34 and was built in 1858. Sophronia Niles was the first

to teach. Cynthia Scofield, later Mrs. Gus Gleason, and Alice Main were among the early teachers.

The next school in the township was built in 1867 in section 26, and was always known as the "Red Schoolhouse."

In Lincoln township the first public school building was erected in 1859 on Mud creek. The earliest teacher was "Doc" Nathaniel Mefferd. At the close of the Civil War the township was provided with two schoolhouses, one in the southwest part at the James Roberts place, and the other on Mud creek. In 1890 the township had seven good school buildings, with a total enrollment of one hundred and thirty-six pupils.

In Raglan township, the first school was taught about 1858, when a log school building was erected in section 23. Among the early teachers were Paullina Hillis, Miss Riley and Anna Pate, who taught the first school, as near as can now be learned. She became the wife of Henry Alexander. Other teachers were Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Yiesley (then Eva Schofield), Amanda Hetherington, later Mrs. George Musgrave, of Logan, and Mary McWilliams, who married Eugene Scofield.

In Allen township the earliest school was in 1872-73 in section 34, by J. C. McCabe. The school house which had been erected in the fall of 1871 was moved a decade later to section 27. Mr. McCabe taught five terms here and related how he seldom had more than five scholars.

The second school house was in 1874 in section 8. It was a frame structure. It stood on Stowe creek. Twenty-five years ago this township had seven schoolhouses and employed a good grade of teachers, and had an enrollment of almost two hundred scholars.

In Washington township, the first school was taught at Walker's Grove, at a private house, where five terms were held. Then a regular school building was provided, in which Clara Hedges was first to teach. According to old school reports it is found that in 1890-91 there were two hundred and fifty-eight pupils within the township at that date, and eight good schoolhouses valued at three thousand dollars. Persia schools were not included in this number. In 1884 a school building was erected in Persia at a cost of two thousand dollars. The same is still used. The first school in Persia was taught in a room over a store building in 1883 by Mrs. W. J. Brownrigg. Prof. C. L. Crow taught first in the new school building erected in 1884.

MISSOURI VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beyond doubt, the most important factor of any town or city, in the long run, is the public school system which fashions the mind for the next generation of business men and social leaders, both in and out of church circles. While it is true that the mass of our education must be obtained outside of the school room and after "commencement" is over, yet without a good public school training the future undertakings would be almost a hopeless task upon the part of both men and women.

Missouri Valley has always taken a just pride in her educational facilities since the pioneer days. An independent school board was formed at this point, in the spring of 1868, when a frame building was at first leased, but in 1871 a fine public school building was erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars as the contract price. This was known as the Second Ward building. Upon the corner-stone laying there were held imposing public ceremonies, under direction of the Masonic fraternity. On the northeast corner of this building was inscribed the words: "O. P. Watters, G. M.—A. D. 1871—A. L. 5871;" also the names of the school board—"J. D. Brown, president; D. A. Babcock, J. R. Zuver, C. H. Cobleigh, Dr. L. D. McKinley, Dr. G. H. McGavren, W. M. Pelan, F. M. Dance." On the left side of the building is this: "1871—W. Angelo Powell, Architect—William P. White, contractor and builder."

In 1891 the independent school district of Missouri Valley had school buildings valued at twenty-six thousand dollars, all of a tasty, substantial character that bespoke well for the planners and builders. Here were taught the best high schools in Harrison county, and many of the terms were taught by educators well up in the profession, who, in later years, have made not only a state-wide but a national reputation as instructors in city schools from one end of the land to the other. Twenty-five years ago there were seventeen teachers employed in Missouri Valley and an enrollment of six hundred and sixty-one pupils, which a year later increased to seven hundred.

The condition of the public schools in 1914 is excellent. As to building facilities, let it be stated that the school buildings consist of three large, well built, substantial buildings, which accommodate the nine hundred pupils in attendance. Twenty-five women and two men compose the corps of instructors.

THE DUNLAP SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Dunlap and vicinity were largely of the intelligent class from New York, New England and some of the middle and western states, including a large number from Ohio and Illinois. These pioneers laid well the foundation for the present school system, which is second to none of its class in the county. The first school here was taught by Miss Wood in the old Congregational church (then a new one) in the winter of 1867-68. In the fall of 1868 H. H. McKinney was engaged to teach in a private building. July, 1868, an independent district was created of twelve sections of land, including the plat of Dunlap. In June, 1869, the district bonded itself for four thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting their first school house. This was a two-story frame building, standing on lots one and two of block 25. It was later used by the Catholic people for their school. It was used, however, as a public school building until 1880, when a two-story brick structure was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Heath & Rheam, contractors from Marshalltown, built this. This building was erected on block fifty-five, bought at a cost of one thousand dollars. At first large stoves heated the building, but in October, 1883, a modern steam-heating plant was provided at an outlay of two thousand dollars.

In 1873, what was known as the "West Side Building," was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, the same being a frame structure. The present school building of Dunlap is in good condition.

The first school board of Dunlap consisted of J. Williams, president; J. Whiteley, T. Whiteley, S. Tarkington, George Swartz, L. F. Coldron, secretary, and H. B. Lyman, treasurer. The reports of Dunlap schools in 1890 show that the value of all property was estimated at seventeen thousand dollars. Four hundred and forty-eight pupils were enrolled. There were then two male and seven female instructors. Today the enrollment is three hundred and eighty-seven, and the number of teachers is sixteen.

In the early eighties there was an attempt to establish a normal school at Dunlap, but after a year's experiment it failed, and all efforts were then concentrated in building up a higher standard of high school. In this the town succeeded, and for years it was known to possess as good, if not in many ways superior, schools as any town in the county.

The Catholic schools of the place have always been conducted on a high plane and are today excellent. Good instructors are always employed and the Catholic element in the vicinity of the town find this a convenient place at which to educate their children.

WOODBINE SCHOOLS—PUBLIC AND NORMAL.

With the passing of almost a half century, the town of Woodbine has proven to the world that her citizens have had the best interests of the education of her growing young at heart. In the earlier years of the town's history her public schools were fully up to the standard of the times, and for the last quarter of a century the town has been made wonderfully well known and spoken of throughout the state, as the "Normal School Town." To have been a student at either the high school or normal at Woodbine, has almost universally insured well-educated men and women, many of whom have gone out into the great busy world to do battle for the right and true principles of life, as well as to become enterprising captains of industry.

The early schools were held in a frame building erected by the district in 1868. It was twenty-two by fifty feet and stood in the northeast corner of the town plat, overlooking the beautiful Boyer valley, the grounds now fronting the "Lincoln Highway" and wagon road to the north from town. The old frame house is now in use as a blacksmith's shop on Main street. As a school building, it served until 1880, when one portion of the present brick school building was erected. This was a two-story, well arranged school house, suited to the different departments then taught. This was sufficient until 1887, when a large addition was made, and in 1890 still another addition was made, making the complete building a double cross in shape. The total cost of this building was eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, divided as follows: Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and the steam-heating plant one thousand eight hundred dollars. This building served the needs of the town and district up to the time when the splendid brick structure, located on school house square, was erected. The number of pupils in attendance in 1891 was four hundred and forty-seven. The enrollment in 1914 was five hundred and thirty-six.

Then there were six teachers and in 1914 there were fifteen instructors, including those employed in the normal school department spoken of later in this chapter.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The first time in Iowa that any school outside the state normal at Cedar Falls, was designated as a normal school was when the institution was established, or founded, at Woodbine in 1887.

This school grew out of a necessity for more advantages than could be

obtained at the regular graded schools. It was in January, 1887, that Professors H. A. Kinney, C. C. Matter and W. O. Riddell, teachers of the county, for a number of years, proposed a plan to the people of Woodbine, by which they required suitable buildings to be erected by the district. This proposition met with the approval of a majority, and a substantial brick building, with seven departments, heated by steam, was ready for use the following September. Its cost was thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars. It has always been the property of the independent district of Woodbine. This school has the advantage of being so connected with the public school that students desiring to become teachers are placed under special normal instructors. While the buildings are heated and otherwise cared for by the district, the teachers are employed by the faculty, though subject to the approval of the school board.

The gentlemen named above, founders of the "Woodbine Normal," made a contract with the school board in 1887, to teach for two hundred dollars per month and Messrs. Kinney, Matter and Riddell were to have all tuition fees paid in by pupils living outside of Woodbine independent school district. A slight change was made in this contract subsequently, and in the summer of 1891 a new contract was made by the board with the then proprietors, Messrs. Kinney, M. A. Reed and W. O. Riddell, Prof. C. C. Matter having withdrawn from the original trio of founders. By this new contract the three then in charge were to receive three thousand three hundred dollars per year to instruct in this school, for a term of three years, with the privilege of five years, if mutually satisfactory. The proprietors were to have all tuition money during said periods. Tuition is only charged, however, to those living outside the Woodbine district. But with this plan, the proprietors were to pay all assistant teachers employed. This institution is, and has been from the first, one of high ideals, and of a progressive order. It brings to the town of Woodbine many thousand dollars annually (as much as ten thousand in 1891), besides bringing a very desirable class of young people to the town, now second in Harrison county in population. Many of the teachers in south and southwestern Iowa and Nebraska have been students here and have graduated from the normal.

Professors Kinney and Reed have been connected with this school until 1914, when the former withdrew. Professor Riddell left many years ago and the superintendent of the Des Moines City schools up to 1913. Prof. C. C. Matter died at Le Mars, Iowa, where he was conducting a normal school and business college in the spring of 1895. A sketch of this gentleman appears in the biographical section of this work.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF 1913.

From the annual report of the county school superintendent, to the state authorities, dated August, 1913, the following has been extracted:

	Teachers.			
	Buildings.	Males.	Females.	Enrollment.
Allen township -----	9	2	16	168
Boyer township -----	9	1	10	165
Calhoun township -----	5	1	5	157
Cass township -----	9	--	20	231
Cincinnati township -----	6	--	11	254
Clay township -----	6	1	5	131
Douglas township -----	9	--	14	162
Jackson township -----	5	--	10	134
Lincoln township -----	10	1	8	149
Little Sioux township -----	7	--	12	132
Magnolia township -----	12	2	17	213
Morgan township -----	6	1	6	103
Raglan township -----	5	--	8	171
Taylor township -----	5	1	3	90
Union township -----	9	1	20	213
Washington township -----	8	1	13	189

INDEPENDENT CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGES.

Dunlap -----	1	1	15	387
• Logan -----	1	2	14	499
Little Sioux -----	2	1	3	132
Magnolia -----	1	1	2	114
Modale -----	1	1	3	144
Mondamin -----	1	1	5	179
Missouri Valley -----	3	2	25	898
Pisgah -----	1	1	3	164
Persia -----	1	--	4	94
Woodbine -----	2	5	10	536

RURAL INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

	Teachers.			
	Buildings.	Males.	Females.	Enrollment.
Boyer Valley (Harrison)-----	1	1	1	23
Mill Creek (Harrison)-----	--	--	1	3
North Peayune (Harrison)---	1	1	1	15
Vineland (Harrison)-----	1	1	1	23
York (Harrison)-----	1	--	1	9
Boyer Valley (Jeff. twp.)----	1	1	4	46
Elk Grove (Jefferson twp.)---	1	--	1	37
Harmony (Jefferson twp.)---	1	--	1	42
Jeddo (Jefferson twp.)-----	1	--	1	24
Liberty (Jefferson twp.)-----	1	--	1	37
Reeder's Mills (Jeff. twp.)---	1	--	—	53
Center (La Grange)-----	1	--	1	26
Fairview (La Grange)-----	1	—	—	30
Harris Grove (La Grange)---	1	1	2	42
Linwood (La Grange)-----	1	1	2	41
Mount Vernon (La Grange)---	1	--	2	13
Prairie View (La Grange)---	1	--	3	33
Liberty (St. John township)---	2	--	2	15
Boyer Valley (St. John twp.)--	2	--	3	33
Pleasant Hill (St. John twp.)--	1	--	1	24
Pleasant Valley (St. J. twp.)--	1	--	1	7
Raymond (St. John township)	1	—	1	22
St. John's (St. John twp.)----	1	--	1	37
Willow Creek (St. John twp.)	2	—	3	43
Totals for County-----	164	29	297	6,487

The average compensation for men is seventy-eight dollars and 65 cents and for women, forty-six dollars and forty-four cents. The only denominational school in the county is the Catholic school at Dunlap.

ADVENT OF THE "CONSOLIDATED" SCHOOLS.

By Susie T. Faith, County Superintendent.

During the years 1913-14 there has been a marvelous growth in the sentiment favoring the consolidation of rural schools. The independent

district of Mondamin was the first district in Harrison county to place the matter before the people. The board, pursuant to petition asking for an election proposing to organize a consolidated independent district, directed that such an election should be held. There are thirty-seven sections of land in the proposed plan which will combine five one-room schools. The measure carried by a good majority. The people of Mondamin, alert to the demands for better educational advantages and realizing the advantages of centralization, put themselves behind the machinery of educational progress and organized the first consolidated district in Harrison county, as just stated. The organization was completed in June, 1914, and the work of reorganizing the school and adapting the work to be done to the demands of the times, was taken up immediately. Preparations were at once made for the teaching of the vocational subjects of agriculture, domestic science and manual training. The best equipment was installed and expert teachers employed to take charge of these new departments. The territory comprising the new consolidated district consists of thirty-four sections of land with Mondamin in the center of the district. Eight school routes have been established, by which children outside of town will be brought to the school. The demand has long been felt in the rural community for better educational advantages. Now the graded school, with its added advantages, is brought to the door of every child, permitting him, as well as the child of the large city schools, to enjoy the fruits of a good education. No pains have been spared to make this new consolidated school as economical and as thoroughly efficient as any school in Harrison county.

The first board of education for this consolidated school consists of the following men: A. D. Gilmore, president; M. T. McEvoy, C. G. Cooper, W. A. Robinson, G. H. Wallace, E. E. McClannahan (secretary), and H. D. Silsby (treasurer).

The first faculty consists of: High school—C. J. Collingsworth, superintendent; C. Wayne Hammans, principal; Miss Ethel Woody, assistant; Miss Laura Jones, home economics. Grades—6th, 7th and 8th, Miss Esta Stuart; 4th and 5th, Miss Milda Eriksen; 2d and 3d, Miss Florence Stage; primary and 1st, Miss Mary Barry.

OTHERS EMULATE MONDAMIN.

Following the success of Mondamin, came Modale, Willow Creek, Magnolia and Beebeetown, all within two months, or since June, 1914. Modale consolidated district comprises about twenty-seven sections; Willow Creek, twenty sections; Magnolia, twenty-eight sections; Beebeetown, seventeen sec-

tions. These schools will be maintained with the idea of giving the children of the community every educational as well as social advantage required for complete life-living. The attitude of the school will be maintained in strict harmony with the fundamental interests of the community life in which these schools are located. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and science will have their important places in this school work. Agriculture, home economics and the varied community interests will be taught in the school and practiced by the children in their homes nights and morning, in conjunction with their daily class work in the school room. The schools will be built upon the principle that the three fundamental human occupations are home making, agriculture and teaching, and an interest in the best obtainable along these lines will be cultivated throughout the school community.

The cost of maintaining these schools will be very small in comparison with their efficiency. The cost will accrue from these sources: Teachers' salaries and contingent expenses, which will include coal, kindling, and cleaning, together with the matter of transportation. The average transportation per month in this state last year was forty dollars.

The actual number of dollars put into these schools will be slightly more than is paid for similar purposes in the present system, but the experience of consolidated schools in every state emphasizes the statement that such schools will have enrolled far more pupils than we now have enrolled; hence, the result is that the education per child will cost less money than it does under the present system. Economy is the wisest expenditure of money. This is true in education as well as in finance.

The proper way to educate a child up to, and including the high school is in doing it without disturbing the home or taking him out of it. The country child is entitled to as good an education as the city child, and that at no risk or inconvenience to him or his family. All the consolidated school districts are getting things in shape for the opening of school in September, under the new system.

Mondamin is foremost in this, as hacks have been purchased and buildings put in shape for all necessary work.

NOTE:—The author may here add that only two objections are made to this "consolidated system." First, the bad roads at certain seasons of the school year; second, the extra expense of such a school system. The former objection will soon be remedied, for good roads will be the rule in the near future all over Iowa. The last objection has been fully explained by Miss Edith above.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY RECORD OF THE COUNTY.

The patriotism of Harrison county is proven by the record for loyalty it made in the days of the Civil War, which lasted from April, 1861, to April, 1865. Her brave men also took part in the war with Mexico, 1846-47, and in the Spanish-American war of 1898. The war with Mexico occurred just as this county was about to be settled, and the only men who took part therein were some of the Mormons who had squatted along the western border of the state, chiefly at Council Bluffs, with some whose families might at that date have been in what is now Harrison county. In the Civil conflict was where Harrison county showed what material her citizens were made of. In the late Spanish-American war this county did all she was required to do, and that cheerfully. Had the quota not been filled outside, there were hundreds of young men, native to this soil, who would have gone to the front from a sense of duty.

THE CIVIL WAR RECORD.

Harrison county made a creditable record between those eventful years, '61 to '65 when she laid upon her altars acceptable sacrifices in both men and money. Party lines were for the time being lost sight of. Indeed the present generation of sons and daughters of pioneers of this county need not be ashamed of the conduct of their forefathers, fathers, brothers and lovers, who, went into the Union service to the number of *three hundred and forty-seven*, up to July 4, 1863, to which number others were added before that terrible conflict ended in victory to the Union arms. Let it be recalled that at the breaking out of that war Harrison county only had about three thousand six hundred population, and able-bodied men amounting to less than *seven hundred*.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Confederates most of the able bodied men of the county had come hither for the purpose of making homes for themselves and their families. As a rule, they came here without money, and were cut off from the great busy, political and commercial centers of the country. Yet they were not so far from civilization that they did not *hear*

and heed the first call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men to quell the rebellion.

As a historic fact, it should be here stated that as early as June, 1861, County Supervisor Asher Servis offered the following resolution which, however, was "tabled" by his fellow members:

"Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated from the county treasury for the support of the families, widows and orphans of volunteers from Harrison county, who have, or may, enlist in the service of the United States, to serve in protecting the 'Stars and Stripes' in the present Civil War which is now being waged against the Constitution and Union of these states."

The minute books of the county, in which were recorded the proceedings of the sessions of the board of county supervisors, shows that the first vital action of this county, through an official source, was a resolution passed August 11, 1862, at a special session. The board at that time was made up of the following gentlemen: Joe H. Smith, Magnolia; B. F. Dilley, Cincinnati township; Lorenzo Kellogg, Harrison township; Asher Servis, Cass township; George H. McGavren, St. Johns township; B. Price, Little Sioux township; Stephen King, Jefferson township; Dr. J. S. Cole, Boyer township; A. Sellers, Union township; C. M. Patton, La Grange township; William McWilliams, Jackson township; J. W. McIntosh, Taylor township; Theodore Parshall, Clay township; W. B. Copeland, Calhoun township; Donald Maule, Raglan township.

The late Joe H. Smith, of Logan, but then of Magnolia, was chairman of the board, and the object of the special session was to take some speedy measures relating to the encouragement of men to enlist in the Federal cause. Already many volunteers had gone to the front, and many more would have gladly gone in another company from Harrison county, except for the fact that those having such matters in charge were disposed to show favoritism in the selection of officers; hence nearly a hundred men went to other points and volunteered rather than humiliate themselves by bowing to the would-be "bosses."

This "special" session of the county board was called by Joe H. Smith, William W. Fuller and George S. Bacon, and the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That any person who will enlist in the present company of volunteers now being raised in this county, shall receive at the time he is sworn into service, a good and sufficient warranty deed for eighty acres of swamp, or overflowed lands in Harrison county, and which may be selected by

him, or his agent, and no such land shall be sold or deeded after this date, until that provided for by this resolution has been selected, reasonable time being given to select such lands."

"Resolved, That if the persons so enlisted shall select in lieu of the land above mentioned, a warrant on the Swamp Land Fund for \$100, he shall have the same at the date of his enlistment, and the same shall be payable for the lands heretofore entered and be received either for principal or interest."

"Resolved, That in case the person so enlisting shall prefer, on enlisting, the warrants, then the board hereby instructs the clerk to draw to such person a warrant on the land fund for \$100 the same being hereby made assignable."

"Resolved, That the board will appoint some competent person to accompany the soldiers who may enlist under these resolutions, to the hospitals or battlefields."

"Resolved, That the board will carefully provide for the families of any citizen of the county who will enlist and whose families may be in want during the time of said enlistment."

All members of the county board voted in favor of these resolutions, whereupon a great number offered themselves as volunteers. A meeting was set for August 18, the same year, to complete the organization of the company, and when the day arrived there came even more than was needed. Some of the older men had to yield to those of less age. Such loyal men as Thomas F. Vanderhoof, Jerry Motz, Peter Brady, and others of similar age, were refused, because better men—better to endure camp life—presented themselves.

The board of supervisors had its patriotic members, too, for the record shows that Joe H. Smith and Wickliffe B. Copeland enlisted at that time, thus proving the good faith of their resolutions above named.

As a matter of legality, the board had no right to vote bounties, but they did. Something had to be done and without delay. The Iowa legislature, however, later on legalized the action, which was looked upon as a "war measure."

Some seven days after the passage of these resolutions of the 1862 board, one hundred men, the physical strength and manhood of Harrison county, were enlisted "for three years or the war." This company was, and will ever be known in the military history of the state and county as "Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry."

From time to time, during the balance of the war period, Harrison county made appropriations for the care of soldiers' families and in aiding enlistments. Verily, this county protected her defenders.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS.

About a quarter of a century ago the following roster of Harrison county soldiers was compiled from the ill-arranged state reports of 1868-69, and the errors eliminated, as far as possible, by a committee selected for that purpose, including Joe H. Smith of Logan, who was familiar with the names and facts concerning most of the men mentioned. It may still have errors, but it is as nearly correct as can be expected of a roster at this date. Many others were credited to other states.

COMPANY B, FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jasper W. Bonney, Little Sioux.
Leonidas D. Chandler, wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.
Frank O. Danielson.
William H. Ennis, died in Andersonville prison, March 21, 1864.
Frank J. Strite.
Thomas R. Brooks, wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.
John L. Holdscorn, died November 30, 1863, at Memphis.
James W. Murphy.
Bruce R. Purcell, killed near Douglas, Georgia.
James Rablin.
John H. Reel, died in Andersonville Prison, August 26, 1864.
Alfred W. Wolcott.
Jacob Stout, wounded at Chickasaw.
Luther Young, wounded and died at Louisville, Ky., February 24, 1864.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

Captain John A. Danielson, wounded in the hip at Shiloh.
Captain John W. Crawford, wounded at Corinth.
Charles B. Crombie, died at Chattanooga.
Warren W. Rose.
James E. Rice, died of wounds at Vicksburg, September, 1863.
George S. Perkins, died at Keokuk hospital.
O. M. Bedsoul, died at home.
Nelson G. Boyinton, wounded at Shiloh.
Isaac H. Brooks, died at Athens, January 7, 1864.
Alfred C. Barnes, died in Andersonville Prison, August 1, 1864.

Richard D. Boyd, wounded at Corinth.
Martin Billiter.
James Clark, wounded at Shiloh.
Solomon V. Catlin.
Peter E. Cromer.
John W. Ellis, died of wounds received at Shiloh, April 23, 1862.
John H. Fergues, wounded at Atlanta, Georgia.
William H. Gerbrick.
Josiah S. Gordon, killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862.
Phillip P. Hippart.
James H. House, died at home.
Andrew J. Heageny.
David Knauss.
Elijah McClannahan.
Smith McCumpsey.
George Monin.
Aaron McCoid.
James McManinie.
Benjamin Maynard.
Patrick Murphy, wounded, and died at Andersonville.
Chester Noyes.
Benjamin Ross, died.
Austin G. Reves, died.
Levi J. Streeter, wounded at Shiloh, taken prisoner, never returned.
Alfred L. Stone, killed before Atlanta, August, 1864.
Sabin C. Stanwood, died after peace was declared.
Hiram G. Vincent, lost right leg at Shiloh.
Samuel Van Arsdale, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.
Stephen Foreman, wounded at Ezra church.
William Alloway, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.
Wiley D. Lawes.
William W. Wills, wounded.
Ansen F. Belden, died of wounds received in battle, July 4, 1863.
Isaac F. Bedsoul.
Alexander Barr.
Amsey Beedle.
E. P. Brown.
James H. Christian, died on steamer "Henry Clay," February 4, 1863.

Wickliffe B. Copeland.

William H. Cornie, died February 5, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

O. H. P. Cook.

John H. Darting.

Michael Doyle.

Lewis Detsall, wounded at Jenkins Ferry, died 1880.

James Davis, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 4, 1863.

L. M. Evans.

A. B. M. Ellis.

John H. Ellis.

Clark Ellis.

Peleg D. Evans, wounded July 4, died at Helena, Arkansas, July 13, 1863.

James C. Frazier, died March 1, 1863, at Memphis.

George H. Fouts, died February 13, 1863, at Helena.

Milton H. Greenfield.

C. M. Hendrickson, died July 14, 1863, at Helena.

Francis T. Hill.

James W. Hester.

Theodore Helmer.

William H. Hale, discharged, died coming home.

William H. H. Hobbs, died at Helena, June 1, 1863.

William H. Jones.

Abraham M. Kine, died at Helena, February 11, 1863.

William H. Rinehart.

Albert F. Roberts.

Martin L. Spire, wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena.

John R. Sullins.

Calvary S. Stowell.

John Van Arsdale.

Benjamin Whorton.

Lowry Wilson.

Erastus Mills.

Warren White.

David W. Work.

Charles Young, died at St. Joseph, November 25, 1863.

Daniel Yapple, died March 5, 1863, at Memphis.

James Thomas Barnett.

Thomas W. Chatburn.

James T. De Field, deserted in Arkansas.

William H. Eaton.

Henry George, wounded at Terra Noir Creek, April 4, 1864, and transferred to the veteran reserves; died coming home.

Emmet Harvey.

Lloyd Jenkins.

Charles Kreps, wounded at Jenkins Ferry, died of wounds, August, 1864.

Joseph Kisler.

John B. King, deserted April 13, 1864.

Theodore P. Kellogg.

Henry C. Morrill.

James A. Smith, died in Tyler, Texas, March 5, 1865, of wounds received at Jenkins Ferry.

John M. Wills.

William T. Wilds.

John Welch.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Captain W. W. Fuller, died at Greenwood, Mississippi, March 14, 1863.

First Lieutenant George S. Bacon, wounded at Jenkins Ferry and captured April 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Joe H. Smith.

George W. Hedges.

John G. Downs.

Benjamin H. Denice.

George Main.

John W. Stocker, promoted to first lieutenant.

John R. Ennes.

Charles Wills.

Albert Wakefield.

John A. Benjamin, wounded in leg at Jenkins Ferry, taken prisoner and carried to Tyler, Texas.

William H. Bourne, wounded at Jenkins Ferry, carried to Tyler, Texas.

Eugene R. Scofield.

Benjamin F. Roberts, elected to Legislature, 1887.

John M. Perkins.

John M. Rogers, died at Kansas City, 1886.

William Agens.

James L. Armstrong.

- Jacob Antibus, died at Little Rock, March 24, 1864.
Thomas Anderson.
James H. Brace (blind).
James Bird.
Joe H. Baxter.
Henry O. Beebe.
William P. Boyd, died of cancer, 1884.
John M. Kinnis, died at Little Rock, July 13, 1864.
Lyman A. Lewis, wounded at Government saw mill and died August 8, 1863, at Helena.
Jacob S. Lightel.
John W. Meacham, right forefinger mysteriously shot off before leaving camp at Council Bluffs; sent to invalid corps.
William J. Martin, died at Helena, February 25, 1863.
Richard Morgareidge.
William Mahoney, died at Helena, June 10, 1863.
Leon M. McWilliams.
Jack McCauley, died April 25, 1863, at Helena.
Rudolph Neitzsch, died April 7, 1863, at Memphis.
Hugh Neeley.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Oden, acting quartermaster.
Martin Potter, died at Helena, April 30, 1863.
William P. Porter, died at Helena, April 18, 1863.
Leander P. Patch, died at Memphis March 17, 1863.
David Romig, died in Nebraska, 1878.
Henry B. Reel, died at Helena, February 17, 1863.
Henry R. Riffle.
James Richison, died at Helena, April 4, 1863.
Walter Richison.
Marion F. Richardson, died February 8, 1863, at Helena.
George A. Ross.
John W. Reed.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY D.

- Jacob Fulton, second lieutenant.
Isaac Lucas, died at Helena, June 27, 1863.
Jacob Case.
W. X. Cox, died at Memphis, September 7, 1863.

William H. Berry.
Samuel Collet, died April 22, 1863, at Memphis.
Thomas H. Cook.
Eli F. Deal, died February 25, 1863, at Helena.
Peter R. Deal.
Evan T. Hardin.
John Martin.
Andrew McIntosh, killed at Spanish Port, April 2, 1865.
William G. McElroy, captured March 24, 1865.
Welcome R. McElroy.
Elias S. M. Mace, died at St. Louis, November 7, 1863.
Elias Owens.
Eleazer L. Cole, died at Helena July 27, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

Stephen H. Mathews.
James Clark.
Samuel Mager.
Gen. Francis Marion, captured at Terre Noir and died in prison.
Christopher Snell (recruit in place of Lewis Coon).
William W. Chew.
James J. Chew.
Francis Dungan.
Charles H. Hushaw.
David Kippen.

SEVENTH IOWA CAVALRY, COMPANY M.

Michael Shally.
George A. Langley, died at Memphis June 8, 1864.

NINTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Vincent Walters.
Charles Whipple.
William C. Wilson.

SECOND IOWA BATTERY.

Solomon J. Blakesly.
Julius S. Creamer, died at St. Louis, November 18, 1861.
Benjamin B. Loss.
Calvin C. Little.
Martin F. Little.
Asa E. Noyes.
Joel Phillips.
Jasper Reeder.
James Reeder.
Thomas Reed.
William F. Schaffer.
William Tucker.

NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE—COMPANY D.

John L. Grossman.
Henry B. Lyman.
Mathew M. Conyers.
Willis A. Flowers.
Solomon J. Inlay.
Henry Johnson.
William J. Livingston.

FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY, COMPANY A.

Charles G. Scofield.
W. L. Davis.
Moses Scofield.
William A. Scofield.
Hugo Holdogel.
Isaac J. Lewis.
Joseph Musgrave, died at Paducah, Ky., June 27, 1862.
James Richardson.
William Richardson.
Marshall Sherman.
James T. Bucher.
First Lieutenant James W. Landon, Co. B, Fifth Missouri Cavalry.

Chester McEvers.
Alma Patterson.
Augustine Williamson.
Burce Purcell, died December 5, 1861, at St. Louis.
Christopher C. Landon, died February 28, 1864, at Nashville.
Richard Good, captured at Andersonville, 1862.
Thomas Wallace, captured and died at Andersonville Prison.

SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Edward D. Mundy.
William Moore.
Thomas J. Perrin.
Charles C. Perrin.
Joseph U. Rilly.
William H. Whitenger.
Isaac Sweet.
Samuel Cockely, Company E.
Anson Smith.
William Barkoph.
Norman L. Cole.
Squire T. Lewis.
Henry G. Myers.
Chris C. Landon, died at Nashville, February 24, 1874.

Out of nearly four hundred soldiers from Harrison county, only two are reported as being deserters.

DRAFTED MEN OF THE COUNTY.

No dishonor is attached to the drafts that some of the counties had to stand in Civil War days, for be it remembered that all of the able bodied younger men of the county were volunteers and when call after call was made for more troupes, men became scarce and some one had to remain at home. When drafts were found necessary, younger men were hired to go as substitutes. Only one draft was needed in Harrison county to fill her quota, and such draft was held at Council Bluffs, November 2 and 3, 1864. Concerning the men drafted and those engaged as substitutes it may be said: Boyer township: W. H. Burkholder, Charles J. Miracle, for two drafted men, whose names are not now remembered.

Cincinnati township: John H. Boyd and Hiram Blackman.

Calloun township: James Shaw, drafted.

Clay township: F. M. Caywood, Aaron Davis, Julius Miller, William H. Good. The last named served as the substitute for James Calloun, who paid the sum of one thousand dollars to the substitute.

Jefferson township: Lewis E. Toll, and Lorenzo D. Driggs.

La Grange township: Frank Ervin, Samuel Jack, John La Pray. Mr. La Pray was the substitute for William Orr, who, being drafted, paid La Pray one thousand one hundred dollars.

Little Sioux township: Joshua Lane and Gilbert Gamet. The last named gave Dan Murphy seven hundred dollars to go in his place.

Raglan township: Eli J. Hagerman, Samuel Morgareidge, Henry Shaw and Alexander Johnson.

Taylor township: Jesse Arbaugh, Thomas S. Stewart, Charles Wilson and B. F. Martin. Mr. Wilson served as a substitute for James W. McIntosh.

St. Johns township: Thomas J. Faith, Thomas J. Frazier, William N. Foutz, James Seaton and Oliver Wolcott. The last mentioned secured Cyrus Cole, a brother-in-law, as his substitute.

Union township: William Reeder was drafted and secured Nelson Rider for nine hundred dollars to go in his place. William Butler also served as a substitute.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR-- 1898.

The fact that this county had no company of national guards at the date of the short, but decisive, war with Spain, precluded many from enlisting for that war. There were, however, a few who entered this service, and of course were accredited to other sections of Iowa, from which points they enlisted. Among the names found in the adjutant general's report in 1900, are those of Dwight A. Backner, of Dunlap, who was a member of Company M, Fifty-second Regiment; James C. Arnold, Woodbine, of Company L, Fifty-first Regiment; Ralph P. Cromer, Persia, of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment. Possibly a few more volunteered from Harrison county, but not many more, certainly.

Through this war with Spain, the island of Cuba gained her independence, after hundreds of years of bondage under the rule and tyranny of Spain. The sinking of the battleship "Maine" off the coast at Havana was the starting of this war, and whether Spain really did destroy this United States ship or not, the result brought about better conditions in Cuba and set the world thinking that when its powers invaded this continent, they must have better equipment for war than Spain had at that date.

LIST OF MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

It will be well, as a matter of military record, in this chapter, to give a list of the men residing in Harrison county in 1887, who had served from some one of the state in the Union in the Mexican War—they are as follows: Col. Addison Cochran, First Cavalry, Little Sioux; Edward Brown, Sixteenth United States Infantry, Little Sioux; Joseph W. Rely (teamster), Second Infantry, Little Sioux; W. A. Babb, First Indiana Infantry, Reeder's Mills; Edwin E. Ervin, private, First Indiana Infantry, Reeder's Mills; William D. Frazier, private, First Indiana Infantry, Logan; Joseph McCallum, First Kentucky Infantry, Magnolia; Edward Murphy, Ordnance Corps, Dunlap; D. P. McDonald, Second Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Magnolia; William Mincy, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, Woodbine; Nathan Myers, Second United States Infantry, Logan; J. B. Baker, Sixteenth United States Infantry, Regulars, Logan; William Steele, Mormon Legion, California Junction; Abraham Adams, Third Ohio Infantry, Dunlap; S. A. Likens, Fourth Indiana Regiment, Modale. It is believed that Jonathan McKee, of Persia, also served, but no detail can be had by the author.

There are possibly one or two of this number still living, but nearly all have long since answered the last roll-call and sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

The first Grand Army hall in Harrison county was the one dedicated in March, 1891, at Magnolia. At the ceremonies Rev. A. Scott, of Logan, and Comrade Rev. A. Pruitt, of Little Sioux, officiated. Reverend Scott delivered the oration in a truly befitting manner. Beautiful songs were sung, including "Barbara Fritchie." Capt. J. C. Milliman delivered an address to the Sons of Veterans. Capt. John Stocker also spoke.

Many successful soldier reunions have been held in the county since the Civil War days. One of these was held by the Western Iowa Veteran's Association at Logan in September, 1894. One hundred and eighty-three were registered. It lasted from September 28 to 31.

CHAPTER XV.

THE CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

Almost every denomination, sect and creed of religionists to be found anywhere are now, or have been, represented in Harrison county. At first, the Mormons, who were among the very first to settle the county, were largely in the majority—this was before the division in that church over polygamy had arisen—and perhaps the next strongest denomination in the county was the Methodist Episcopal. Upon the division of the Mormon church, and the church now known as the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," whose membership separated from the Mormons, the regular orthodox churches and the Catholic denomination, each had a goodly following in various parts of the county before many years, this being especially true of the Protestant people, in their various branches.

The state census compendium issued in 1905, gives the following concerning the various church interests in Harrison county:

Number of congregations, forty-two; number of church buildings, forty; number of members, six thousand one hundred eighteen; number of parsonages, thirteen; value of churches and parsonages in the county, one hundred seventy-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. The number of Sunday school scholars was placed at three thousand two hundred and thirty-four. This included all denominations.

LIST OF CHURCHES IN 1905.

	Congregations.	Membership.	Valuation.
Baptist (regular) -----	2	189	\$11,600
Catholic -----	5	1,370	50,600
Christian -----	2	325	10,000
Congregational -----	2	209	6,000
Latter Day Saints -----	10	1,252	12,525
Lutheran -----	2	318	4,200
Methodist (Episcopal) -----	16	1,996	61,800
Presbyterian -----	2	421	18,600
United Brethren -----	1	33	1,000
Total -----	42	6,113	\$176,325

Since the above date, ten years ago, there have been added several churches and some new denominations not existing in the county at that time. Several fine church buildings have also been constructed, which makes the total valuation much higher now than at that time.

It appears from the above table, that the Methodist people had just the same number of churches in the county, at the date of 1905, as all other denominations combined. The largest membership was that of the Methodist, with the Catholic people coming next in membership.

Aside from the Mormon meetings, the Methodists were the first to proclaim the Word. The first to preach was Reverend Tarkington, in 1851-52.

The "Latter-Day Saint" people, being the first in the county to advance Christianity among the pioneer band, they will naturally find the first place in a chapter on the various churches of the county.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS CHURCH.

Up to the killing of Joseph Smith, Jr., in the jail at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844, the doctrine of polygamy had not been taught by the Mormon church, but upon that sect being driven from Illinois and Missouri, and going into "winter quarters" at Florence (just north of present city of Omaha), it began to be noised around that it was likely that a separation must soon take place between two factions in the church. Brigham Young assumed the presidency of the church, by the authority of only a part of the "Twelve" which was not satisfactory to many of the membership of the Mormon church. His views on polygamy were known to some and were distasteful to them. However, it was not until in August, 1852, at Salt Lake, Utah, that President Young made it known to his people that thereafter polygamy would be one of the tenets of faith, and that the same had come to him by a revelation.

At Florence, Nebraska, when the division in the Mormon church arose, in the winter of 1847 and 1848, there were many in the company who had been in "winter quarters" that dissented themselves from President Young and remained along the Missouri river, settling many parts of southwestern Iowa, including Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Crawford, Cass, Fremont and Mills counties, Iowa. This territory was then considered, and is today, "the finest country in the state." No tongue can tell, no writer's pen portray, the hardships and cruel vicissitudes of fortune endured in those early days by the band of "Apostate" Mormons (as the Utah Mormons styled these

people) who for their consciences, deserted Brigham Young and his polygamous devotees, upon reaching the Missouri river, in the early forties. Truly, these people "came up through great tribulation." The Mexican War came on in 1846, when, though not really citizens of the territory or state, they shouldered their guns in defense of this country. As a general rule, this church (Latter-Day Saints—Reorganized) has furnished the best of patriots and substantial citizens in both times of peace and times of war, have been builders of a great empire on this the beautiful western Iowa slope.

Let it be said to the credit of these people that they have always been active and radical in their measures toward putting down polygamy in this country. They have had representatives at Washington at almost every session of congress, doing all within their power to bring about the overthrow of this *dangerous, damnable* doctrine, wherever it is sought to be practiced or proclaimed, within the shadow of the flag of our Union. Indeed, they have been wideawake while other denominations have been asleep to the dangers of such teachings. What has been accomplished in legislative halls, along these lines, has been largely through the efforts of this the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints. Let it ever stand as a monument to them, whether you agree with their own peculiar religious teachings or otherwise, for these things all thinking people must give them the credit justly due to them.

FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The first religious services in St. Johns township was by the Mormons in 1850. It appears that these meetings were held in the log "tabernacle" erected in "Tennessee Hollow." This seems from best obtainable accounts to have been the first place and time in Harrison county where these people worshipped in a public manner.

The first place in Harrison county, at which a branch of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints was organized was at Union Grove, August 21, 1859. This branch claims the distinction of being the only one in the county (up to 1888) at which the general conference met. This branch was styled "The True Branch of the Latter-Day Saints." They held that the Brighamites were the "apostates" and not themselves. David Jones was chosen president of this early branch. Among the pioneer members may be found on the records such names as H. S. Smith, Samuel Wood, Wallace W. Wood, Samuel Diggle, T. Thomas and Charles Kemmish.

The second place to organize was at Little Sioux, in the fifties. The records are lost, or misplaced, and hence the exact date is not known. In

1888 it had more than two hundred members, had a good frame church building, which was erected about 1869, costing one thousand two hundred dollars. Rev. J. F. McDowell was president in 1888 and William Stuart, clerk. J. C. Crabb was among the early members there and is about the only one of the pioneer band left there, but the society is strong and is doing great good. Early presidents were Silas W. Condit, Edwin Mitchell, David Gamet and Geo. M. Scott. D. Hutchins is now serving.

Early in the sixties the Raglan branch was formed, but it went down, and, June 3, 1871, was united with the Magnolia branch. February 23, 1863, a branch was formed at Bigler's Grove, and, April 27, 1865, the name was changed to Morning Star branch. This faded out in December, 1872, and the membership went to the Magnolia branch.

Another branch was formed at Twelve Mile Grove, April 24, 1864, and continued ten years, when the membership transferred to Six Mile Grove branch. The last mentioned branch was organized April 3, 1870, and continued for fifteen years, being discontinued December 5, 1885. An organization was effected at Reeder's Mills in 1870, continuing until May, 1874.

October 14, 1877, the Whitesboro branch was organized as Buena Vista charge, and kept up until July, 1879, when it disbanded.

Sometime in 1878 a branch was formed in Raglan township, called Pleasant View, but in 1883 it disbanded and went to Magnolia.

The Evening Star branch, of Morgan township, was organized March 26, 1872, and discontinued in 1882.

February 13, 1887, a branch was started on the Willow, in Magnolia township, known as Willow branch. It had forty-eight members in 1888. Twenty-six years ago the following was reported for this church in Harrison county:

Little Sioux membership, 207; Union Grove, 33; Magnolia, 167; Spring Creek, 90; Willow Valley, 48; Logan, 59; total in county, 604.

MAGNOLIA BRANCH.

The Magnolia branch was formed March 17, 1870. In 1890 it had a membership of one hundred and eighty-nine. The first services were held at a school house. The church was erected in 1874. It was a frame structure thirty-two by fifty-eight feet, and it was dedicated by President Joseph Smith. Among the presidents of this church may be recalled Phineas Cadwell, who served thirteen years. Charles Derry, Donald Maule, one year, after which came A. M. Fyrando, in 1888, serving until 1907. Then came

J. S. McDonald, in 1907-08-09; Alma M. Fyrando, 1910-11-12; J. S. McDonald, 1913; Alma M. Fyrando, 1914.

At one time this branch numbered two hundred and ninety-three, and was a great power for good in the community. On account of deaths, removals, and the formation of branches at Logan and Woodbine, many members were taken from Magnolia, where now the membership is one hundred and ninety, including many farmers' families surrounding the village of Magnolia.

Among the early members may be recalled the families of Donald Maul, George J. Blackburn, Lucius Merchant, Jonas W. Chatburn (county judge), Stephen Mahoney, A. W. Lockling, Hosea Pierce, L. W. and N. B. Alexander, Caleb Shutts, C. W. Lamb, P. R. Shupe, J. A. Adams, Phineas Cadwell, Henry Garner.

Of the local church missionaries may be remembered well such men as Magnus A. Fyrando, who went to Sweden, Norway and Denmark in 1875, and remained two years, thence to Utah, where his life was endangered by the opposition of the dominant church there. Others were Elder Charles Derry, now of Woodbine, Elder George Montague, Elder J. F. McDowell, Elder D. R. Chambers, Elder J. R. Lambert, and Elder J. F. Mintun.

At Mondamin the church was organized March 12, 1899, with charter members as follows: Samuel Johnson and wife, Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart, Parley Gamet, John P. Garner, James E. Gunsolley, John Pratt, Mrs. Agnes Eden, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. David Gamet, Mrs. William Coffman, Mrs. William Clinkenbeard, Mrs. Frank Pierce, Mrs. Daniel Morrow, Mrs. Lydia Johnson, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Jasen Tuttsler, Mrs. Henry Garner, Mrs. Sarah Drake, and David, Henry, Rose and Emma Case.

William Stuart has been serving as church clerk ever since the formation of this branch. A frame building was bought of the independent school district of Mondamin, in 1888, and moved and placed in good condition the same year. Its value was one thousand dollars, including the lot. This branch now has a membership of eighty-two. The ministers who have served here are James E. Gunsolley, John P. Garner, Everet E. Gamet.

At Logan a branch was organized February 20, 1887, by Elder Charles Derry and Phineas Cadwell. The charter members were Phineas Cadwell, William R. Davison, Hannah M. King, Nellie J. Kennedy, Rosella Yocum, Ruth Cadwell, William C. Cadwell, John H. Smith, Mary E. Oliver, Frances J. Smith, Alberta Lampher, David W. Kennedy, Lester Adams, Benj. F. Smith, Adele Card, Charles S. Kennedy, Carrie S. Baker, Lillie A. Williams.

Anna M. Davison, Neph Vocum, Thomas D. Smith, Sarah M. Haner, Ida E. Johnson, Lenora Cadwell, James Haner, J. C. Johnson, Mina L. Baker, Cynthia C. Lampher, Mary A. Johnson, Millie B. Davidson, Charles S. Oliver, Arthur A. Baker, Mary A. Moore, Sally A. Young, Cornelia I. Cutler, Edna E. Baker, John B. Baker, Merrett E. Kennedy.

The various presidents of this branch have been Phineas Cadwell, J. C. Johnson, W. R. Davison, P. Cadwell, A. A. Baker, J. C. Johnson, James A. Donaldson, A. A. Baker, C. R. Smith, W. R. Adams, W. W. Baker, Sidney Pitt, Sr., and W. R. Adams.

The present total membership is one hundred and eighty-three. In 1887 a good frame church was erected at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1911 and a furnace was placed in it, all costing in improvements one thousand eight hundred dollars.

PISGAH BRANCH ESTABLISHED.

The Pisgah branch of the Latter-Day Saints church (reorganized) was formed December 6, 1902, with thirty-five charter members. The organizers were Frederick A. Smith, minister in charge, H. N. Hansen and Charles Derry; Joseph Lane was elected presiding elder; Charles Vredenburg, presiding priest; and H. H. Oviatt, presiding deacon. The present officers are, Joseph Lane, presiding elder; John P. Lane, presiding priest; John Shearer, presiding teacher; Paul Faris, presiding deacon; John H. Vredenburg, financial clerk, and Cora Hoyt, secretary. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-two.

Early in the spring of 1901 a church building was commenced and was finished during that summer. Charles Derry, of Woodbine, preached the first sermon in the new church edifice, Sunday, October 20, 1901. The dedication took place September 21, 1902, Joseph Smith and Charles Derry having charge. The building, lot and fixtures cost two thousand eight hundred dollars. A fine library has been added for the benefit of the young people of the community. George Meggers is superintendent of the Sunday school which has a membership of one hundred and fifty-five. Prior to the building of the church, Sunday school was held in the Jones school house, near Pisgah.

In Cass township, in 1870, the Latter-Day Saints organized a branch, but it was later removed to Woodbine.

Spring Creek branch of the Latter-Day Saints (reorganized) was formed October 19, 1876, with charter members as follows: David Cham-

bers, Sr., David Chambers, Jr., Mary Chambers, Louisa Chambers, William Chambers, Jonathan McKee, Sr., Martha McKee, Thomas McKee, Elizabeth McKee, Martha McKee, Jonathan McKee, Jr., Percilla McKee and Sarah Fry. In 1891 the membership had reached one hundred and eight. A neat frame building was erected for church purposes in 1884, costing two thousand four hundred dollars. This branch of the church is situated in Washington township, and is within the village of Persia.

The present total membership of this branch is one hundred and forty-five.

The presidents of this branch have been William Chambers, David Chambers, Joseph Seddon, Frederick Hanson, 1900; Joseph Seddon, 1901; Sidney Pitt, Sr., 1904; Joseph Seddon, 1905; Sidney Pitt, Sr., 1910; Joseph Seddon, 1911; Sidney Pitt, Sr., 1913; Joseph Seddon, 1914.

At Woodbine the Latter-Day Saints are strong in numbers. Here the society was formed in August, 1888, with seventeen members, and within three years had increased to eighty-four. This branch was formed by Elder Charles Derry. The same year a neat frame church building was erected in a central location, on Weare street, between Stanton and Lombard streets. The building, which is still in use, seemingly as good as when it was constructed, is twenty-eight by forty-six feet, and cost two thousand dollars. Its opera chair seats accommodate about two hundred and twenty-five persons. It may be stated in passing that among the most influential factors of this branch of the Latter-Day Saints church is the well-known pioneer merchant, S. B. Kibler, who officiates in the absence of Charles Derry, who is a man of God, beloved by all denominations for his faithful, loyal work in the church of his choice. He founded this branch.

The society had, in the spring of 1914, a membership of two hundred and ninety-five. This church, unlike most others, has no stated and paid ministers. Two or three missionaries sent out by the general conference, at its session in April each year, cover the Little Sioux district of seven counties. The missionaries who have lived at Woodbine during the past thirty years were J. R. Lambert, H. O. Smith, J. F. Mintum and Charles Derry, the latter living in Woodbine now. A goodly part of the preaching and church work is done by the laity, who labor either on the farm or in the business places of the town, filling pulpits evenings or on the Sabbath day. Like Paul, they labor and care for themselves, that they may not be a burden to the church.

The record up to summer, 1914, show there were branches of this church in Harrison county at the following points: Logan, Missouri Valley,

Mondamin, Little Sioux, Pisgah, Magnolia, Persia, Woodbine, Evergreen, and Bigler's Grove. The total number in all branches of this church in 1914 was placed at one thousand six hundred and sixty-five.

At Missouri Valley the branch of this church was organized November 5, 1893, by David Chambers, assisted by Alma M. Fyrando, of Magnolia. The membership now numbers one hundred and ten. The charter members were Hattie Parker, A. L. Parker, Barton Parker, Eleazer Davis, William H. Kinder, H. G. Parker, H. L. Fry, T. H. Parker, Irine A. Parker, Charles E. Heath, G. E. Fry, Henry Fry, Ida Parker, Lucinda Fry, Rilda Parker, Pearl Parker, Charles Davis, Inez Parker.

The presidents of this branch have been T. H. Parker, William F. Donaldson, A. L. Parker, H. L. Fry, C. F. Pratt, G. E. Fry, I. W. Hirst, D. R. Chambers and J. R. Fry.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first account of preaching services by this denomination was in 1858, when Elder John Case preached at the residence of John Deal, in old St. Johns..

The first Baptist church was formed at Logan in 1867, in the month of July, when an informal meeting was held. The church organization was perfected on August 11, of that year, by the following members: Stephen Crow, Elizabeth Crow, Marcus Crow, Byron Crow, L. B. Rudasill, G. Baumworth. Rev. George Scott officiated at the organization, which was held at Magnolia. In 1890 the membership was one hundred and twenty-seven. Early in 1891, five more were added to the church. Upon to the last date, covering a period of nearly a quarter of a century, there had been but eleven deaths in this society. One hundred and fifty-seven had been taken into the church by baptism and one hundred and twenty-four by letter. In 1867, a neat frame edifice was erected on Sixth street, costing one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1878, on the same block with the church a parsonage was built at a cost of nine hundred dollars. Among the pastors who have served this church should ever be remembered—Reverends L. E. Rockwood, E. G. O. Groat, B. F. Colsby, George Scott, J. E. Sanders, J. E. Carter, J. F. Bryant, and Arthur Scott. The more recent history is not obtainable.

"The First Baptist church of Woodbine, Iowa," was founded January 29, 1870, chiefly by members who had letters from other places, many

having formerly belonged at Logan. Rev. J. E. Rockwood, pastor at Logan, officiated as moderator and L. E. Eccleston was made clerk. The charter members were, Stephen Crow, Elizabeth Crow, Franklin and Marcus Crow, Joseph N. Chapman, Elizabeth Chapman, Edmond Benton, Thomas Butler, John Benton, L. E. Eccleston, Rosanna E. Eccleston and Lucinda Foster.

A church edifice was erected in 1882, and dedicated the same year. It was a frame building veneered with brick, and stood on the corner of Broad and Weare streets, facing the former. Its cost was one thousand four hundred dollars. Later the society moved the first church to the southern part of town and it is now used as a residence. They then, in 1899, erected their present frame building, on the site of the old church. The new church cost five thousand five hundred dollars and seats three hundred persons easily. Among the pastors and supplies have been Reverends J. E. Rockwood, E. G. O. Groat, B. F. Golsby, Ira E. Kenney, A. J. Delano, J. C. Carter, T. F. Thickston, William F. Grey, Dixon Given, Harry Ferguson, George Houghton, Thomas Ure, J. F. Woods, R. L. Ludlam, F. D. Kennedy, E. F. Lilly, George Jones, W. E. Wilkins, Amos Weaver, J. W. Place, E. O. Galpin, Thomosson and F. J. Jorden.

The church now has a membership of thirty-eight. There have been many deaths and removals, which have weakened the society, but there are still a few faithful members who hope to continue the work here. This church was first admitted into the "Western Iowa Baptist Association" in 1870.

At Missouri Valley, the First Baptist church was formed October 14, 1877, by the following constituent membership: E. J. Cobleigh, Mrs. E. A. Cann, T. B. Berkley, Mrs. N. D. Berkley, M. H. Goltry, Charles Berkley, Mrs. Hattie Chapman, Mrs. Laura Blake, Mrs. E. Augusta Livingston, Mrs. T. C. Berkley, Mrs. S. Z. Hileman, Miss M. L. Berkley, A. Carlton and Miss Jennie Berkley.

In the spring of 1883, the contract was let for the construction of a church building, which was erected and dedicated on Sunday, July 8, 1883. Its cost was one thousand dollars. In 1891 the membership of this society was thirty-three and its property was valued at three thousand dollars, including a parsonage, erected in 1891, for one thousand one hundred dollars. The church building was situated at the corner of Huron and Sixth streets. Among the pastors who served the first decade were Reverends J. M. Bay, William Sears, Ira E. Kennedy, who donated one hundred dollars towards building the church; William E. Randall, T. F. Thickston, J. B. Murch, John Bordenham, F. M. Smith and Reverend Taylor. At present

the society is small, but very active and spiritual. Every member does his part toward making the work of the church a potent factor in the city.

In 1905 the reports give an account of only two Baptist churches in this county.

At one time there was a Baptist church at Dunlap. It was organized July 27, 1872, by the following charter membership: E. G. O. Groat, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ostrom, Mrs. M. J. Ostrom, Mrs. Pickett, S. J. Kelley and Mrs. G. W. Chamberlain. The society was never large, and the members had a hard struggle to keep up the church. However, in 1879, they erected a neat brick church building on Iowa avenue. On account of deaths and removals the congregation became weakened and could no longer keep a pastor. Later, the building was sold to the Lutheran society, which still owns and occupies it.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

In 1905 there were reported two churches of this denomination in Harrison county. One of these was at Woodbine and one at Missouri Valley.

The first church of this faith was organized at Missouri Valley, and the first religious services of the town were held by this denomination in the month of October, 1867, in the dining-room of the American House, later styled the Royer Hotel, by Reverend Little. A church was formed February 13, 1869, having for its first membership J. S. Wattles, Jane M. Wattles, Dr. George W. Coit, Anna A. Coit, Caroline M. Carroll, Mollie A. Ellis, Carrie Du Boies, L. A. Simmons, and Hattie C. Justice. In the summer of 1870, a neat chapel was built, at an expense of one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1887, a parsonage was erected, costing one thousand one hundred dollars. In 1891 the society had a membership of forty-four. At this writing, 1914, the membership is one hundred and twenty-five, and the congregation is in a flourishing condition. In 1898 the present church building was erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. It is a frame structure, veneered with brick.

The pastors who have served in this church have been Reverends W. M. Pelan, from March, 1869, to 1872; H. A. Barclay, November, 1872, to November, 1873; R. S. McCune, March, 1873, to December, 1874; A. N. Darley, May, 1874, to March, 1875; J. B. Welty, 1876 to 1878; C. C. Wellen, from the autumn of 1880, to December, 1881; S. N. Vail, May, 1882, to April, 1885; N. Chestnut, November, 1885, to September, 1887; P. S. Davis, April, 1888. He was succeeded in turn by Reverends S. T. Davis, W. H. Snyder, James McAllister, S. X. Cross, David Miller.

In many ways the church life is vastly different in Missouri Valley from that cold day in the spring of 1869, when a handful of believers in the Presbyterian faith, assembled for the formation of a society. They met in a store building, on the second floor, and while it was a sacred day to those people, they were annoyed by the sound of hammer and saw, though it was the Lord's Day. The workmen were busy as at any other time during the week. Building was going on right near the place in which they assembled. Added to these noises there was also a worse sound, that of clinking beer glasses, underneath them. These things have all changed and Missouri Valley, as well as all towns within Harrison county, have been added to the "dry" list and saloons are no more an annoyance to the good citizens of the place.

FIRST CHURCH AT LOGAN.

The Presbyterian church at Logan was formed by seven members, in August, 1869. The faithful few of this denomination in the place were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rugg, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Cadwell, and George Barr. Rev. George R. Carroll organized this church, and the pastors have been Reverends Henry Gage, T. K. Hedges, J. B. Welty, George R. Carroll, H. C. Gillingham, O. A. Elliott, J. A. Riale, from 1891 to 1895; supplied until 1896; J. E. Groendyke, 1896 to 1898; J. N. Currens, 1898 to 1904; H. Kremers, 1904 to 1910; J. T. Baker, 1910 to 1912; C. S. Marsolf, 1912-13; William J. Creswell, May, 1914, and still pastor.

In 1877 a neat church edifice was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. It stood on the corner of Seventh and Second avenues. In size it was two hundred and twenty-eight by sixty feet and built of wood. It was dedicated by Rev. F. H. Cleland. The present membership of the society is one hundred and fifty.

The First Presbyterian church, of Woodbine, was formed April 24, 1880, with eighteen charter members. The original officers were C. M. Gilkey and L. D. Willett, elders; William H. De Cou, C. E. Baldwin, John Mann, Sr., C. M. Gilkey and L. D. Willett, trustees. In 1891 there was a membership of sixty-three, and at summer, 1914, there was a membership of two hundred and sixty-five.

A frame church building was erected on the corner of Crocker and Clay streets in the fall of 1881, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It was dedicated by J. B. Welty. Before this, services were held at the Methodist Episcopal church. The first church, a small frame chapel, served until the present beautiful edifice was provided. It stands on the same lots

as the former church, and a good parsonage has also been built on the same lots. The pastors serving here have been Reverends J. B. Welty, George R. Carroll, R. M. Coulter, D. W. Cassatt and O. Brown up to 1891. Since that date they have been Reverends Swank, Fred Lyman, J. E. Snook, Graham, Henry Nicklen, Triem, Elmer Aukerman, S. X. Cross. It should be stated that Reverends Swank, Lyman and Graham were not regular installed pastors, but served as supplies and were students from the seminary at Omaha.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

What was formerly styled the "Campbellites," but now usually known and incorporated as the Christian church, was first formed in Harrison county fifty-four years ago, in 1860, in Clay township, at the house of Josiah Tuffley, on section 24. During the Civil War days this society went down. Among the original membership are now recalled Mr. and Mrs. Tuffley and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Willis. In 1863, the society was reorganized by Rev. John Snyder. The members forming this reorganized church were Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frederick and Mr. and Mrs. George Murphy. Meetings were for a time held in the Ross school house, and later in the old Bush school-house. Then the society was removed to the village of Modale, where it occupied a school building until 1875, when the Union church was erected. Early pastors were John Snyder and Joel Palmer.

The church at Modale was organized April 17, 1877, by thirteen charter members under Rev. Coryell. The constituent members were, originally, Jacob Hammer, Cynthia Hammer, Josiah Tuffley, Mary S. Tuffley, Lewis G. Bailey, Jane E. Bailey, Thomas and Laura Boswell, Ellen Spracklin, Mary Robertson, William Boyd, John Rice and E. Benedict.

Pastors, or preachers, stationed at Modale were Reverends Joel Palmer, Jacob Hammer, S. Wright, G. B. Molter, Joel Woods, James Cameron, J. H. Painter, C. Blanchard, Henry Coggsell, Henry Caryell, Mathew Wing, A. B. Hammer, J. D. Howe, W. B. Crudson, O. Girt, John Plumer, Lockhart, O. M. Johnson, U. G. Miller, T. J. Begnar, W. L. Millinger, O. M. Tarince. The church now has a membership of seventy-five.

The Christian church was organized at Mondamin March 23, 1883, by S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Crewdson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Crewdson, Mary Beaman, Matilda Watts, Linnia Stines, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Jenkins. The first services were held in the village school-house, but in 1884 a frame church edifice was erected, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. It was twenty-four by thirty-eight feet. Among the earlier

preachers at this point are now remembered Reverends Wright, Blanchard, Crewdson, Howe, Conoran, Hurd, Gist and Plummer. In 1891 the church had a membership of forty-six. Its present membership has not been reported to the historian.

At Woodbine, the church of this denomination is styled the "Church of Christ," and it dates its organization from August 31, 1883, when it was organized by Reverend James Cormoran, with twenty-one charter members. In 1891 the membership had grown to one hundred and seventy-five. In the spring of 1885 a church was erected on Weare and Scranton streets. It was thirty-six by sixty feet and built of brick, and was dedicated by Rev. D. R. Dungan, of Des Moines. Before this the services were usually held in the Baptist church. The brick church was used until they erected their present beautiful frame structure in 1905, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, with the parsonage—both being frame structures, and modern. It is the largest church of Woodbine, and in all particulars is up to date. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty and all departments are in excellent working order. Among the pastors recalled are Reverends E. L. Poston, W. H. Hardman, C. Blanchard, J. A. Walters, J. W. McClure, H. T. Morrison, A. B. Cornell, C. L. Picket, G. W. Thompson, J. H. Wright, B. F. Hall, L. D. Norris, A. T. Ainsworth, G. H. Nicol, and I. H. Fuller, the present pastor.

In Cass township, in 1888, a society was organized by the Christian sect, and services were held at Six Mile Grove in the school house.

At Missouri Valley, the Christian people formed a society in 1883. They erected a neat church building in 1887, forty by forty-five feet, on the corner of Fourth and Superior streets. The lot cost the society six hundred dollars and the building cost one thousand one hundred dollars. In 1891 the membership of this church was one hundred and forty-two. The various pastors who have served at this point have been Reverends C. P. Evans, D. R. Dungan, J. Denton, Israel Swihart, J. W. Snyder, D. D. Miller, Elder Wagner, L. J. Correll, James Conoran, J. H. Painter, E. L. Preston, D. J. Howe, J. K. Reid, John Hurd, J. B. Vawter, A. B. Cornell, T. L. Reed, J. L. Johnson, Dr. Carter, Mellenger, Adair, John Williams, J. H. Carter, Higbey, M. C. Hutchinson, B. H. Whiston and W. D. Crewdson. In 1914 the membership of this, one of the strongest churches in the county, had reached two hundred and thirty and, during the month of December, 1913, they dedicated their present magnificent brick edifice, which was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. It is among the fine church struc-

tures of western Iowa. It was erected under the management of Rev. W. D. Crewdson, pastor.

The charter members of this church should not be lost sight of with the flight of years, for it was they who laid well the foundations for what has come to be a strong church in Zion. Their names are, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Darting, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. George Darting, Mr. and Mrs. A. Edgecomb, Mr. and Mrs. James Owens, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Harris, Mrs. M. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bessire, Mr. and Mrs. William Wade, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Johnson.

At Logan the Christian church was formed many years ago. A building was erected in 1901 and dedicated June 2 of that year. Its cost was eight thousand dollars. February 8, 1904, it was burned, having only two thousand dollars of insurance. But with heroic efforts the society went to work and rebuilt, bigger and better than ever, the work being accomplished the same year of the disastrous fire. It is among the best in Harrison county.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

The Catholic people held very early services in the Magnolia portion of Harrison county, the first services being at about 1865, if not earlier. It was during that year that they organized a church. The early members of the parish were, William Kennedy and family; James Kennedy and family; William Ferguson and family; Patrick Morrow and family; William Morrow and family; Timothy O'Connor and family, and a few more whose names have slipped from the memory of the church members of this date. They at once erected the first Catholic church in Harrison county, in the town of Magnolia, at a cost of one thousand three hundred dollars. The first priest to officiate was Father Kelley, who was succeeded by Father Dexacher and he, in turn, by Father Hayes, who was succeeded by Father Eagan, who donated the little crucifix and the picture that hung for near a half century by the altar. He brought these from Omaha and had them lashed to the dashboard of his buggy. Next came Father McMenemy and Father Keenan, after which the pulpit was supplied from Dunlap, by Father Armon. Next was Father Gallighar, Father Moore and Father Lynch, who, being ill, went to Ireland and died there in 1878. At about that date an addition was made to the original church building. After Father Lynch came Father McCormick, of Modale, then Fathers O'Brien and White. The last named was a strong temperance advocate. Father Murphy followed Father White. He lived at Modale. Then came Father Malone, who resided at Woodbine.

and had charge of the parish here. The church site is beautiful, and the congregation is large. They have their own cemetery.

The Catholic church at Missouri Valley, known as St. Patrick's, was organized in 1867, by the following members: John Tamisiea, John and L. Martin, Joseph Mohat, Joseph Dean, P. Snyder, J. Daugherty, Edmond Burke, B. Riley, E. W. Bennett, Jacob Zohmer, J. Kelley and Louis Piquet.

The same year in which the church was organized, a neat church edifice was erected, large enough for the needs of that date. It cost was two thousand five hundred dollars, and had a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. Before 1867, services were held at private homes, Fathers Tracy, Kelley, Dexacher and Eagan officiating. Following these came the faithful Fathers, McMenemy, Dunn, Garahou, Lynch, Morran, Kempker, Malloy and T. J. Mullen.

In 1891 the congregation was made up of an even hundred families, representing something near five hundred persons.

The present condition of this church is excellent. The total membership is one hundred and sixty families. In 1877 an addition was made to the church edifice, and in 1892 the corner-stone of the present building was laid for the fifteen thousand dollar brick structure. The services were in June and Father Nugent preached a forceful sermon. This church was first used for worship on Christmas day, 1892. Under Father Nolan there have been improvements, including a heating system, frescoing the walls, etc., to the extent of eight thousand dollars. The present value of the Catholic property here is estimated at forty thousand dollars. The church is free of debts and has cash in the treasury.

The first resident priest in Missouri Valley was Father P. J. Moran. He remained until 1890, and following him came Fathers J. F. Kemper and T. J. Mullen, who remained seventeen years and was followed by the present pastor, Father M. F. Nolan, who has accomplished much for his congregation.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At Dunlap, St. Patrick's Catholic church commenced its operations by celebrating mass the first time in 1867, when there was only one diocese in Iowa, and when Rev. J. Keenan residing at Magnolia had charge of all Catholic work in Harrison county. Then came Father B. J. McMenemy, of Council Bluffs, who cared for the flock along the Northwestern railroad from Denison down the Boyer Valley. Following him came Father H. J. Anen, who was the first resident priest, coming in the spring of 1872. He

secured the property now occupied by the church and school, and July 4, that season, began the erection of a large brick church edifice, which structure was unfortunately blown down by a cyclone while in course of construction.

In the autumn of 1873 Father Anen was succeeded by Father Francis E. Moore, who died after a short illness in September, 1876, and his remains were laid to rest in Council Bluffs cemetery. At this time regular services were being held in Barrett's hall. Following the deceased pastor came Father Michael Lynch, and to him the church owes the splendid equipment at Dunlap, for he it was who, after ten years of unceasing energy and labor in the missions of Harrison and Shelby county, sought to recuperate his ill health and visited his native land, but all to no avail, for he soon died in his mother's arms in the land that had given him birth.

August 1, 1886, Father W. J. McCormick came as pastor, remained six years, built the lofty steeple to the church edifice, and also opened the parochial school. In July, 1892, he was followed by Father J. J. O'Brien, who remained until May, 1896, being succeeded by Father J. C. White on July 4 of that year. During Father White's pastorate, parish debts of more than a thousand dollars were paid off, the church frescoed and many lesser improvements made. Following him came Father Hanson, who is doing a good work in both church and school. The present membership of this congregation is six hundred and fifty-five.

The parish school opened in the autumn of 1890, in the old public school building, was closed in 1894 and reopened in September, 1909. It now has about one hundred and sixty-five enrolled. A full high school course is carried. Father Hanson is the present principal, and is assisted by five sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary, a teaching order, whose mother-house is at Ottumwa, Iowa.

In June, 1910, the society of St. Patrick's church purchased the old J. R. Wheeler property and converted it into the present convent. In June, 1913, fractional block No. 35, east of the convent, was bought for the site of the school, where will stand the new building.

At Modale a Catholic church was formed in the seventies, and in 1883, a commodious edifice was erected, a frame structure costing one thousand dollars, and within a few years the congregation had a membership of fifty souls. At this date (1915) the church is served by the pastor of the Catholic church at Woodbine.

At Little Sioux, at an early date, the Catholic people were quite numerous. A church was erected and is still standing, but only a family or two live in the village, and services are not kept up.

At Woodbine, Sacred Heart Catholic church was organized in 1903 by Father White of Dunlap parish. The Cromie, Lacey, Rock, Daugherty and Mathis families were prominent in the organization and first work of this parish. In the same year and the year later, the present fine frame church edifice was erected and the corner stone has the following inscription: "Sacred Heart Church, Rev. J. C. White—1903." The church is well furnished, indeed is one of the best in the county, in its interior arrangement and furniture. In 1914 Doctor O'Connor, after the death of his wife (who was prominent in the church and was noted far and near for her excellent musical attainments, both in and out of the church), generously donated a clear, charming-toned bell which was placed in the belfry of the church, where it will ever sound out as a truly befitting memorial for Doctor O'Connor's deceased companion.

The pastors have been Fathers White and Hanson, of Dunlap, and the resident pastors have been Fathers Malone and Sullivan. The present value of the church property in Woodbine is now estimated at ten thousand dollars. Before the establishment of the Woodbine church, most of the Catholics of the town worshipped at Dunlap. Father Sullivan now has charge of the Catholic work at Woodbine, Modale, Mondamin and Magnolia.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

This denomination has never been very strong in Harrison county, although there have, from time to time, been a few in different parts of the county, but not of a sufficient number to organize and erect houses of worship. Many years ago, at Logan, there was a sprinkling of this religious faith, as there was also at Missouri Valley.

THE BRETHREN OR "DUNKARD" CHURCH.

The Brethren, or "Dunkard," church is an organization which grew out of a great religious awakening which occurred in Germany during the closing years of the seventeenth century, when large multitudes became dissatisfied with the state church and withdrew from its communion and associated together for the worship of God. They were called Separatista or Pietista. In 1719 they commenced to emigrate from their land beyond the seas, and were most numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. They have held worship in Harrison county, Iowa, since 1871, the first meetings being held in a school house

near Wakefield's mill, in Calhoun township. In 1891 they perfected an organization and erected a church building at the head of McGavren (First) street, in Missouri Valley city, on land owned by L. S. Snyder. The cost of this building was about six hundred dollars. It was dedicated by Reverend Johnson, August 16, 1891, when they had a membership of fifteen. Their earlier pastors were Reverends John Filmore, Isaac Dell and L. S. Snyder.

THE LUTHERANS.

Zion Lutheran church at Magnolia was founded in 1875 by a minister from Des Moines. Reverend Mr. Harr became the first pastor, and was followed by Rev. Wilhelm Mollon, who served eight years. In 1886, came Rev. Fred Nuffor of Will county, Illinois, who was pastor in 1892, since which time there have been several pastors in charge.

At first, services were held at private houses and in school houses, but finally the society purchased two acres of ground in the southwest part of the town and, in 1884, built a frame church edifice, which was soon provided with a fine organ. Altogether, the property cost several thousand dollars. In the records it is learned that in 1891 there were twenty-five voting members and a congregation of fifteen families. A parochial school was being maintained at that date, one day in each week, with about twenty-five children in attendance.

The church now has forty-six voting members and three hundred and fifty souls in the congregation. One account gives the pastors in charge in the church at Magnolia to have been Reverends F. Miller, G. Hoar, W. Malton, J. F. Noffer, J. Aron, F. Koenig and H. W. Saeger.

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church at Persia, was organized, after several years of preparatory, or primary, work by different ministers of the denomination, November 13, 1898; Rev. H. Schaller being the pastor. The following signed the first constitution: Henry Dohrmann, Hans Iwen, Fritz Thomsen, Pater Matthiessen, Johann Koll, Hartwig Martens, Marcus Martens, George Martens, Theo. Burmeister, C. Schaffler, Gustav Tornow, Henry Kuster.

This church was founded as an exclusively German Lutheran church, but at present the English language is also being used to some extent in its services, on special occasions.

The present church edifice was erected in 1900, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars, and also a parsonage which cost one thousand eight hundred dollars. Extensive improvements have been made on the property

from year to year. The congregation now enjoys a voting membership of twenty-one and has ninety-six communicants, making a total of one hundred and eighty souls. Though not large, the congregation is active, gladly doing the work of the Master in this community. It is in a very flourishing condition today. The following have served as pastors: Reverends H. Schaller, L. Eschbach, C. G. Treskow, and, since 1910, the present pastor, Rev. C. Lilie.

At Missouri Valley there is no regular church, but what is known to this denomination as a "preaching place," is maintained there. There are now twenty-two communicants, to whom a German sermon is delivered on the afternoon of one Sunday in each month, by Rev. J. H. Lindemeyer, of Council Bluffs. An English sermon is also delivered the last Sunday of each month. This commenced about two years ago, 1912. Among the worshippers in this congregation may be named Henry and Mrs. Meyer, Carl Meyer, Theodore and Mrs. Meyer, Ernest and Mrs. Lüge, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Holcomb, Henry and Mrs. Sahn, Dr. August Heise, Mrs. F. Schurhammer, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Vickery, Mrs. Boulden, John and Mrs. Paper, Nancy Paper, and a few others.

This denomination worships in the Danish Methodist church. The society belongs to the Evangelical Synod of Missouri.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

But few of this denomination are residents in Harrison county, as the majority of our people are Americans, and hence are naturally allied with some other branch of the orthodox churches.

In the early months of 1858, this church was formed at Magnolia. The first members included Fred W. Hauff, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hauff, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lorantz, George Reinhard and family, George Leonard and family, and possibly several others whose names have been lost in the shifting of many years. For seven years and more this handful of faithful followers of the Master worshipped as best they could, without having a house of worship of their own. In 1867, they built a commodious building at Magnolia, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1891 it was written of this church that it was among the strongest religious bodies in Harrison county. During the first year of their organization, Rev. J. F. Schreiber was pastor; in 1861 came Rev. H. Kleinsorge; in 1883, Rev. J. F. Boener; in 1865, Rev. H. Bunse; 1866, Rev. Anton Huelster; in 1867, Rev. H. Bunse; 1870, Rev. L. Scheurer; in 1871, Rev. Otto Rall;

in 1872, Rev. H. Kehli; in 1873, Rev. M. Gruener; 1874, Rev. H. Stellerich; 1876, Rev. H. Wittie; 1878, Rev. H. Stellerich; 1881, Rev. J. Pilaum; 1883, Rev. H. Buente; 1886, Rev. J. M. Zellhoefer; 1889, Gustave Koehn; who was followed by Rev. L. Reeps, and the pastor next in succession was Rev. H. Raecker. A good parsonage was provided in 1870. The membership in the early nineties was ninety. Its present standing is unknown to the author.

FREE METHODISTS.

Twenty-five years and more ago, there were two Free Methodist churches in Harrison county. One was at Sandy Point, Clay township, where, in 1889, a church building was erected. Another of this denomination was in Allen township, where services were held in school houses.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Probably the earliest services of this denomination were held in La Grange township in 1852, by Reverend Rice (brother of Doctor Rice of Magnolia).

The first society of this denomination really formed in the county was that at Magnolia, which was founded in April, 1855. There were but three charter members, the smallest number we ever knew forming themselves into a church body. These were Dr. J. H. Rice, John Danielson and Rev. W. W. Luddon. The last-mentioned gentleman was a highly educated man, possessing all the true Christian graces, though not a brilliant pulpit orator. In the spring of 1856 to this flock were added Mr. and Mrs. Silas Rice, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hillis, Miss Julia Hopkins, and Mrs. Irish, a sister of Silas Rice. In the autumn of that year Mr. Luddon resigned and Rev. H. D. King, of Trumbull county, Iowa, became pastor. The new pastor and family were a great help to the struggling little church. The example they set in their daily walk was indeed an inspiration to the community, and, though a half century and more has passed, their good works still follow and they are frequently referred to by older settlers and their children.

It was not until the fall of 1859 that a Congregational church was dedicated here in Magnolia. Rev. John Todd, of Tabor, Iowa, preached the dedicatory sermon. This building served the church until 1876, when another was built at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. In 1865 Reverend King, owing to ill health, resigned and was followed by Rev. W. S. Black, whose conduct proved none too good, for one of his profession and he had

to leave. The next to take up the pastorate at Magnolia was Reverend Morley, who gave way to Reverend Haywood, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. C. P. Boardman. Then came Oliver Brown, followed by Miss Abi P. Preston, in May, 1891. Miss Preston was a returned missionary from Turkey, who came from Des Moines. In 1891 the membership of the Magnolia church was eighty-three. The church is "supplied" now and does not have a large membership.

At Dunlap the Congregational church was organized in May, 1859, under the direction of Rev. Henry D. King. The first members were Mrs. Henry B. Lyman, Theodore P. Kellogg, Mrs. Permalia D. Kellogg, James L. Roberts and Mrs. Henry G. Roberts. Reverend King was also pastor at Magnolia at that time. The first services in Dunlap were held at a private house, that of J. L. Roberts, and the first deacon was H. B. Lyman, who was the earliest Sabbath school superintendent. Following Reverend King came Rev. George B. Hitchcock, who served until October, 1866, when Rev. John B. Lowry was elected pastor, receiving the sum of two hundred dollars per year. In 1868 came Rev. C. N. Lynum, at a salary of eight hundred dollars. He served until 1871 and then the society was without a pastor until 1873. In May of that year, Rev. Duncan McDermid came to the pulpit. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Copeland in May, 1875, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. H. S. Mills in 1877. In 1883 Rev. A. Rogers commenced as pastor, remaining until April, 1887, when Rev. J. M. Cummings succeeded him and served until 1893. Then followed Revs. J. William Carson, John P. Clyde, Evarts Kent, Roscoe Douglas, J. A. Armstrong, William Gardner, and the present pastor, Rev. George A. Conrad, who came in 1912.

The first church edifice was erected at Dunlap by this denomination in 1867, on the south side of Court street, between Sixth and Seventh, and cost one thousand dollars. This building was used until 1876, when a new building was erected, and dedicated October 17, of that year. Its cost was five thousand dollars. It was soon provided with a fine pipe organ, probably the first in Harrison county. Later, a good parsonage was provided at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. That was sold and another better suited to the pastor's family secured. In 1892 the church had a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. Its present membership is one hundred and thirty. The present church building is the one erected in 1876, a frame building, valued at four thousand five hundred dollars. The parsonage is worth about two thousand five hundred dollars.

"NO SALVATION FOR RAILROAD MEN."

In 1886, Mrs. W. T. Preston wrote her recollections of the first time she attended church in Dunlap. She wrote as follows:

"A Rev. Freeman, in threadbare broadcloth, officiated as pastor in the Congregational church, through the winter and spring. I shall never forget my impressions when I entered the room the first time on a March Sabbath in 1868. Coming directly from New England, as I had, I was scarcely prepared for the unfinished state of things in the West. No paint adorned the pine seats, but, instead, the pencil marks of children and even older persons, I think, for the first thing my eyes rested upon was the legend, *"No Salvation for railroad men."* It was written in prominent letters on the back of the seat. I don't know whether the seven beer saloons I found here at the time had anything to do with this inscription or not."

The following have served as pastors in this church: Rev. John B. Lowry, 1866-1867; Rev. H. Freeman, 1867-1868; Rev. C. N. Lyman, 1868-1870; Rev. Duncan McDermid, 1873-1874; Rev. Jonathan Copeland, 1875-1877; Rev. Harlow S. Mills, 1877-1883; Rev. Alonzo Rogers, 1883-1887; Rev. John M. Cummings, 1887-1893; Rev. J. William Carson, 1893-1899; Rev. J. P. Clyde, 1899-1901; Rev. Everts Kent, Rev. Roscoe Douglas, Rev. J. H. Armstrong, Rev. W. J. Gardner, 1910-1912; Rev. George A. Conrad, 1912, to the present time.

The Congregational church at Mondamin was organized January 15, 1875, by the following charter members: P. C. Spooner, Mrs. P. C. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Shepard, Mrs. E. W. Harvey, John Robinson, Joseph M. Hall, A. Spooner, Mrs. A. Spooner, Jacob Hitchcock, L. S. Riley, Mrs. Maria Ross, Solomon Hester, Mrs. Margaret B. Hester, Mrs. Hagerman, J. W. Rogers, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock, Mrs. Stowell, Mrs. Mickle, Miss Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. Silsby, F. Silsby, J. G. Reed, Charles A. Reed, Maria Reed. At first they worshipped at the school house, but in 1882 a frame church, thirty by fifty, was erected, costing two thousand dollars. This church has no regular organization at the present time.

In Clay township, in 1884, there was built a Congregational church on section 12. Its early history seems to have been lost.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The first services of a religious character in the county, aside from the Mormon meetings, were those of the Methodists at Harris Grove and Reeder's Mill. This was the beginning of what was later known as "Bethel Methodist church." In 1891 a neat frame edifice was erected on section 5, of Union township, costing one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. It was twenty-six by forty-four feet in size. For many years the Methodist pastor from Logan preached here every second Sunday. In 1891 it had a membership of fifty.

The Harris Grove class built a good frame church in 1890, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. At that date Ed. E. Erwin was class-leader.

In 1853-54, at Magnolia, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed, under the guidance of Rev. H. A. Tarkington, with a class including Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crom, Mrs. David Young, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Barnett, and Miss Sylvia Harris, later Mrs. La Porte. On account of some trouble between the pastor and members of the class, the organization soon went down.

In the fifties a class was formed at Six Mile Grove. Rev. Scott was the first minister sent out by the conference to preach for this part of Harrison county, arriving in 1853. Later the Methodists here went to meeting at Reeder's Mill and Logan.

In 1858, a Methodist class was formed at St. Johns, with Jacob Fulton as leader. Subsequently the class moved to Missouri Valley. Among the earlier ministers in this location were Reverends Baker, Kirtland Card, and Arthur Bradley as presiding elder.

Church services were held at the house of Job Ross, prior to the building of the old cottonwood school house, in Taylor township. Later the building was used exclusively for church services. The pioneer Methodist preacher was Rev. H. A. Tarkington.

In Jackson township, in the early autumn of 1856, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed, as a part of the old Magnolia circuit. The first members were Polly Ann McWilliams, and daughter (later the wife of William Arthur) and Ephraim Ellis. During those early years services were held at private homes and, a little later, in school houses. In September, 1890, a neat frame church was built on the southwest of the northwest of section 26, at a cost of two thousand dollars. It was dedicated on September 14, 1890, by Rev. W. T. Smith. Subsequently, this was styled the Soldier Valley class,

in the Little Sioux circuit. In 1890 its membership had reached eighty-one. Prior to twenty-five years ago the pastors stationed there included these, whose lives left the impress of Christian lives upon the entire community: Reverends W. F. Laidley, A. J. Andrus, Rude Daily, J. W. Adair, T. P. Newland, J. W. Martin, Ezra Cary, Prince, J. A. Stevens, S. W. Milligan, John Branstom, H. J. Smith, Charles Brown, J. S. Morrow, A. A. Walburn, Wilbur Fisk, W. A. Welker and Daniel Pryitt.

In Cass township, Methodist services were held at the old log school house on section 17, in 1857, Rev. Kirtland Card being the minister, assisted by Rev. H. A. Tarkington, who was also judge of Shelby county at an early day.

The Woodbine Methodist Episcopal church was organized in August, 1857, with the following charter members: Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hushaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Mendenhall, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Moore, and Mrs. A. Johnson.

During these fifty-seven years the following have been pastors: Reverends Rusk, J. S. Rand, J. Farlow, Conrad J. W. Adair, Findley, Coe, Calfee, W. W. Glanville, I. M. O'Flying, W. E. Hamilton, T. P. Newland, John Elliott, J. R. Stevens, W. R. Douglas, W. C. Smith, J. DeTar, M. A. Wright, G. C. Waynick, C. W. Ward, George Wenterborn, H. H. Barton, G. P. Fry, Enoch Hill, C. N. Dawson, C. P. W. Wimberly, E. L. Ninde, C. P. Johnson, C. S. Nye, M. M. Cable, S. J. Lewis and W. W. Graves.

When the church was first formed, services were held at the school house, just east of where Doctor Cole's farm residence was built, and near the present places of George Pugsley and the late Eugene Selleck, just across the highway running north from Woodbine. The ground was donated and the building erected, for both school and church purposes, by David Selleck and German Brown, both pioneer settlers.

In 1869, a frame church was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, which structure served until 1889, when the present edifice was built at a cost of seven thousand and eighty-one dollars. It is a brick building, on Lombard street, and seats five hundred easily. It is heated by a hot air furnace, and, when erected, was looked upon as being among the best churches in the county, if not the best.

It had a high tower on the northeast corner until 1913 when it was considered out of style and dangerous, and was removed, leaving only a fairly well proportioned belfry tower where stood the base of the original tower.

The present membership of this church is four hundred and forty-seven.

In Allen township the Methodists formed a class and held services at the Allen creek school house, attended by the pastor from Woodbine, to which charge it originally belonged.

At Modale, about 1867, a Methodist Episcopal church was formed, and services were held at Penrod school house. The first class leader was W. W. Morton. In 1875 the class was transferred to Modale, where services were held at the school house, until the union building was erected, about 1876, after which they worshipped there till 1890. In that year a frame church, thirty by fifty feet, was built, at a cost of one thousand four hundred dollars. The lots were donated by Job Ross. The same minister serves the work at Mondamin.

TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR EDIFICE.

At Missouri Valley the Methodist Episcopal church was organized, originally, at old St. John's and moved to this place in 1869. In 1890 the Missouri Valley church had a membership of three hundred. At present (1915) it has a resident membership of two hundred and sixty. The first pastor was Rev. G. W. Blodgett, who, in company with G. M. Goodrich, waited upon the old "railroad king," John I. Blair, who donated the lot upon which the church was erected. It was a neat frame building, seating three hundred persons. Its cost was one thousand six hundred dollars. The date of its building was 1869, and it served the purposes of the church until 1893, when the present structure was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. It is a frame building, located on Third and Superior streets.

Among the pastors who have served at Missouri Valley are Reverends G. W. Alderson, C. W. Blodgett, Jacob Fegtle, I. M. O'Flynn, W. R. Douglas, W. W. Cathcart, Cy Smith, John Hestwood, W. O. Allen, G. W. Roderick, A. E. Griffith, H. H. Barton, C. M. Ward, Fred Harris, W. L. Douglas, J. M. Williams, A. E. Buriff, A. L. Curtis, Herbert W. Dack and the present pastor, I. C. Carter, who came in 1912.

The Methodist church at Logan was formed by a class of eight members as follows: Mr. and Mrs. William Beck; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rudd; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend; Mrs. Mitchell, and Mrs. M. A. Stewart. This class was formed in 1873 and services were held at the frame school house in the north part of the town. But during that year a frame church building was erected on the corner of Eighth street and Fifth avenue, at a cost of one thousand one hundred dollars. This church was in use until 1899, when the present edifice was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It seats

six hundred and seventy five and was dedicated on December 31, 1899, by Presiding Elder D. C. Franklin.

Prior to the regular pastors at Logan, Rev. A. J. Andrews and others held services. Among the earlier pastors sent by the conference, may be named: Reverends W. E. Hamilton, Newlin, Van Scoy, William Patterson, J. B. Gibson, J. W. Adair, C. V. Ward, A. Thornbrue and George M. Hughes.

In 1888, a one thousand four hundred dollar parsonage was provided for the pastor. Under the pastorate of Reverend Hughes seventy members were added to the church, which, in 1891, had a membership of one hundred and thirty-five. The present membership is about four hundred and forty-four, including Bethel station in this charge.

Pastors in recent years have been Reverends George A. Hughes, 1889-91; M. R. Hamed, 1891-94; J. S. Tillinghast, 1894-95; Jason Gallup, 1895-97; Thomas S. Molesworth, 1897-01; J. S. Bonman, 1901-03; P. C. Stire, 1903-06; Willis N. Graves, 1906-09; A. D. Davis, 1909-10; C. S. Lyles, 1910-12; M. M. Cable, 1912, and present pastor.

At Dunlap the first services of this denomination were held at the residence of J. Whiteley. The first church was erected in 1868, a year after first class met. The first regular appointment of a pastor was in 1871, when Rev. I. M. O'Fling came. In May, 1881, a new church building was started and that month a corner-stone was laid. The dedication took place July 2, 1882. December 1, 1911, the church was burned, and in the spring of 1913 steps were taken to erect a new one, one of lasting qualities and a beautiful structure. This was dedicated on Sunday, June 15, 1913, the services being conducted by Bishop Frank Bristol, assisted by the pastor, Rev. A. W. Harned, and a number of former pastors.

Among the pastors serving here have been Reverends I. M. O'Fling, Aaron Van Scoy, A. C. Smith, Jacob Fectley, James Lisle, in 1878-80. Then came Fletcher Brown, C. L. Uhr, H. H. Barton, J. T. Docking, William Dudley, A. T. Jeffrey, Joseph Stephen, W. F. Bartholomew, Don A. Allen, A. A. Thompson, O. F. Shaw, T. McStewart, W. H. Doyle, 1910-11, and A. W. Harned, who came in 1912.

At Persia, Methodism started on its mission in the early eighties, but owing to a fire, the records have been lost and no details of those early days of the church can now be obtained. A church building was erected in 1884 under Rev. Hugh Linn, pastor. It was a frame structure which cost one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars. The deed to the lot is dated

April, 1883. The trustees, at the time of building, were J. K. Root, J. Jackson, Benjamin Draper, J. H. Puckett, George Courtwright.

The following is a list of pastors having served here with the dates of their coming: Reverends Hugh Linn, 1884; Wilber Fisk, 1885; S. A. Terrell, 1886; F. H. Harvey, 1887; E. M. Huff, 1888; W. A. Welker, 1889; G. W. Palmer, 1890; Frank W. Wilson, 1891; D. Pruitt, 1892; M. T. Tweedy, 1894; M. T. Brown, 1895; A. Ostrander, 1897; M. A. Wright, 1898; A. M. Molesworth, 1899; Peter Jacobs, 1900; Charles S. Gillespie, 1903; G. E. Reader, 1904; M. T. Brown, 1905; F. Silsby, 1907; W. A. Bonar, 1908; F. C. Tyler, 1911; E. J. Zumsteg, 1913; E. W. Bates, present pastor.

The present membership is forty-five. Harris Grove is a station on this circuit and has a membership of eighty, while Beebeetown has a membership of twenty. In 1884 the Persia church had a membership of twenty-nine, most of whom were charter members.

At Little Sioux the Methodists, with the Latter-Day Saints, are holding the entire religious field. The membership is about one hundred and forty. The church property is estimated by the conference at about nine thousand dollars.

At Magnolia the Methodists enjoy a membership of about two hundred, with property valued at four thousand seven hundred dollars. Here the first Methodist church of the county was erected in 1867. It was supported by members from all over the county, all being elated over having a church home of their own.

THE HARRISON COUNTY HOLINESS ASSOCIATION.

This is a society of zealous, spiritual-minded Christians, nearly all of whom were formerly of the Methodist Episcopal church, but who hold to higher ground and believe in sanctification and earthly perfection. Several years ago they formed this association and hold their annual and semi-annual meetings in halls and tents at various points in Harrison county. They are a part of the Iowa State Holiness Association, and have within their numbers many of the best people of the county. They usually worship with and really hold church membership in the Methodist church, but the conferences of that church do not recognize them as a body, and do not fully endorse their teachings.

CHAPTER XVI.

CIVIC SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.

It matters not where one goes in these, the opening years of the twentieth century, he will find in every intelligent community in the civilized world one or more secret societies organized and working for the good of mankind. While there are numerous semi-secret orders, or lodges, with their chief aim some kind of a mutual beneficiary element incorporated in their charter and constitution, this chapter will treat principally of the three great, world-wide fraternities—the Masonic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Fifty and a hundred years ago such fraternities as these did not thrive, and become so popular as they are today. They were not so well understood by outsiders and it was believed that harm came from the assembling of secret orders of men. Not so, to any great extent today, for the masses have come to know for a certainty that these orders have only good for their fundamental aim. The Bible is taken largely as the standard of the work of these three great fraternal societies, and the nearer they live up to the teachings of the Bible, the better Masons, Odd Fellows and Pythians the members will be.

The first secret order organized in Harrison county was the Masonic, Magnolia Lodge No. 126, of Magnolia, was the first secret order instituted in all this section of Iowa. At one date it was a very strong lodge, and from it has originated many of the present lodges within the county. This list includes the Masonic bodies at Missouri Valley, Logan, Woodbine, Dunlap and Little Sioux, as well as the Onawa lodge in Monona county, and possibly others. The date of the organization of this parent, or mother lodge at Magnolia, was June 2, 1858. It had for its charter members H. M. Huff, E. J. Ellis, Samuel Moore, T. F. Stewart, George S. Bacon, J. S. Rand, Jerry Motz, John Harshbarger, Horatio Caywood and S. J. Smith.

This lodge had worked under "dispensation" for several months prior to the date of receiving its charter and being fully organized. In that early day it was a common thing for Masonic brothers to come across the country from all parts of Harrison and Monona counties to visit the Magnolia lodge of Masons. But as railroads made their advent into Harrison and adjoining

counties, towns sprung up and other lodges which took from twenty to forty members from the Magnolia lodge, were organized.

The original officers of Magnolia lodge were as follows. H. M. Huff, worshipful master; E. J. Ellis, senior warden; Samuel Moore, junior warden; T. F. Stewart, secretary; George S. Bacon, treasurer; J. S. Rand, senior deacon; Jerry Mortz, junior deacon.

This lodge now has a membership of forty-six and has elective officers as follows: H. H. Wade, worshipful master; H. C. Cutler, senior warden; L. D. Brown, junior warden; W. C. Dewell, senior deacon; Perin Bedsaul, junior deacon; W. D. Gilkercon, secretary; H. N. Frazier, treasurer.

MISSOURI VALLEY LODGES.

At Missouri Valley exists this institution that has its foundations deeply laid in the hopes, aspirations and affections of men, or it never would have come down to us through the ages, evolving and developing with the lapse of time, adapting itself through the revolutionizing centuries to the changes of religion, civilization and enlightenment and ever retaining its strong hold upon the human heart.

Blue Lodge No. 232, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Missouri Valley, June 3, 1863, by the subjoined charter members and officers: Robert McGavren, worshipful master; W. C. Ellis, senior warden; P. D. Mickel, junior warden; E. K. Robinson, secretary; G. H. McGavren, George Moore, John Mickels, Sherm Morehouse, J. A. Fowler, M. A. Phillips, Ed. Culver, E. T. McKinney and W. J. Harris. In 1891 this lodge had a membership of eighty-three, and Dr. E. J. Chapman had then been worshipful master more years than any other man, commencing in 1871. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-seven. The officers (elective) for 1914 were Henry Thurher, worshipful master; M. D. Branson, senior warden; Hiram Sigler, junior warden; George A. Kellogg, treasurer; L. S. Haskins, secretary.

In 1883, in conjunction with the Odd Fellows order, this lodge erected a fine brick block, costing eight thousand dollars. In this the two orders had an excellent hall, well equipped. Prior to that date they met in a frame building, over a grocery store on Sixth street. At present the hall facilities are excellent.

Triune Chapter No. 81 was formed October 4, 1876, with charter members as follows: William Pelan, high priest; Robert McGavren, king; E. J. Chapman, scribe; Cyrus T. Weston, secretary; Thomas Mann, captain of

host; T. W. Merritt, past sojourner; J. D. Sharp, royal arch captain; L. E. Massie, grand master third veil; David Douglas, second veil; J. W. Axtell, first veil. Just prior to 1891 this chapter enjoyed a membership of fifty-six, but at that date had only forty-six, on account of deaths and removals.

Order of Eastern Star No. 126, was instituted at Missouri Valley, December 6, 1878, by charter members Carrie Todd, C. C. Lahman, Ella Davis, Anna Schultz, Martha M. Harris, Laura Mann and F. Shouble.

Dunlap was the third point within Harrison county to support a Masonic lodge. Hospitable Lodge No. 244, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, worked under a dispensation from July 2, 1868, until July 2, 1869, when a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The first elective officers of this lodge were, Dr. Dwight Satterlee, worshipful master; D. Smith, senior warden; A. N. Warren, junior warden. At first the lodge met over the R. B. Hillas frame store building, which was destroyed by fire; next in the Dunham building, then over the Jones building. For a short period they met in the Odd Fellows hall, but in 1886, when Moore's block was erected, a hall was designed and set apart for the use of the Masonic lodge. They leased the hall for a time to the Knights of Pythias order. In 1891 the order at Dunlap had a membership of fifty-six, and at summer, 1914, it had eighty-six members. The then elective officers were: Guy A. Landee, worshipful master; C. M. Bowersox, senior warden; I. P. Pounds, junior warden; A. N. Jordan, treasurer; W. H. VanSlyke, secretary.

Ark Chapter of this fraternity at Dunlap was organized as No. 89, of Royal Arch Masons, April 25, 1879, with ten charter members: M. S. Bowman, B. Jackson, S. J. Patterson, F. J. Barber, O. Colburn, A. C. Gilcrist, D. M. Workman, S. M. Maynard, Charles Taylor and F. W. Olmstead. The chapter, in 1914, showed a membership of one hundred and fifteen with officers as follows: B. H. Cutler, high priest; G. A. Landee, scribe; A. N. Warren, king; F. W. Curtis, treasurer; C. H. Van Slyke, secretary.

Frontier Lodge No. 382, of the Masonic order, was instituted at Little Sioux, June 4, 1878, worked one year under dispensation and was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The original officers and charter members were as follows: H. M. Huff, worshipful master; P. B. Terry, senior warden; A. Gleason, junior warden; George F. Straight, E. A. Baldwin, S. J. Smith, B. F. Croasdale, E. A. Jones, C. A. Holcomb and N. F. Hillard.

In the fall of 1877, when M. Murray built his store building, the upper story was finished for Masonic hall purposes. At one date the lodge had a membership of forty-two, but in 1890 had only twenty-eight. During 1914,

the membership was twenty-seven, and its elective officers were: Levi H. Reynolds, worshipful master; John J. Bock, senior warden; A. Monroe Rolph, junior warden; B. F. Croasdale, treasurer; T. J. Lanyon, secretary; James M. Rolph, senior deacon; W. G. Dickey, junior deacon; Frank R. Smith, senior steward; Carl B. Smith, junior steward; Charles L. P. Hanson, tyler.

FIRST LODGE AT WOODBINE.

At Woodbine, Free Masonry commenced its work as a local fraternity with a charter from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, dated June 9, 1881. The lodge here is known as Charter Oak No. 401, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which worked under a dispensation from June, 1880. The first officers were Reuben Yiesley, worshipful master; H. C. Harshbarger, senior warden; F. J. Porter, junior warden; G. S. Stanton, secretary; C. D. Stevens, treasurer. The charter members were: Reuben Yiesley, H. C. Harshbarger, F. J. Porter, C. D. Stevens, G. Smith Stanton, J. R. Burkholder, W. H. De Cou, L. D. Butler, Lysander Crane, P. A. De Cou.

At first the lodge met at Steven's Hall. In a few years they occupied rooms over the old Cadwell bank (now Odd Fellows Hall), the Odd Fellows sharing the lodge room with them. Early in January, 1891, they leased rooms over the F. A. Foltz brick business house, on Main street. In 1914 they were in the Steven's block, and had a membership of sixty-seven, with elective officers as follows: George H. Irwin, Jr., worshipful master; George Wright, senior warden; George De Voll, junior warden; L. T. Hall, senior deacon; R. R. Jefferson, junior deacon; F. M. Bray, secretary; C. C. Haas, treasurer.

At Lagon, Chrysolite Lodge No. 420, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was allowed to work under dispensation from November 15, 1881, to June, 1882, when a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The charter members at Logan were: Hon. Stephen King, A. W. Ford, A. L. Harvey, J. W. Stewart, S. I. King, J. W. Barnhart, A. N. McCoid, John W. Wood, J. V. Evans, N. H. Van Arsdale, J. G. Radenbaugh, D. D. Penrod, William Giddings, J. W. Stocker, E. G. O. Groat, T. M. C. Logan, D. W. Kennedy, J. J. Peterson. The original officers were Stephen King, worshipful master; A. W. Ford, senior warden; A. L. Harvey, junior warden; William Giddings, treasurer; J. W. Barnhart, secretary. In 1891 this lodge enjoyed a membership of thirty-eight. At that date the lodge subleased from the Odd Fellows in the Bacon block, on the southeast corner

of Seventh street and Fifth avenue. It may be said of Masonry at Logan, in the spring of 1914, that it had a membership of about one hundred and nine, and occupied hall quarters with the Odd Fellows, in the latter's building.

The offices in July, 1914, were vested in the following: S. W. Jolliff, worshipful master; Frank Hall, senior warden; L. W. Logan, junior warden; George M. Young, senior deacon; Charles W. Schwartz, junior warden; O. L. Case, secretary; B. W. Stearns, treasurer.

Logan Chapter No. 195, Order of Eastern Star, was instituted May 14, 1896, and today has a membership of about one hundred and five. Its charter members were Laura A. Stern, Frances B. Harvey, Abbie M. King, Lena V. Stone, J. P. Creager, Belle R. Miller, Ezra Miller, Kate E. Massie, Ada Mills Dewell, Almor Stern, A. H. Cohen, J. L. Witt, William Elliott, Retta B. Johnston, Kate B. Stearns, Lavina Crouch, Amelia A. Witt, H. M. Creager, Anne L. Van Scoy, Mary A. Wood, Elda M. Yates, Frank RuRenn Stearns, W. H. Wood, J. E. Van Scoy, Ima Arthur.

The first officers of the chapter were as follow: Laura A. Stearn, worthy matron; F. D. Stearns, worthy patron; Belle Miller, associate matron; Retta B. Johnston, secretary; Lavina Crouch, treasurer; Frances Harvey, conductress; Kate Stearns, Adah; Anna Van Scoy, Ruth; Ada M. Dewell, Esther; Edna M. Yates, Martha; Abbie M. King, Electa; Amelia Witt, warder; J. E. Van Scoy, sentinel; Lena V. Stone, chaplain; Kate Massie, organist.

Esther Kennedy was grand chaplain of the grand chapter and district instructor for district No. 10, receiving the appointment in 1912, and is still serving. Dr. Charles S. Kennedy held grand chapter honors by being appointed grand sentinel of the grand chapter in 1913, and, in 1914, held the office of associate grand patron.

At Modale there was a Masonic lodge formed many years since, and it now has a hall and sixty members.

At Persia Craftsman Lodge No. 490, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in June, 1884, with the following charter members: A. C. Snyder, W. S. Brownrigg, P. Pelton, W. H. Montieth, J. C. Haszard, P. G. Allenbaugh, C. E. Dewell, F. M. Sprinkle, M. Matson, H. W. Chapman, M. Dowdy, B. N. Walker, M. B. Wilmot, Riley Birks, C. B. McCollm and Samuel Strauss. A sub-lease was taken from the Odd Fellows order for lodge room purposes.

In the spring of 1914 this Masonic lodge had a membership of thirty-five, and officers as follows: Thomas Jerratt, worshipful master; J. F.

Small, senior warden; F. C. Winter, junior warden; J. G. Cave, secretary; J. Honeywell, treasurer.

MASONIC SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

On June 11, 1908, there was a fiftieth anniversary of the Masonic order in Harrison county at Magnolia. It was a busy season for farmers and the day was rainy, but a fair number were present and the program was replete with interest to the ancient and honorable fraternity. As a record we give the resolutions passed by the Magnolia lodge, the mother lodge in this county, which set of resolutions brought about this anniversary:

Resolved, Whereas, Magnolia Lodge No. 126, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons received its charter from the Masonic Lodge of Iowa, June 2, 1858, and

Whereas, Said lodge is the mother lodge of Missouri Valley Lodge No. 232; Hospitable Lodge No. 244, Dunlap; Frontier Lodge No. 382, Little Sioux; Charter Oak Lodge No. 401, Woodbine; Chrysolite Lodge No. 420, Logan; Craftsman Lodge No. 490, Persia; and Acmode Lodge No. 544, Modale, therefore

Be it Resolved, That the semi-centennial anniversary of said lodge and the birth of Free Masonry in Harrison county, Iowa, be celebrated by the Masons of Harrison county, at Magnolia, in June, 1908, the day to be selected later, and be it further

Resolved, That W. C. Dewell, worshipful master; H. H. Wade, senior warden; H. N. Frazier, junior warden, of Magnolia Lodge No. 126; George A. Kellogg, worshipful master of Valley Lodge No. 232; Paul Debelstein, worshipful master of Hospitable Lodge No. 244; Clark Ellis, worshipful master of Frontier Lodge No. 382; S. E. Eshelman, worshipful master of Charter Oak Lodge No. 401; H. L. Harvey, worshipful master of Chrysolite Lodge No. 420; Charles Dorchman, worshipful master of Craftsman Lodge No. 490, and John Young, worshipful master of Acmode Lodge No. 544, and Almor Stern, of Chrysolite Lodge No. 420, be and they are hereby selected as an executive committee, of which committee W. C. Dewell shall be chairman, with full power to arrange for said celebration.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The "three-link" brotherhood, Odd Fellows, is the second largest and oldest of the fraternal societies in this country. Wherever civilized man

goes, there one will find the workings of this most excellent secret society, whose aim and object is to bestow upon its members love, friendship and truth, which are its emblematic words. In Harrison county, by a singular coincidence, the two lodges of Odd Fellowship—the Missouri Valley and Dunlap—were organized the same night, October 21, 1869. Missouri Valley Lodge No. 170, formed October 21, 1869, had for its charter members: Judge D. M. Harris, noble grand; G. Green, vice grand; T. E. Dubois, secretary; Isaac Hill, treasurer, William Compton. The lodge was organized by W. L. Briggs, district deputy grand master, of Council Bluffs. In 1891 it had a total membership of ninety-one, and in the spring of 1914 it enjoyed the fellowship of two hundred members. At summer, 1914, the elective officers were: W. H. Welber, noble grand; W. N. Burbank, vice grand; G. W. Burbank, secretary; Erick Johnson, treasurer.

A hall, built in 1882, cost about eight thousand dollars. The lodge first met in the old opera hall building on Fifth street, and later in a building on the corner of Fifth and Erie streets, over a dry goods store.

Red Cloud Encampment No. 97, was organized November 24, 1882, with the following membership: F. M. Dance, chief patriarch; Robert McGavren, high priest; John F. Lewis, treasurer; George H. Bedgegood, senior warden; G. W. Burbank, scribe.

Lillian Lodge of Rebekah Degree No. 20, was instituted October 20, 1875, and now has a good membership.

At Dunlap, Golden Rule Lodge No. 178, instituted September 9, 1869, by District Deputy Grand Master W. L. Biggs, of Council Bluffs, with the following charter members: George W. Thompson, Horace W. Cotton, Peter Souls, W. W. Granville and Frederick Kemp. Of this number, Thompson was a banker, Cotton a druggist, Souls a jeweler, Granville a Methodist preacher, Kemp a machinist. The original officers were: G. W. Thompson, noble grand; Peter Souls, vice grand; H. W. Cotton, secretary; W. W. Granville, treasurer; Frederick Kemp, conductor. The general officers at spring, 1914, were: W. S. Smith, noble grand; James Bonar, vice grand; L. G. Tyler, secretary; C. F. Peters, financial secretary; S. D. Fox, treasurer. The present membership is two hundred and five. The highest membership was reached in 1912, when the lodge had two hundred and thirteen. The total number of persons uniting with this lodge and signing the constitution has been four hundred and ninety-eight. The lodge owns its own building, a two-story brick, one hundred by twenty-five feet in size, erected in 1892 at a cost of eight thousand dollars, including an addition made thereto later. In 1869 the order met in the Masonic hall, over Ben

Jackson's hardware store. In the early seventies they moved to a lodge room by themselves in "Smoky Row," below the lumber yards. In 1881 it leased rooms in the then Commercial Block, sub-letting the same to the Masonic fraternity. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition, both financially and fraternally, having a surplus fund drawing interest.

An encampment lodge was instituted here October 18, 1874, and in 1908 a Rebekah degree was added to the work.

ODD FELLOWS AT LITTLE SIOUX.

Little Sioux Lodge No. 389, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was first instituted at River Sioux, October 23, 1870, but removed to Little Sioux, September, 1882, and its name was changed to "Little Sioux" No. 389, October 17, 1890. The original officers at Little Sioux were: J. B. Simmons, noble grand; James Bowie, vice grand; C. A. Demun, secretary; Elbert Jones, treasurer. The remainder of the charter members were: S. Demmon, Oliver Whitney, James Harrison, A. W. Garrison, Thomas Byers, F. M. Dupray. For many years the lodge sub-rented a hall from the Masonic fraternity. In the spring of 1914 the lodge had a membership of eighty-seven and its elective officers were D. South, noble grand; V. McAdon, vice grand; F. C. Bean, secretary; George Fox, treasurer. It occupied Murray hall until 1913, when it purchased the present hall. All degrees of Odd Fellowship are here represented.

Logan Lodge No. 325, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted October 19, 1876, by the following membership: J. C. Milliman, noble grand; T. M. C. Logan, past grand; J. E. Townsend, Fred Kemple, vice grand; J. Young, treasurer. In 1891 the lodge had a membership of forty-six, and in 1914 it had one hundred and thirty-six members on its rolls. Its officers in 1914 were: A. O. Cook, noble grand; Everett G. Logan, vice grand; A. J. Miller, recording secretary; Almor Stern, financial secretary; John Brown, treasurer.

A hall was provided by quarters leased in the Bacon building, and the order then sub-let to other civic societies. The building was on Seventh street and Fifth avenue. An addition was erected in 1899 and a second addition in 1912 at a total cost of twelve thousand dollars. The lodge is now in a very flourishing condition and excellent work is the result.

Columbia Encampment No. 101, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted June 2, 1879, by the following charter membership: T. M.

C. Logan, Fred Kemple, J. C. Milliman, J. V. Evans, A. K. Grow, I. P. Hill, J. N. Young, and Almor Stern.

Mary Lodge, Rebekah Degree No. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted October 20, 1887, with thirty members.

LODGE AT WOODBINE INSTITUTED.

Woodbine Odd Fellows Lodge No. 405, was instituted April 14, 1880, by Deputy W. T. Howard, with the following membership: Sidney L. Winter, W. C. Sampson, W. T. Chandler, E. G. Tyler, A. P. Lathrop, F. J. Porter, J. S. De Cou, George Musgrave, William Burkholder, H. B. Kling, George W. Shepard, C. W. Jeffries, F. A. Butler, O. D. Smith, Richard T. Laird. The first noble grand was F. J. Porter, W. J. Callender, secretary; S. L. Winter, vice grand; W. C. Sampson, treasurer. The lodge was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, October 21, 1880. In 1891 this lodge enjoyed a membership of seventy-five. At the spring of 1914, the membership was two hundred and forty, and the elective officers were as follows: S. E. Suddick, noble grand; E. T. DeJean, vice grand; C. J. Tuttle, secretary; Lewis Haas, treasurer.

At first this lodge met in the brick building over Charles D. Steven's store, after which it leased the hall over the old Boyer Valley Bank, "the Cadwell Bank," which building they finally purchased in January, 1888. In the last decade, they have enlarged and extended their building, until now it is among the finest secret society properties in Harrison county. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, including Encampment and Rebekah degrees. The completed lodge property is worth fully twenty thousand dollars, the real estate being valued at eighteen thousand dollars.

Guiding Star Encampment No. 68, of Woodbine, was organized at Dunlap, October 21, 1874, but transferred to Woodbine in the spring of 1891. The charter members of this Encampment were as follows: C. H. Tyler, G. W. Chamberlain, H. W. Cotton, L. G. Tubbs, Hugh Ballard, William Spendlove, A. K. Grow, R. B. Hillas, Z. W. Pease, G. W. Thompson.

At Magnolia, Harrison Lodge No. 703, was instituted June 6, 1904, by Special Deputy J. C. Milliman, of Logan. The charter members were C. W. Spires, Frank Brown, A. C. Buffman, Henry Spires, L. D. Brown, W. W. Pett. The first noble grand was C. W. Spires, with L. D. Brown, vice grand.

The officers in the month of May, 1914, were: J. H. Leach, noble grand;

C. E. Cutler, vice grand; W. B. Gilkerson, secretary; N. S. Lawrence, treasurer.

The present membership is seventy-five. This lodge was instituted in the Masonic hall, where it continued to meet until May, 1914, when it moved across the street to its own hall. The subordinate and Rebekah degrees are here represented.

At Persia, Lodge No. 481 was organized in 1885. Its present membership numbers about sixty. A lot is owned by the fraternity and they intend to build in the near future. All three secret societies of the town meet in the same hall at present. The officers at May, 1914, were George Moss, noble grand; George Hoffman, vice grand; Richard Mix, secretary; Frank Fahrenkrog, treasurer.

At Modale, Modale Lodge No. 573, was instituted April 11, 1893, by L. W. White, district deputy grand master. The charter members were W. M. Sharpnack, C. B. Long, A. L. Bessire, W. H. McQueen, C. Schroder, C. Morrow, H. M. Silsby and one other.

The original officers were W. M. Sharpnack, noble grand; A. L. Bessire, vice grand; H. M. Silsby, secretary; W. H. McQueen, treasurer. The elective officers in 1914, were: R. S. Sassman, noble grand; R. B. Logan, vice grand; W. M. Sharpnack, secretary; R. C. Evans, treasurer.

The lodge now numbers one hundred and seven members. A hall was erected in 1894, but prior to that date the order met in what is now the Modale Drug Co.'s building.

At Mondamin the order is well represented, but no data was obtainable.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ORDER.

The third secret order in importance in the United States, in many ways, is that of the Knights of Pythias, which was founded about the close of the Civil War, at Washington, D. C. It has grown mightily, and in some sections of the country, is today a strong order, though in Harrison and many other Iowa counties, it is not as strong as formerly.

It is with no little pride that the people of Woodbine point to the singular fact that one of their honored citizens, a soldier of the Civil War, formerly in the naval service of his country, Charles Cleveland, was one of the charter members of the first Knights of Pythias lodge instituted, Lodge No. 1, Washington, D. C. As a veteran of the Civil War, member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Woodbine Knights of Pythias

lodge, he is very popular with all classes. He is now seventy-nine years of age and in feeble health.

The first Knights of Pythias lodge organized in Harrison county was Anchor Lodge No. 66, at Missouri Valley, the date of its charter being October 26, 1882. The charter members were as follows: D. J. Adlum, M. I. Bailey, E. P. Carlisle, W. W. Cook, T. O. Carlisle, W. M. Carlisle, E. N. Coleman, E. C. Connors, N. S. Dahl, Frank Dodson, W. S. Fensler, O. B. Fredericks, W. M. Harrison, G. T. Hoskins, Fred Johnson, A. S. B. King, C. W. McGavren, Neal McLeod, J. E. Marsh, T. B. Owden, W. R. O'Neal, L. Shouble, H. N. Warren and W. H. Ramsey. In 1890 the lodge had a membership of forty-nine. Its membership today is strong and the order is doing great work.

At Dunlap, Harrison Lodge No. 284, was reorganized from old No. 36, August 13, 1891. The original lodge was instituted in June, 1883. The charter members of the present lodge were L. S. Amsden, B. Jackson, J. A. Moore, A. J. McMartin, J. R. Wheeler, G. P. Moorehead, S. J. Patterson, B. J. Moore, Doctor Satterlee, S. M. Child, J. C. Hoxie, M. J. Dugan, J. H. Gallup, J. A. E. Lyman, J. B. Patterson, W. H. Barrett, G. E. Nordaker, J. J. Doherty, W. H. Squire, L. W. Curtis, William Beatty, Dacker, E. E. Jenkins, W. C. Phillips, D. A. Moore, George Dolison, W. R. Griffin. The membership in 1914, was one hundred and fifteen.

The elective officers in 1914, were: A. P. Moore, chancellor commander; Ray Fox, vice chancellor; D. E. Rogers, prelate; Samuel Noel, master of work; P. G. Ingersoll, keeper of records and seals; Ora A. Malone, master of finance; T. F. Jordan, master of exchequer; Clark Dunham, master of finance; G. E. Chamberlin, inner guard; I. L. Brace, outer guard. This order met in the Masonic hall until 1909. At that date the new Masonic Temple was erected, and from that order the K. of P. lodge leased the old Masonic rooms over the M. C. Dally hardware store, on Main street.

At Woodbine the Knights of Pythias are quite flourishing at this date. Here the lodge was instituted August 9, 1894, by the following charter members: H. C. Ford, Lewis Haas, H. A. Quinn, W. O. Riddell, E. J. Cole, H. F. Johns, E. R. Yiesley, H. M. Cormany, W. D. Howarth, Owen Bartlett, C. L. Crow, Charles Cleveland, Sr., Charles H. Cleveland, Jr., C. W. McNaughton, Roy James, L. W. White, W. F. Schuler. The order has always met in the rooms of the Odd Fellows in Odd Fellows block. The membership at July, 1914, was one hundred and thirty-three. The then officers were: L. J. Irwin, chancellor commander; Charles Nicely, vice-chancellor; George Irwin, junior prelate; master of work; J. C. Guy, keeper

of records and seal; W. F. Hulburd, master of finance; Lewis Haas, master of exchequer; Harry Bolt, master of arms; A. E. De Cou, inner guard; and Corbett, outer guard.

At Persia, Persia Lodge No. 418 was instituted in 1892 by fifteen charter members. The first officers were J. F. Small, past chancellor commander; J. H. Becker, chancellor commander; Ed Collings, vice chancellor; J. F. Small, keeper of records and seals; J. E. McIntosh, master of finance. This Pythian lodge now has a membership of about forty-seven, and owns two town lots in Persia. The officers for the year 1914, were: G. O. Poe, chancellor commander; Frank Shuping, vice chancellor; Fred Smith, keeper of records and seal; J. F. Small, master of finance; L. V. Hilborn, master of exchequer.

CHAPTER XVII.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

It was fully nineteen years after the first settler, Daniel Brown, set his stakes and claimed this as his residence, before the sound of the "iron horse" was heard resounding through the valleys of Harrison county. In these days of fast express trains and long, heavily-loaded freight trains, bearing their loads to far eastern markets, it is hard to comprehend the vast change in the manner of living in western Iowa. In fact, Henry Reel came here to get away from the sound of the shrill steam whistle! When the first "squatters" settled here there was not a mile of railroad within a thousand miles of Harrison county, and it was not until 1856 that Iowa had a railroad on its soil, the Rock Island route being the first to cross the Mississippi river at Davenport and Rock Island, Illinois. The Chicago Northwestern line was the first to build across the state, landing at Council Bluffs in 1866, ten years after the first rail was laid on this side of the Mississippi.

With all that may be said against railroad corporations, it must be admitted that they have always been the great civilizing factors in opening up the western states, those west of the Ohio river. What would have been the condition of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas had it not been for railroads going on in advance of thickly settled portions of the country, and making it possible to develop a country which, in the very nature of things, must needs be an agricultural region? Before the coming of railways, away back in 1850-60, corn could not be sold or even given away, in many sections, and it literally rotted in rail cribs, just before the Civil War came on. Some sold at eight cents per bushel. It then took two bushels of corn to purchase one pound of cut nails. Pork sold from one to two cents per pound, all because there were no railroad facilities in this western country.

There were prophets, then as well as in Bible days, for it is learned from early newspaper files that Hon. Isaac Parrish, a man recently from the twenty-sixth congressional district in Ohio, who settled near where now stands California Junction, remarked in 1858: "It will not be ten years before the cars will be rolling down the Boyer Valley. They will strike

McIntosh Point, go west, cross the Missouri river, and so on to California. Men may come and go from New York to San Francisco in ten days by rail."

Men who heard him talk thus, called him visionary and foolish. Eleven years passed by—that's all—and passengers journeyed from ocean to ocean in eight days, and now (1915) the time is several days less than that by the "fast overland flyers," stopping only at county seat stations en route.

THE RAILROADS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

In the month of January, 1859, a company was formed for the purpose of building a railroad from the Missouri river to the great pineries of eastern Minnesota. It was styled the "Council Bluffs, Boyer Valley & Minnesota Railroad Company." The officers were J. W. Denison, president; J. E. Johnson, vice-president; H. Olmstead, secretary, and N. Harris, treasurer. The directors were Hon. Stephen King, N. Harris, William M. Hill, J. S. Cole, H. Olmstead, G. W. McGavren and C. Baughn.

Somewhat later in the same year a company was organized, of Harrison and Shelby county men, known as the "Harlan Junction, Magnolia and Platt Valley Railroad Company."

Neither of these roads was ever constructed—the Civil War came on and, when that ended in 1865, other roads were built across the state, taking up the territory intended to be utilized by these home companies.

The Chicago Northwestern line was built from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri river as follows: From Cedar Rapids to Marshalltown in 1861-62; from that point to State Center, in 1863; to Nevada, July 4, 1864; to Boone (then named Montana) in 1865; to Council Bluffs, December, 1866.

The old Sioux City & Pacific, now a part of the great Northwestern system, was completed in December, 1867. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, west, in 1880.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, which touches Harrison county in the southeastern portion, with Persia and Yorkshire as station points, was constructed in 1881; and the Chicago, Great Western (old Diagonal or Maple Leaf Route) which was finished from Council Bluffs to Chicago, via Oelwine, which just touches the soil of Harrison county on two sections in the southeast corner of Washington township, was built in about 1900.

The Mondamin branch of the Chicago & Northwestern road which extends northeast from Mondamin, through the new towns of Orson and

Pisgah, up the famous Soldier valley region of this and Monona counties, was constructed in 1899. These complete the list of Harrison county railroads to the present date. Out of the twenty civil townships in the county all but eight have railroad lines touching some portion of them.

These five railroad lines give the county ample shipping facilities. The Northwestern enters the county just above Dunlap, in the northeastern part of the county, traversing the county in a diagonal line, southwesterly, passing through the sprightly towns of Dunlap, Woodbine and Missouri Valley, and in its route crossing portions of Harrison, Boyer, Jefferson, Calhoun, St. Johns townships.

After leaving Missouri Valley city, the road northwest runs through California Junction, Modale, Mondamin and River Sioux, thence on into Monona county, ending its course at Sioux City, where connection is made for Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Mondamin branch runs through parts of Morgan, Raglan and Jackson townships.

The Milwaukee line runs through Washington township, from section 32, on the south, to section 4 on the north line of the township.

The Great Western line touches sections 36 and 25, but has no station point within Harrison county.

The mileage of Harrison county railroads is as follows:

Chicago & Northwestern lines: Main line, 30 miles; Soldier River, line, 13 miles; Sioux City line, 32 miles. Total, seventy-five miles.

Illinois Central, twenty-nine miles. Total in county, one hundred and thirteen miles.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, seven miles.

Chicago Great Western, about two miles.

RAILROAD SHIPMENTS FROM THIS COUNTY.

With the passing of years, the following may be of interest, showing as it does the shipments from Harrison county twenty-four years ago, 1891, the same being the average for five years last past before the date of July, 1891:

LOGAN SHIPMENTS.			
		Cars cattle -----	86
Bushels corn -----	148,000	Cars horses -----	15
Barrels apples -----	2,600	Pounds butter -----	48,000
Cars hogs -----	228	Cases eggs -----	1,580

DUNLAP SHIPMENTS.		MISSOURI VALLEY SHIPMENTS.	
Bushels of corn	125,000	Bushels corn	120,000
Bushels oats	90,000	Cars hogs	210
Bushels barley	17,000	Cars cattle	167
Cars hogs	132	MONDAMIN SHIPMENTS.	
Cars cattle	154	Bushels corn	250,000
Cars horses	5	Bushels wheat	10,000
Pounds butter	50,000	Bushels oats	5,000
Cases eggs	1,740	Cars cattle	60
WOODBINE SHIPMENTS.		Cars hogs	50
Bushels corn	300,000	Cases eggs	1,500
Bushels wheat	1,400	Cords wood	1,600
Bushels oats	15,000	Pounds butter	6,000
Bushels rye ('91)	2,000	LITTLE SIOUX SHIPMENTS.	
Bushels flax	2,000	Bushels of corn	150,000
Cars cattle	126	Bushels wheat	5,000
Cars hogs	260	Cars hogs	80
Cars horses	3	Cars cattle	60
Cases eggs	1,741	Cars flour ('90)	6
Pounds butter	51,296	Cases eggs	1,000
Barrels apples	600	MODALE SHIPMENTS.	
PERSIA SHIPMENTS.		Bushels corn	123,000
Bushels wheat	22,400	Cars hogs	52
Bushels corn	100,000	Cars cattle	31
Bushels oats	30,000	TOTAL SHIPMENTS FROM COUNTY	
Cars hogs	50	1891.	
Cars cattle	40	Cars hogs	974
Cases eggs	1,714	Cars cattle	634
Pounds butter	30,000	Cars horses	28
CALIFORNIA JUNCTION SHIPMENTS.		Bushels corn	1,440,000
Cars cattle	12	Bushels wheat	38,500
Cars hogs	12	Bushels oats	140,000
Pounds butter	5,000	Cases eggs	9,160
Bushels corn	125,000	Pounds butter	155,000

The matter of electric roads has been much agitated. Companies have been incorporated to build to Des Moines and Sioux City, through Mag-

nolia, and various schemes have been formed, none of which, at this date, have materialized. Hence, this county has not, as yet, secured such lines, but doubtless in the near future will have them, for they have come to be a necessity in this, the first years of the progressive twentieth century. As early as 1906 a company was organized for this purpose, Logan citizens taking a very prominent part in the enterprise.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL ELECTIONS—COUNTY AND STATE OFFICERS.

A whole volume could be filled with the interesting political changes in Harrison county since its organization, which was three years before the formation of the Republican party. Before that date the two chief political parties were the Democratic and Whig parties. With the shifting of years Harrison county has first been Democratic, then Republican, until in later years it has been counted among the certain Republican counties of the commonwealth. During the Civil War period it stood for all that was termed loyalty, and sent forth its men freely in defense of the flag of the Union, as may be seen by turning to the military chapter of this volume. Its political complexion may be seen by reference to the election of governors of Iowa, while locally its politics may be determined by looking over the successful candidates for local or county official positions in this chapter. During the fads of Greenbackers and Free Silverites, Harrison county had its fair share of the supporters of these political parties, sometimes successful at the polls and again defeated by other parties. Summing it all up in table form, it may be seen that the politics of this county, for the years since 1856, have been about as follows (on the general state ticket) :

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Green.	Peop.	Prog.
1857 -----	150	198	--	--	--
1859 -----	297	351	--	--	--
1861 -----	406	255	--	--	--
1863 -----	332	319	--	--	--
1865 -----	357	437	--	--	--
1867 -----	694	603	--	--	--
1872 -----	1,157	736	78	--	--
1876 -----	1,560	1,388	127	--	--
1880 -----	1,904	1,320	380	527	--
1884 -----	2,403	2,295	--	--	--
1887 -----	1,936	1,638	--	--	--
1890 -----	2,154	2,170	--	--	--
1891 -----	1,949	2,331	--	--	--
1892 -----	2,303	1,904	--	--	--

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Green.	Peop.	Prog.
1896 -----	2,832	3,211	--	--	--
1900 -----	426 Maj.	-----	--	--	--
1904 -----	1,668 Maj.	-----	--	--	--
1908 -----	450 Maj.	-----	--	--	--
1912 -----	1,505	2,092	--	--	1,419

STATE REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS.

The state representatives—members of the lower house of the Iowa Legislature—who have represented Harrison county, are as follow:

1856—N. G. Wyatt (Dem.)	1887—B. F. Roberts (Rep.)
1858—Samuel H. Cassady (Dem.)	1889—J. K. McGavren (Dem.)
1859—D. M. Harris (Dem.)	1891—N. M. Sharpnack (Dem.)
1861—William W. Fuller (Rep.)	1893—J. C. Millinan (Rep.)
1863—Stephen King (Rep.)	1895—J. R. Wheeler (Dem.)
1865—L. R. Bolter (Dem.)	1897—H. B. Kling (Rep.)
1867—J. H. Smith (Rep.)	1899—James E. Kirkwood.
1869—George H. McGavren (Rep.)	1901—H. B. Kling (Rep.)
1871—Phineas Cadwell (Rep.)	1903—H. B. Kling (Rep.)
1873-75—L. R. Bolter (Dem.)	1906—George A. Kellogg (Rep.)
1877—H. B. Lyman (Rep.)	1907—Geo. A. Kellogg (Rep.)
1879—George Richardson (Rep.)	1909—Geo. A. Kellogg (Rep.)
1881—L. R. Bolter (Dem.)	1911—Charles W. Hunt (Rep.)
1883—L. R. Bolter (Dem.)	1913—Charles W. Hunt (Rep.)
1885—D. M. Harris (Dem.)	

STATE SENATORS.

1853—James D. Test.	1893—Rudolph Lehfeldt.
1857—William H. Pusey.	1895—Rudolph Lehfeldt.
1859—John F. Duncombe.	1897—L. R. Bolter.
1863—George W. Bassett.	1899—L. R. Bolter.
1865—Addison Oliver.	1901—E. L. Hogue.
1869—Charles Atkins.	1904—E. L. Hogue.
1873—George D. Perkins.	1906—E. L. Hogue.
1877—A. W. Ford.	1908—Will C. Whiting.
1881—T. M. C. Logan.	1910—Will C. Whiting.
1885-87-89—L. R. Bolter.	1912—Edward L. Crow.
1891—L. R. Bolter.	1913—Edward L. Crow.

OFFICIAL LIST.

The subjoined table shows vote on presidents and governors. The vote on presidents commences with that of 1868, while that for governors begins with 1859.

FOR PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

- 1868—U. S. Grant (Rep.), 932; Horatio Seymour (Dem.), 200.
 1872—U. S. Grant (Rep.), majority.
 1876—R. B. Hayes (Rep.), 1,560; S. J. Tilden (Dem.), 1,388; Peter Cooper (Gb.), 127.
 1880—James A. Garfield (Rep.), 1,904; W. S. Hancock (Dem.), 1,321; G. M. Walker (Gb.), 388.
 1884—James G. Blaine (Rep.), 2,403; Grover Cleveland (Dem.), 2,295; John P. St. John (Prohi.), 16.
 1888—Benj. Harrison (Rep.), 2,341; Grover Cleveland (Dem.), 2,247; A. L. Streeter (U. Lab.), 220; John P. St. John (Prohi.), 70.
 1892—Benj. Harrison, 2,303; Grover Cleveland, 1,904.
 1896—William McKinley, 2,832; W. J. Bryan, 3,211.
 1900—William McKinley (Maj.), 466; William J. Bryan (Dem.)
 1904—Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.), 1,688; Alton B. Parker (Dem.)
 1908—William Taft (Rep.), Maj., 450; W. J. Bryan.
 1912—William Taft (Rep.), 1,505; Theodore Roosevelt (Prog.), 1,419; Woodrow Wilson (Dem.), 2,092.

FOR GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

- 1859—A. C. Dodge (Dem.), 351; S. J. Kirkwood (Rep.), 297. (No record until 1869.)
 1869—Samuel R. Merrill (Rep.), 845; Geo. Gillaspay (Dem.), 705.
 1871—C. C. Carpenter (Rep.), 1,114; J. C. Knapp (Dem.), 996.
 1873—C. C. Carpenter elected.
 1875—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Rep.)
 1877—John H. Gear (Rep.), 1,348; John P. Irish (Dem.), 863; Daniel P. Stubbs (Gb.), 523; Elias Jessup (Prohi.), 19.
 1879—John H. Gear (Rep.), 1,548; H. H. Trimble (Dem.), 1,039; Daniel Campbell (Gb.), 44.

- 1881—B. R. Sherman (Rep.), 1,488; L. G. Kinnie (Dem.), 1,178; D. M. Clark (Gb.), 225.
- 1883—B. R. Sherman (Rep.), 1,902; L. G. Kinnie (Dem.), 1,889.
- 1885—Wm. Larrabee (Rep.), 2,167; E. C. Whiting (Dem.), 2,181; Elias Doty (Gb.), 31; James Mikelwait (Prohi.), 22.
- 1887—William Larrabee (Rep.), 1,946; T. J. Anderson (Dem.), 1,138; B. J. Farnham (P.), 17; M. J. Cain (Gb.), 606.
- 1889—J. G. Hutchinson (Rep.), 1,954; Horace Boies (Dem.), 2,233; Scattering, 66.
- 1891—Horace Boies (Dem.), 2,331; H. C. Wheeler (Rep.), 1,949; A. J. Westfall (Peo.), 527; Gibson (Prohi.), 5.
- 1893—Frank D. Jackson (Rep.), 2,192; H. Boies (Dem.), 1,928; J. M. Joseph (Peoples), 740; Bennett Mitchell (Prohi.), 112.
- 1895—F. M. Drake (Rep.), 2,416; W. I. Babb (Dem.), 1,679; S. B. Crane (Peoples), 886; F. Bacon (Prohi.), 202.
- 1897—L. M. Shaw (Rep.), 2,469; F. E. White (Dem.), 2,712.
- 1899—L. M. Shaw (Rep.), 2,775; F. C. White (Dem.), 2,941; M. W. Atwood (Pop.), 117.
- 1901—A. B. Cummins (Rep.), 2,891; T. J. Phillips (Dem.), 2,266; A. U. Coats (Prohi.), 163.
- 1903—A. B. Cummins (Rep.), 2,622; J. B. Sullivan (Dem.), 1,722; J. F. Hanson (Prohi.); J. M. Work (Soc.); L. W. Weller (Peoples).
- 1906—C. R. Porter (Dem.), 2,410; A. B. Cummins (Rep.), 2,201.
- 1910—B. F. Carroll (Rep.), Maj. 401; C. R. Porter (Dem.).
- 1912—G. W. Clarke (Rep.); Ed. G. Dunn (Dem.), Maj. 44.

COUNTY JUDGES.

From the date of the organization of Harrison county down to 1868, there was a county judge system in all the counties in Iowa. Those holding such office in Harrison county were:

Stephen King, elected in 1853; James Hardy, elected in 1854; re-elected in 1855; D. E. Brainard, elected in 1857; re-elected in 1859; Jonas W. Chatburn, elected in 1861; Samuel Moore, elected in 1863; James Harvey, elected in 1865; H. C. Harshbarger, elected in 1867, and served until the office was abolished in the winter of 1868-69, when the auditorship began in Iowa.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Up to the date of the change to districts having a "district attorney," as obtained in Iowa until 1880, there was an official known as "prosecuting attorney" who prosecuted state cases in the county for which he was elected. In Harrison county such officers of the courts were as follows: William Dakan, elected in 1853; T. B. Neeley, elected in 1854; James W. Bates, elected in 1855; William T. Raymond, 1857.

When Harrison county was organized, it was a law of the state that each county should elect a "prosecuting attorney." Then in about 1860, it was changed to the office of "district attorney," whose duties were to prosecute state cases in the judicial district for which he was elected. In about 1885 this law was repealed and the office of "county attorney" was created and is still in force throughout the state.

The prosecuting attorneys in Harrison county were: William Dakan, elected in 1853; T. B. Neeley, elected in 1854; James W. Bates, elected in 1855; William T. Raymond, elected in 1857.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

The following have served as county attorneys in Harrison county: J. A. Phillips, elected in 1886; L. Brown, elected in 1888; H. H. Roadifer, elected in 1891; C. W. Kellogg, 1894; M. B. Bailey, 1896; John A. Traver, 1898; J. A. Traver, 1900; L. W. Fallon, 1902; L. W. Fallon, 1904; T. C. Smith, 1906; T. C. Smith, 1908; M. B. Bailey, 1910; R. McLaughlin, 1912.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Prior to the creation of the county school superintendent system in Iowa, the office of school fund commissioner was in operation, and such office in Harrison county was held by the following men: John Thompson, elected in 1853; re-elected in 1855; John H. Rice, elected in 1857. He served until 1858 when the county superintendent's office was made a part of the official machinery of the counties in Iowa.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

From 1857 the office of drainage commissioner obtained in Harrison county, and continued until it was merged into the business transactions

of the board of county supervisors. Such office was held here by John Noyes, elected in 1850, and J. S. Newbury, elected in 1869.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Up to 1864 the offices of treasurer and recorder were combined in one. The political party is noted by capital letters—R., D., etc.

1853—P. G. Cooper elected.

1854—D. M. Garnet elected.

1857—John W. Cooper elected.

1859—W. J. Boner (D.), 497; John Dolly (R.), 1.

1861—A. L. Harvey (R.), full vote.

1863—R. Viesley (R.), full vote.

1865—George S. Bacon (D.), full vote.

1867—A. W. Ford.

1869—George S. Bacon (D.), 857; R. S. Kelly (R.), 672.

1871—J. W. Wood (D.), 1,055; E. T. McKinney (R.), 1,040.

1873—John W. Wood.

1875—Isaac P. Hill.

1877—Isaac P. Hill (D.), 1,598; A. S. Avery (R.), 1,147.

1879—Isaac P. Hill (D.), 1,444; J. R. Burkholder (R.), 1,353; M. W.

Collwell (Gb.), 277.

1881—Isaac P. Hill (D), 1,540; F. W. Olmstead (R.), 1,171.

1883—Isaac P. Hill (D.), 2,241; J. A. Nay (R.), 1,876.

1885—Isaac P. Hill (D), 2,252; S. L. Winter (R.), 2,126.

1887—L. E. Massie (D.), 2,356; S. L. Winter (R.), 1,933; Wood, 341.

1889—F. F. Beebee (R.), 1,677; L. E. Massie (D.), 2,676.

1891—L. E. Massie (D.), 2,640; C. J. Cutler (R.), 1,752; G. E. Reiff (Peoples P.), 547.

1893—S. L. Berkley, 2,149; L. E. Massie, 2,158; M. A. Evans, 648.

1895—J. H. Royer, 2,427; L. E. Massie, 2,010; C. E. Bartholomew, 681.

1897—H. H. McKenney (Maj.); J. H. Royer.

1899—H. H. McKenney, (Maj.), 384; J. B. Barrett, L. D. Willett.

1901—E. F. Ogden, (Maj.), 46; H. H. McKenney.

1903—E. F. Ogden, 2,699; A. C. Deupree, 1,736.

1906—E. F. Ogden (Maj.), 613; K. D. Wood.

1910—M. B. Pitt (Maj.), 599; John L. Shelton.

1912—M. B. Pitt (Maj.), 472; K. D. Wood.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

This, one of the most important offices in the county government, was created by the legislature to take effect January 1, 1869. The following have served in Harrison county as auditors:

- 1869—H. C. Harshbarger, ex-officio county judge.
 1869—W. H. Eaton (D.), 848; H. C. Harshbarger (R.), 664.
 1871—W. H. Eaton (D.), 1,486; L. G. Tubbs (R.), 905.
 1873—W. H. Eaton (D.) elected.
 1875—W. H. Eaton (D.) elected.
 1877—W. H. Eaton (D.), 1,477; Almor Stern (R.), 1,184.
 1879—Almor Stern (vacancy) (Rep.), 1,443; L. E. Massie (D.), 1,433.
 1879—(full term)—Almor Stern (R.), 1,892; O. L. Michel (D.), 804;
 M. H. Goltry (Gb.), 399.
 1881—Almor Stern (R.), 1,612; L. W. White (D.), 1,050; W. H. Burkholder (Gb.), 171.
 1883—J. K. McGavren (D.), 2,159; E. T. Rice (R.), 2,000.
 1885—J. K. McGavren (D.), 2,273; Henry Cadwell (R.), 2,048; D. A. Russell (Gb.), 57.
 1887—B. F. Croasdale (R.), 1,814; W. H. Wood (D.), 1,769; J. C. Prather (Gb.), 630.
 1889—B. F. Croasdale (R.), 2,125; A. W. Mintun (D.), 2,232.
 1892—A. W. Mintun (D.), 2,271; P. S. Bonney (R.), 2,301.
 1894—P. S. Bonney (R.), 2,743; H. J. Farlow (D), 2,304; S. C. Diggle (Peoples), 101.
 1896—B. F. Huff (R.); W. H. Withrow (D.), Maj. 361.
 1898—B. F. Huff, Maj. 120.
 1900—B. F. Huff (R.), Maj. 473; W. H. Withrow (D.)
 1902—B. F. Huff (R.), Maj. 413.
 1904—G. W. Atkins (R.), Maj. 740; J. F. Merritt (D.)
 1906—G. W. Atkins (R.); Campbell (D.), Maj. 746.
 1908—G. W. Atkins (R.), Maj. 225.
 1910—A. W. Gaines (R.), Maj. 643; John Brown (D.)
 1912—J. V. Moore (R.); J. M. Albertson (D.), Maj. 180.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

This office was combined with that of county treasurer in all Iowa counties until 1864. From the date of separation of the two offices the recorders in Harrison county have been:

- 1865—Joe H. Smith.
 1868—J. C. Milliman (R.), 816; J. A. Simons (D.), 738.
 1870—J. C. Milliman, full vote.
 1872—J. C. Milliman, full vote.
 1874—J. C. Milliman, full vote.
 1876—A. K. Grow (R.), 1,541; W. H. McQueen (D.), 1,489.
 1878—A. K. Grow (R.), 1,536; S. J. Linn (D.), 1,296.
 1880—A. K. Grow (R.), 1,727; T. A. Massie (D.), 1,533; W. C. Cadwell (Gb.), 311.
 1882—D. M. Hardy (D.), 1,705; I. N. Berkley (R.), 1,519; E. J. Paul (Gb.), 243.
 1884—D. M. Hardy (D), 2,365; O. L. French (R.), 2,325.
 1886—O. L. French (R.), 2,076; D. M. Hardy (D.), 1,957.
 1888—W. M. Sharpnack (D.), 2,307; O. L. French (R.), 2,391; E. W. Hollingsworth, 187.
 1890—T. M. Berry (R.), 2,361; O. B. Walker (D.), 2,295.
 1892—T. N. Berry, 2,426; H. H. Withrow, 2,096.
 1894—W. C. Dewell (R.), 2,718; J. M. Gollaber, 2,115.
 1896—O. L. Case; Peckenbaugh, Maj. 342.
 1898—John H. Van Scoy, Maj. 48.
 1900—H. L. Harvey (R.), Maj. 45; C. I. Alexander (D.)
 1902—H. L. Harvey (R.), Maj. 781.
 1904—H. L. Harvey (R.), Maj. 287; Gale Mills (D.)
 1906—H. B. Owens, Maj. 829.
 1908—H. B. Owens, Maj. 571.
 1910—S. E. Cox (R.), Maj. 624; H. L. Dakan (D.)
 1912—S. E. Cox (R.), Maj. 314; Ren Goodwin (D.)

SHERIFFS.

- 1853—Chester M. Hamilton.
 1854—John M. Rogers.
 1855—James Hutchinson.
 1857—Clayton Webb.
 1859—W. A. Ellis (R.), 383; Jacob Mintun (D.), 216.
 1861—Samuel Moore.
 1863—H. G. Vincent.
 1865—John L. Downs.
 1867—A. I. Cutler.
 1869—J. J. Peck (D.), 844; R. Holmes (R.), 657.

- 1871—J. J. Peck (D.), 1,163; S. H. Mathews (R.), 905.
 1873—J. J. Peck (D.)
 1875—J. J. Peck (D.)
 1877—J. B. McArthur (R.), 1,426; J. J. Peck (D.), 1,306.
 1879—Wiley Middleton (R.), 1,489; A. J. Gilmore (D.), 785; A. N. McCoid (Gb.), 409.
 1881—Thomas McAdams (D.), 1,044; Wiley Middleton (R.), 1,501; Clark Ruffeorn (Gb.), 172.
 1883—J. D. Garrison (D.), 2,162; Wiley Middleton (R.), 1,974.
 1885—J. W. Stowell (R.), 2,159; J. D. Garrison (D.), 2,214.
 1887—J. D. Garrison (D.), 2,356; C. L. Hyde (R.), 1,823; Chas. Mills (Peoples), 14.
 1889—S. W. Morton (R.), 1,961; J. D. Garrison (D.), 2,375.
 1891—Andrew Coulthard (R.), 2,105; A. B. Taylor (D.), 2,054; W. F. Garner (Peoples), 623.
 1893—Andrew Coulthard, 2,161; L. W. Fallon, 2,096; D. H. Reedy, 681.
 1895—William Eddie, 2,240; J. L. Skelton, 2,091; S. S. Beem, 723; B. Benson, 122.
 1897—Samuel Baird (R.); J. L. Skelton (D), Maj. 307.
 1899—John L. Skelton (D.), Maj. 626.
 1901—J. L. Skelton; A. J. Shinn (contested and won).
 1903—A. J. Shinn (R.), 2,721; G. W. Culivan (D.), 1,817; J. G. Brundige (Soc.), 134; M. J. Burkhardt, 143.
 1905—O. O. Rock (R.), Maj. 75; J. L. Skelton (D.)
 1907—O. O. Rock (R.), Maj. 1,168.
 1910—O. O. Rock (R.), Maj. 1,234; C. F. Peckenpaugh.
 1912—O. O. Rock (R.), Maj. 452; Geo. F. Culvan (D.)

COUNTY CLERKS.

- 1853—William Cooper.
 1854—W. M. Hill.
 1856—W. M. Hill.
 1858—W. M. Hill.
 1860—W. M. Hill.
 1862—B. Price.
 1864—A. G. Hard.
 1866—J. W. Stocker.
 1868—J. W. Stocker (R.), 834; W. T. Fallon (D.), 725.
 1870—H. W. Gleason (R.), 1,024; W. T. Raymond (D), 879.

- 1872—H. W. Gleason (R.)
 1874—Henry W. Gleason.
 1876—Charles L. Hyde (R.), 1,601; L. D. McKinley (D.), 1,357.
 1878—C. L. Hyde (R.), 1,646; W. C. Cadwell (D.), 1,202.
 1880—C. L. Hyde (R.), 2,013; H. L. Kirk (D.), 1,228; J. M. Jeffries, 354.
 1882—C. L. Hyde (R.), 1,685; S. M. Child (D.), 1,644.
 1884—C. L. Hyde (R.), 2,516; S. P. Buxton (Ind.), 2,157.
 1886—Thomas Arthur (R.), 2,153; W. D. Cronie (D.), 1,885.
 1888—D. P. Baker (D.), 2,074; Thomas Arthur (R.), 2,115; I. U. Bassett (Union Lab.), 180.
 1890—J. H. Mather (R.), 2,179; W. T. Howard (D.), 2,467.
 1892—W. C. Dewell, 2,290; Howard, 2,254.
 1894—W. C. Dewell (R.), 2,718; Geo. H. Gibson (D.), 2,304; Albert Little, 97.
 1896—W. C. Dewell (R.); I. W. Evans (D.), Maj. 357.
 1898—E. S. Garrison (R.), Maj. 71.
 1900—E. S. Garrison (R.), Maj. 581; W. T. Stamper (D.)
 1902—E. S. Garrison (R.), Maj. 333.
 1904—W. R. Cox; Everett Gamet, Maj. 949.
 1906—A. W. Blackburn, Maj. 829; Johnson.
 1908—A. W. Blackburn, Maj. 459.
 1910—A. W. Blackburn, Maj. 832; A. J. Smith.
 1912—A. W. Blackburn, Maj. 313; C. E. Fairchild.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

This office went into effect about January 1, 1859, and those serving in Harrison county since that date have been as follows:

- 1859—H. D. King (Ind. R.), 453; Dem. candidate, 170.
 1861—George S. Bacon elected.
 1863—Stephen King elected.
 1865—R. N. Day elected.
 1867—C. H. Holmes elected.
 1869—Horace M. McKinney (R.), 812; S. G. Rogers (D.), 711.
 1871—G. H. Demmon (R.), 1,102; A. B. Hosbrook (D.), 993.
 1873—Lemuel Gale elected.
 1875—S. G. Rogers elected.
 1877—J. D. Hornby (R.), 1,466; G. S. Massey (D.), 1,262.

- 1879—J. D. Hornby (R.), 1,602; W. J. Browning (D.), 900; Harriet F. Cadwell (Gb.), 409.
 1881—A. J. Miller (R.), 1,601; Jennie Barrett (D.), 993; H. H. Goitry (Gb.), 197.
 1883—A. J. Miller (R.), 2,144; Jennie Dickson (Gb.), 1,167.
 1885—H. A. Kinney (R.), 2,218; J. F. Mintun (D.), 2,024; H. H. McKinney (Gb.), 145.
 1887—H. A. Kinney (R.), 1,916.
 1889—W. O. Cummings (R.), 2,138; M. L. Dakan (D.), 2,198.
 1891—M. L. Dakan (D.), 2,193; G. H. Demmon (R.), 1,546; W. E. O'Connor (Peoples), 751.
 1893—Charles L. Crow, 2,160; M. L. Dakan, 2,012; Mrs. Mary Gamet, 759.
 1895—C. L. Crow, 2,429; J. W. Ireland, 1,834; R. L. Child, 892.
 1897—W. T. Arthur, Maj. 324; H. Lawrence.
 1899—W. T. Arthur, Maj. 159; J. M. Rapp.
 1901—D. E. Brainard, Maj. 568; M. L. Dakan.
 1903—D. E. Brainard (R.), 2,782; Katherine Schwertley, 1,649; J. D. McKenney (Soc.), 149.
 1905—D. E. Brainard (R.), Maj. 668; M. L. Dakan.
 1908—D. E. Brainard (R.), Maj. 761.
 1910—Susie T. Faith, Maj. 160; L. A. Giddings.
 1912—Susie T. Faith, Maj. 1,042; D. Paul Stuart.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

- 1853—G. H. White.
 1855—George H. White.
 1857—George H. White.
 1859—N. M. McKinney (D.), 361; G. H. Cotton (R.), 270.
 1861—N. M. McKinney (R.), elected.
 1863—N. M. McKinney elected.
 1865—J. Z. Hunt elected.
 1867—J. Z. Hunt elected.
 1869—George Madison (R.), 843; J. R. Wilson (D.), 711.
 1871—George Madison (R.), 1,144; J. A. Parkins (D.), 936.
 1873—George Madison elected.
 1875—George Madison elected.
 1877—W. G. Magden (D.), 1,382; B. T. Crow (R.), 1,276.
 1879—Logan Crawford (R.), 1,508; J. C. McCabe (D.), 997.
 1881—Logan Crawford (R.), 1,573; J. C. McCabe (D.), 1,235.

- 1883—R. Ballard (R.), 2,071; A. C. Snyder (D.), 1,973.
 1885—A. W. Clyde (R.), 2,118; A. C. Snyder (D.), 2,152; W. M. Magden (Gb.), 145.
 1887—J. C. McCabe (R.), 1,965; A. C. Snyder (D.), 1,698; Logan Crawford (Ind.), 544.
 1889—J. C. McCabe (R.), 2,073; A. C. Snyder (D.), 2,263.
 1891—A. C. Snyder (D.), 2,277; J. C. McCabe (R.), 1,971; Abbott Little (Peoples), 548.
 1893—J. E. Ferguson.
 1895—E. R. Yiesley, 2,218; J. E. Ferguson, 1,945; William Magden, 858.
 1897—J. S. Wattles (Rep.); J. E. Ferguson (Dem.), Maj. 219.
 1899—Thomas Roche, Maj. 8; John L. Cox.
 1901—J. C. McCabe (Rep.), Maj. 580; E. G. Tyler.
 1903—C. L. Huff (R.), 2,695; G. E. Ferguson (D.), 1,673; A. D. Wilson (Soc.), 158.
 1906—Frank W. Kennedy.
 1907—J. C. McCabe, Maj. 570.
 1909—J. C. McCabe elected.
 1911—C. C. McCabe.

CORONERS.

- 1859—J. Hoffman (D.), 361; E. Vincent (R.), 273.
 1868—A. Servis, 924; Cyrus Day, 658.
 1869—A. Servis (R.), 836; Samuel Dungan (D.), 708.
 1871—A. Servis (R.), 1,133; J. M. Harvey, 946.
 1877—E. T. McKinney (D.), 1,317; G. H. McGavren (R.), 1,262.
 1878—E. T. McKinney, all votes.
 1879—John Noyes (R.), all votes.
 1880—George W. Wilson, 1,501; Dr. R. Wallace, 1,195; Mike Murray, 188.
 1883—J. V. Evans, all votes.
 1884—H. C. McClary (R.), 2,390; Dr. J. L. Witt (D.), 2,293.
 1885—I. C. Wood (R.), 2,182; Dr. J. L. Witt (D.), 2,133.
 1887—Dr. G. W. Coit (D.), 2,249; E. F. Miller (R.), 1,946; George Main, 19.
 1889—C. B. McColom (R.), 2,154.
 1891—E. J. Cole (D.), 2,584; F. L. Davis (R.), 1,640; F. M. Mills (Peoples), 544.
 1893—Doctor Cutler, 2,286; Doctor Macfarlane, 2,625.

- 1895—Thomas Macfarlane, 1,786; F. M. Hill, 884; C. E. Cutler, 361.
 1897—F. E. Boyd (R.); Kidder (D.), Maj. 177.
 1899—C. E. Cutler, Maj. 70; R. E. Kidder.
 1901—T. J. Hennesy, Maj. 580; Thomas Macfarlane.
 1903—A. B. Hosbrook (R.), 2,613; Thomas Macfarlane (D.), 1,711.
 1905—T. J. Hennesy elected.
 1909—W. H. Case, Maj. 47.
 1911—T. J. Hennesy.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

This has always been one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of the county. They have much to do with the financial affairs, especially the disbursements of public funds and the making of all internal improvements within the county. Some of the best men in Harrison county have held this office, but now and then there have been elected men who sought their own, rather than the interests of the tax-payers, in which cases money has been squandered and sometimes misappropriated, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, whose loss has been great, both directly and indirectly. While it is impossible to give the exact list of all the earlier supervisors, by reason of defective and lost records, the following list is of value, beginning as it does with the year 1870. (One member elected usually each year.):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1870—H. B. Lyman, J. S. Cole, William Orr. | 1893—Dwight Satterlee. |
| 1875—H. B. Cox. | 1894—H. B. Cox. |
| 1877—Edward Burk, A. H. Gleason. | 1895—J. O. Pugsley. |
| 1878—I. Scofield. | 1896—Geo. Reiff. |
| 1879—J. K. McGavren. | 1897—R. Hilliard. |
| 1881—Allen Stoker. | 1898—J. O. Pugsley. |
| 1882—J. K. McGavren. | 1899—Geo. Reiff. |
| 1884—T. L. Canfield, A. J. Gilmore. | 1900—C. H. Hilliard. |
| 1885—A. J. Gilmore. | 1902—A. J. Gilmore, John S. Hall. |
| 1886—E. A. Jones. | 1904—M. Murray. |
| 1887—D. Satterlee. | 1906—Jonathan Holeton, A. B. Hosbrook, Thomas Chatburn. |
| 1888—A. J. Gilmore. | 1908—Jonathan Holeton, Frank Zahner. |
| 1889—William Morrow. | 1910—Jonathan Holeton, Thomas Chatburn. |
| 1890—D. Satterlee. | 1912—Frank Zahner, Louis Erixon. |
| 1891—A. J. Gilmore. | |
| 1892—A. J. Gilmore. | |

LIQUOR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT VOTE.

At an election held on June 27, 1882 (special election all over Iowa) the vote in Harrison county, by townships was as follows, and shows how the people of the county stood on the question of having the state constitution so amended as to prohibit (constitutionally) the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state:

Townships.	For.	Against.	Townships.	For.	Against.
Allen -----	12	17	Lincoln -----	20	21
Boyer -----	163	63	Little Sioux -----	110	106
Cass -----	20	72	Magnolia -----	125	67
Calhoun -----	39	18	Morgan -----	62	59
Cincinnati -----	27	40	Raglan -----	14	44
Clay -----	22	52	St. John -----	242	217
Douglas -----	42	39	Taylor -----	66	82
Harrison -----	249	119	Union -----	64	61
Jackson -----	56	14	Washington -----	63	66
La Grange -----	261	133			
			Total -----	1,701	1,330

SPECIAL COURTHOUSE ELECTION—JANUARY 10, 1910.

On a proposition to build a new court house, submitted to the people of Harrison county, January 10, 1910, the vote stood: For building a hundred thousand dollar court house, 2,084. Against the measure, 1,203. The building was erected, as will be seen by reference to "court houses."

GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY.

During the McKinley-Bryan "free silver" campaign of 1896, there was held at Logan a rousing political meeting, at which many noted speakers were present, including such men as Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Governor Marion Drake, Congressman Hagar. Drake, the cool, self-possessed general of the Civil War; Hillis, the scholarly eloquent divine, firmly planted on the law of morality old as creation and firm as the eternal hills; Hager, the peer of any Republican representative of Iowa, each had his own peculiar way of explaining the issues of the day. Then there was the "fighting parson," Rev. John Hogarth Lozier, with his wonderful musical talent, with songs galore,

as the leader of the glee club which he had trained especially for the occasion—his very soul was full to overflowing with sweet music. The auditorium held two thousand and only one-third of the assembled crowd could gain entrance. It was truly a red-letter day for Harrison county, and was a vote winner as well. Farmers came in from valley and plain and extra trains were run from many western Iowa towns.

Doctor Hillis, a native of the county, talked especially on sound money for an hour and a half. One of the favorite songs sung by Parson Lozier was entitled "Do You Hear the Watchman Cry?" Its refrain was "All is well, yust the same ober here."

CAMPAIGN WIT AND INCIDENT.

A good story is told, and it was true, too, of Pioneer Dunham, of this county. In the autumn of 1858, Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, being a candidate for congress on the Republican ticket, and Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, the nominee on the Democratic ticket, met at Magnolia, in the old court house for a political debate. Cornelius Dunham, a man well-posted in politics, and very eccentric, was present, who at the time wore a suit of homespun, of butternut hue. While in the room where debate was going on in all its heat and sarcasm, Dunham arose and took off his coat and vest, rolled them up with his old muskrat cap in a bundle and placed them under his seat. He then rolled up his sleeves, took a fresh chew of plug tobacco and was about to sit down, when the Judge remarked: "Sir, seeing that you are stripping for a fight, I'll pull off my coat and be ready for you." To this Dunham replied: "Monkeys will imitate sensible men." This brought down the house and the speaker could hardly rally for some minutes.

In 1860, A. L. Harvey and James Purley were candidates for the office treasurer-recorder (when both offices were in one). Harvey was the Republican nominee and Purley the Democratic. Near the close of the campaign, a political meeting was held at the old town of Olmstead, near present Dunlap. These two gentlemen were there and took part. After the meeting was over, good Deacon L——— invited the Democratic candidate to his home for entertainment, and also a friend of the candidate. They accepted and spent nearly all the hours of the night in talking over the political issues and chances for the candidates. Although Deacon L——— was a Republican, he had about made up his mind to support the opposition nominee, so friendly had been their relations the night before. After breakfast, (which included a chicken killed in the early morning and nicely fried by the house-

wife) the deacon read a chapter in the Bible and offered family prayers. All bowed except the Democratic candidate, who sat up as straight as an arrow. The candidate and friend soon departed, but received a very cool "good morning." The friend of Purley said, as soon as they got away from the house: "You eternal fool, why in the name of Jim Buchanan didn't you get down at prayers? By your want of respect to that good couple, who did all in their power to entertain us, you lost the support of Mr. L——— and you will find him doing all he can against you at election." Such was the fact. The host turned against him and in favor of Mr. Harvey, carrying seventeen other votes with him. The effect of his turning is seen in the fact that Harvey was elected by only one majority.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

While none of the subjects herein treated are sufficient to warrant a chapter by themselves, they are of enough historic importance to find a place in this volume, and many of the paragraphs will be read and re-read a hundred times as the years roll away, for they are of general interest to all local readers.

ORIGINAL TOWN PLATS.

The original town plat of this county was that made for Daniel Brown, who was the first settler. This platting was for what is now referred to as "Old Calhoun," for long years defunct. It was platted August 19, 1853, on the southeast half of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 79, range 43, in what is now Calhoun township. Calhoun aspired to be the county seat.

Magnolia was platted by the county authorities, that being the location designated for the county seat by the locating commissioners. The plat was recorded July 5, 1854, and February 19, 1855. It is in section 5, township 79, range 43, in Magnolia township.

Little Sioux was platted October 1, 1855, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 81, range 45, by S. W. Condit and T. B. Neeley.

Jeddo was platted January 12, 1856, on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 79, range 42, by James W. Denison and George W. Thorp, Denison acting as the attorney for Anson Briggs and wife.

St. John was platted December 5, 1857, on sections 26 and 27, township 78, range 44, by a company of ten men as follows: P. J. McMahon, J. A. Jackson, H. C. Purple, C. Vorhis, E. W. Bennett, Noah Harris, George H. Cotton, John Deal, Robert McGavren, and G. H. McGavren.

Melrose was platted August 4, 1857, by W. E. Walker, in section 11, township 79, range 44.

Cincinnati was platted June 9, 1857, in section 22, township 78, range 45, by W. V. Mason, who represented a corporation comprised of thirty-three men. It was situated in Cincinnati township.

Eldorado was platted June 9, 1857, by D. D. and Mary Jane Yeang, in sections 11 and 12, township 80, range 43.

Olmstead was platted in section 27, township 81, range 41, by Henry Olmstead, December 31, 1857.

Buena Vista was platted in section 10, township 79, range 42, by H. F. Shimm, Levi Reeder, S. King, George W. White, and Thomas W. Reeder, July 14, 1856.

Parrish City was platted by Hon. Isaac Parrish in sections 21 and 22, township 78, range 45, May 22, 1858.

Magnolia City was platted (included in present Magnolia), December 1, 1860, in section 32, township 80, range 43, by James Hardy and wife.

Woodbine was platted by John I. Blair (the "railroad king"), then connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, as a construction agent, December 5, 1866, in section 14, township 80, range 42.

Missouri Valley was platted by John I. Blair, for the railroad company, January 28, 1867, in section 15, township 78, range 44.

Dunlap was platted by John I. Blair, June 26, 1867, in section 3, township 81, range 41.

Logan was platted by Henry Reel, July 19, 1867, in sections 18 and 19, township 79, range 42.

River Sioux was platted (old town) September 10, 1868, by John I. Blair, in section 23, township 81, range 45.

Mondamin was platted September 10, 1868, by John I. Blair, in section 30, township 80, range 44, and section 25, township 80, range 45.

Modale was platted March 2, 1874, by Alonzo and Hannah Beebe, in section 30, township 80, range 44.

River Sioux (new town) was platted by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, in section 26, township 81, range 45, December 7, 1875.

California Junction was platted by the Missouri Valley Land Company, September 9, 1880, in section 15, township 78, range 45.

Persia was platted by L. C. and Alice Baldwin, June 6, 1882, on parts of sections 4 and 9, township 78, range 41.

Yorkshire was platted by the Milwaukee Land Company, June 8, 1882, in section 28, township 78, range 41.

The present town of Yorkshire was platted by Edward Howard, in section 29, township 78, range 41, May 16, 1887.

Pisgah was platted in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and part of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township

81, range 44, by the Western Land and Town Lot Company and the Boyer Valley Railroad Company, January 20, 1899.

Orson, the last town platted in the county, had its platting recorded March 23, 1899. It was executed by the Western Land and Town Lot Company in sections 32 and 33, of township 81, range 44.

It may be added that the defunct plattings of the county are these: Jeddo, Parrish City, Olmstead, Buena Vista, Eldorado, Cincinnati, St. John, Melrose.

The two latest town plattings are along the line of the Mondamin branch of the Northwestern railway, both in Jackson township. These are named Pisgah and Orson. The former was named for the oldtime post office of "Mt. Pisgah."

A defunct platting which does not appear on record today, was Fountainebleau, which was platted by Charles La Pointe, a Frenchman, in 1855. It was in the northeast corner of section 18, township 81, range 44. It was situated on the banks of the Little Sioux river, as well as on the old state road. He kept the stage station and had several wives(?) some of whom were dusky Indian maidens. This village never thrived and no trace of it remains at this date. Memory of old-timers only can give faint descriptions of it, but it is related that the proprietor had sanguine hopes of its becoming a "great place." It is believed that too much whisky and too many women might have caused the downfall of his cherished hopes.

ITEMS ON PIONEER PLATTINGS.

The first village platted in Cincinnati township was "Cincinnati," platted on section 22, township 78, range 45, June 9, 1857, by W. V. Mason, who represented a corporation of thirty-three men, many of whom were from Ohio, coming from near the city of Cincinnati. The location being on the Missouri river, it was designed and thought that at no distant day it would become a city, second to none along the great Missouri slope. It was fixed as a steamboat landing and was accessible to the finest timber as well as being on a line, where a railroad would, they believed, eventually cross the Missouri or the "Big Muddy" as it was then called by many. In this they were not mistaken, for not many years later, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad passed this route to Blair, Nebraska, which overshadowed the towns on the Iowa side of the river.

Parrish City, platted by Hon. Isaac Parrish, on section 21, and section 22, of Cincinnati township, May 22, 1858, at about the same geographical location as Cincinnati, was really a rival "paper town." Its history was

brief and of but little historical consequence. The high hopes of its proprietor were nipped in the bud by the survey made and the final location of Missouri Valley, California Junction and other towns.

"Olmstead" was the name of a platting made December 3, 1857, in section 27, township 81, range 41, on beautiful table-land three miles south of present Dunlap. It was platted by Henry Olmstead, one of the first settlers of the township. The plat never amounted to anything. The survey and final building of the Northwestern railway, and the platting of Dunlap, forever precluded its growth. Subsequently the spot was marked by the residence of L. Kellogg, a brick house later owned by Mathew Jennings.

MELROSE—A "PAPER TOWN."

A village named Melrose in sections 2 and 11, was platted about 1860, by a firm in the East, styled Baker & Co. For good reasons it never materialized. It was one of the many blue-sky town-sites platted at an early day in the West for the purpose of swindling people.

Fine maps and charts were produced and several stylish men came on from the East, to sell their town lots in the "charming village of Melrose." But alas they found them not! It was represented by the maps that the place was a steamboat landing and had several hundred people. It was a case of "Yankee" cheat brother "Yankee." The land where the supposed village was, later was known as a part of the A. Morrow estate.

COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICES.

"During" and "after the war" were periods that are frequently referred to in quoting prices of articles bought and sold. Hence the following table is given to show values then and now:

1865—Nails, per pound-----	\$.16	1914—Calico, per yard-----	.07
1914—Nails, per pound-----	.03	1865—"Hickory" shirting-----	.75
1865—Kerosene, per gal-----	.80	1914—"Hickory" shirting-----	.12
1914—Kerosene, per gal (best)	.15	1865—Flannel, per yard-----	1.25
1865—Tea, per pound (best)--	3.00	1914—Flannel, per yard-----	.50
1914—Tea, per pound (best)--	1.00	1865—Domestic (factory cloth)	.70
1865—Sugar, per pound (best)	.25	1914—Domestic (factory cloth)	.08
1914—Sugar, per pound -----	.05	1865—Seamless grain sacks,	
1865—Plug tobacco, per pound	1.25	each -----	1.00
1914—Plug tobacco, per pound	.60	1914—Seamless grain sacks,	
1865—Calico, per yard-----	.45	each -----	.25

These are "war," and "peace" prices. They represent *want* and *plenty*.

CENSUS FIGURES ON FARM PROPERTY--1910.

The United States census compendium for 1910 gives the following for Harrison county: Total value of all farm property, \$42,407,667. The number of acres of farm land used, 408,007; cattle, 41,260; horses, 16,800; mules, 1,399; hogs, 112,299; sheep, 7,211; goats, 100.

In 1909 there was corn, 151,000 acres; oats, 24,000 acres; winter wheat, 9,408 acres; spring wheat, 17,945 acres; potatoes, 1,746 acres. The average yield of corn was thirty-eight bushels and a fraction. Total number bushels of corn in county grown in 1909, 5,752,312.

THE COUNTY'S POPULATION.

The census reports for 1851 gave Harrison county 1,065 population. In 1856 it had increased to 1,900. In 1860 it was 3,621. In 1865, at the close of the Civil War, the population of the county was 4,265. In 1870 the regular United States enumeration gave it 8,931. In 1880 the same authority gives it 16,649. In 1890 it had reached 21,356. In 1895 it was 23,091. In 1900 it had reached the greatest population it ever attained, which was 25,597. In 1905 it had fallen off to 23,762, while the United States census returns for 1910 gives the county a population of 23,162.

BY TOWNSHIPS.

The United States reports for 1910 gives the following on the population of Harrison county for the three decades last past, by townships and towns and cities—for 1890, 1900 and 1910:

Townships and Towns.	1910	1900	1890
Allen township -----	633	669	574
Boyer township, including town of Woodbine---	2,310	2,167	1,470
Woodbine, town of -----	1,538	1,255	815
Calhoun township -----	526	506	470
Cass township -----	935	924	840
Cincinnati township -----	517	678	664
Clay township -----	467	731	706
Douglas township -----	706	735	726
Harrison township, including Dunlap-----	1,646	2,178	1,797
Dunlap, town of -----	1,155	1,355	1,088
Jackson township, with Bigah -----	769	682	525

Townships and Towns.	1910	1900	1890
Pisgah, town of -----	212	---	---
Jefferson township, with Logan -----	2,596	2,503	2,022
Logan, town of -----	1,458	1,377	827
LaGrange township -----	743	728	630
Lincoln township -----	579	654	554
Little Sioux township, including Little Sioux----	1,048	1,275	1,150
Little Sioux, town of -----	390	427	400
Magnolia township, with Magnolia -----	1,345	1,381	1,232
Magnolia, town of -----	311	---	---
Morgan township, including Mondamin-----	861	833	751
Mondamin, town of -----	420	384	257
Raglan township -----	567	657	565
St. John township, with Missouri Valley City----	4,042	5,125	3,792
Missouri, City of -----	3,187	4,010	2,797
Taylor township, with Modale-----	830	887	719
Modale, town of -----	387	383	288
Union township -----	907	1,015	947
Washington township, with Persia-----	1,135	1,179	1,222
Persia, town of -----	358	361	---
Total -----	23,162	25,597	21,356

Out of the total population of the county in 1905, which was 23,762, there were 16,949 who were native born and of native-born parentage; native born, of foreign parentage, 4,936; foreign born, 1,857.

There were only fifteen colored people in the county—ten male and five female, mostly in Missouri Valley city.

The total number of school age in 1905 was 8,391. Number attending school some portion of the year, 6,316.

Number of school-age persons in county unable to read and write, 16.

Number between 21 and 45 years of age unable to read and write, 55.

Number over 45 years of age unable to read and write, 153.

Per cent. of persons unable to read and write, one and six-tenths.

Number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, 4,014.

Number of persons engaged in some profession, 573.

Number of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits,

861.

Number classified as laborers, 1,258.

Number of Civil War soldiers residing in the county in 1905, who went from Iowa was 124, and from all other states, 278, making a total of 402 veterans. The oldest soldier was 88 years and the youngest was 55 years of age.

INCORPORATED TOWNS AND ALTITUDES.

Dunlap had a population of 1,155 in 1910. Its altitude is 1,101 feet.

Logan had a population of 1,458 in 1910, and has an altitude of 1,033 feet.

Missouri Valley had a population of 3,187 in 1910, and has an altitude of 1,010 feet.

Modale had a population in 1910 of 387, and has an altitude of 1,024 feet.

Mondamin had a population of 420 in 1910, and has an altitude of 1,033 feet.

Persia had a population of 358 in 1910, and has an altitude of 1,167 feet.

Woodbine had a population in 1910 of 1,538, and has an altitude of 1,062 feet.

This gives Persia the highest altitude in the county, with Dunlap next, followed by Woodbine. Missouri Valley has the lowest altitude of any incorporated town in the county.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Up to 1891 there had been over four thousand couples married in Harrison county. This has doubtless been nearly, if not quite, doubled by this time. It is not the aim to go into these marriage records at any great length, but as there is always more or less interest centering around the first events of a county, including the early marriages, the author has thought best to mention a few of these matrimonial unions.

The first marriage was that of John Jones and Elizabeth Outhouse, June 9, 1853. Judge Stephen King performed the ceremony.

August 16, 1853, Samuel McGavren and Mary M. Harden were united by the same county official.

January 9, 1854, Chester Staley and Harriett Mahoney were married by Edward Todd, a justice of the peace.

May 5, 1854, Evans Obanila and Malinda Smith were married by P. G. Cooper, county judge.

March 25, 1854, Charles McEvers and L. Neeley were united in marriage.

July 4, 1854, James Kirkland married Rachel M. Deal.

In 1853 there were but two marriages within this county, but taking the first thirty-eight years—down to 1891—the average number of marriages in the county was one hundred and four per year, the greatest number being in 1888. The number that year was 213.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION OF 1863.

It used to be the boast and pride of the late Senator L. R. Bolter, of Logan, that he had delivered more Fourth of July orations in Iowa than any other man—the number being twenty-five up to 1891. These orations on Independence Day were in all parts of the state, for it will be recalled that Hon. Charles Aldrich, once dubbed Mr. Bolter "the noblest Roman of them all." He was popular in all sections and was in great demand when Independence Day came around each year. But it should be related that he never attended a more patriotic, stirring celebration than one that was held at Magnolia just before he settled in Harrison county. We refer now to that memorable celebration of July Fourth, 1863—the middle of the great Civil War period.

It was war time—hundreds of the best men of Harrison county were then in the far away Southland fighting and marching, or in some rebel prison pen. Every stage coach entering Magnolia, then the only town of importance within this county, brought good or bad war news. "Victory" was in the head lines of papers or else "defeat." Boys who romped about the grove in which that celebration was held in 1863, and fired crackers, or listened to the stirring notes of fife and drum, will recall the arrival of mails at Magnolia post office. The tear drops fell from the eyes of a mother or brother, while reading of some ill fate of loved ones in the army. On another face might have been seen smiles, as a letter told of the home coming of a husband, brother or friends. The "war news" was always read with interest. Some days it told of so many from a company of Harrison county men being among the "wounded and missing," while again it related of a victorious charge in which our men had captured a rebel battery and many prisoners.

Then, is it any wonder that all was bustle and excitement on Fourth of July, 1863, at the county celebration at Magnolia, where there had gathered from all directions, and from all adjoining counties and even from Ne-

braska, hundreds of men, women and children? They assembled in the beautiful native grove just to the north of town. There was music in the air and patriotism was in the hearts of all. A large hollow square had been provided, several hundred feet on each side, by the erection of wide, rough board tables. A hundred men and women, acting as reception committees were within this square to receive and take care of the, speaking literally, wagon loads of provisions. Nearly all came in large farm wagons, bringing the entire family, and "grub" enough to feed three times as many as their own families. It is said that no more inviting dinner was ever served in the history of Harrison county. The best the land afforded was on every table. Thousands of persons were present and spent the day and evening. "War widows" and orphan boys and girls might have been seen in the vast assembly, with sad faces and much sadder hearts, at knowing that they had made a sacrifice that none but themselves could estimate.

Up to that time Harrison county, it appears, had never possessed a real flag of her country. But a flag must be in evidence on this occasion, so through the design and deft fingers of Mrs. A. L. Harvey and a few more ladies, a large flag was made by sewing together "broad stripes and bright stars" from cambrics, purchased at the general store in Magnolia. While it was all cotton, it was a flag and swung out in the breeze as proudly as though made of silk. It represented the emblem of the nation for which the brave boys at the front were on that very day fighting.

Hon. Phineas Cadwell was chief marshal of the day, assisted by A. L. Harvey. Judge Isaac Pendleton, of Sioux City, failing to come, the orator of the day was Hon. Stephen King, who made a telling speech, as did Judge Jonas Chatburn and Judge Ford. This was two years more than half a century ago, and there are still several here who recall that memorable day at Magnolia. Then the country had war and slavery, but today we have peace and freedom.

GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Saturday, August 8, 1885, Logan's gifted orators, as well as some of the common people, whose hearts were full of sadness, assembled to do honor in a memorial service over the death of President U. S. Grant, who had just passed from earthly sufferings. Other memorial services were held in Harrison county in Dunlap, Woodbine, Missouri Valley, Modale, Mondamin, Little Sioux, Magnolia and Persia. At an early hour in the day, said the *Courier*, of about that date, the people were all astir with preparations. Stores, residences and public buildings were all suitably draped and deco-

rated. The city park was prepared with seats while a platform and other conveniences nestled among the overhanging trees. By ten o'clock a large assemblage had gathered. Hon. Phineas Caldwell was made marshal of the day. Music was furnished by the cornet band and glee club. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Carter. Five minute addresses were made by gifted fellow citizens, Joe H. Smith, F. W. Hart, J. D. Hornby, H. H. Roadifer, A. W. Clyde and S. I. King being the speakers. Each one named made able and touching addresses concerning the fallen hero and beloved ex-president. Every phase of the great military man and national head was brought out during the few hours of assembly on a day long to be remembered by those present. At all the other towns within this county like services were held, an account of which would be all too long for this page.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Appropriate memorial services were held at Logan and other points in this county at the time of President McKinley's death, September 19, 1901. A large congregation assembled at the Christian church, and there speeches were delivered by ex-Lieut.-Governor Milliman, of Logan, on McKinley as a soldier; by Judge Green, on McKinley as a statesman; by Rev. J. N. Currens, on McKinley as a man; by Rev. H. E. Higbee, on McKinley as a Christian. The church was appropriately draped in mourning emblems, with portraits of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, and was filled to overflowing.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

Those who resided in western Iowa prior to the eighties, know full well what the visitation of the seventeen-year-locusts (grasshoppers) meant to the people of the territory devastated by these little pests, which the Bible said should become a "burden." But to those of a younger generation, and those coming to our state since those days, when the "sun was literally darkened at noonday" by grasshoppers, the following may be of unusual interest in a work calculated to give the events that have transpired since white men first knew the county.

Five times have these pests visited and more or less afflicted the farmers by destroying crops, and that without remedy or recourse.

They first made their appearance in Harrison county, as a real plague, in August, 1857. About four o'clock on the twenty-third of that month, they began to light in such great numbers that the noise made resembled that of

falling leaves or a light snow. This was continued until sunset. One writer who saw the funny side of the pests wrote: "The fences and outbuildings were covered with them, giving every object a dirty lead-color—they tarried, were sociable, deposited their eggs, and by October 1st of the same year had nearly all died."

Slight damage was done, from the fact that most of this county was then uninhabited and prairie grass and weeds were everywhere in excess of the tilled fields. In March, 1858, they commenced hatching out in great numbers, and remained until July 11.

The next visit they paid this county was August 27, 1867, at one o'clock P. M. They came in such numbers and were so weighty that they bent the growing cornstalks over beneath their weight. Whole fields of corn were thus infested and great damage was done, their work not ceasing until late at night. The trains on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad were in some instances impeded and actually stopped by them collecting on and between the rails, making a paste as hard to overcome as a quantity of grease or soap would have been. Only by the free use of sand were the engineers able to pull the trains through such places which usually were found in a deep cut.

One writer said: "Their appetites were as ravenous as their saw-toothed jaws were destructive. They spared neither the garden-plot nor corn-field; cabbage, turnips, tobacco chews, old boots, fork handles, ax helms and clothing, all perished beneath their touch. They alighted without request and tarried without invitation; assumed such a familiarity on short acquaintance, that soon their presence became disgusting."

After having destituted what they could, they commenced depositing their eggs with a view of not having "race suicide" charged to their account in the day of final reckoning! Nature has provided an air and water-tight sack which encases their eggs in lots of from seventy to twice that amount each. This casing is so perfect that neither rain nor frost can possibly injure the germ; even the biting frosts of an Iowa winter seem to have no effect upon them. This time, the old grasshoppers remained until October and then died of old age, but early in April their descendants hatched out in untold, countless numbers. When about six weeks old they shed their coats, made free use of the wings given them, and were ready for their work of destruction, as has been the custom of their species ever since the ancient days in Egypt.

In June, when the wheat was far advanced, the grasshoppers were so numerous and so busy that the atmosphere was filled with a smell not unlike that of a cow's breath when she is feeding on pasture lands in springtime.

About seven days after their wings came out into perfection the pests went with the north wind, taking their flight at mid-day.

EXTERMINATING THE "HOPPERS."

Early in the month of August, 1873, near Magnolia, and a little later, at Harris' Grove they came down in great numbers and destroyed both corn and oats. Owing to the direction of the wind, they remained twenty days, and left a valueless crop in several portions of Harrison county. They also deposited their eggs and the following spring there were ten grasshoppers where one had existed in the autumn. It became a serious proposition. Some tried to exterminate them by digging trenches a foot wide and sixteen inches deep, with deeper holes at greater distances, as relays. When coming to this trench the "hoppers" would tumble in, and, when once in, would follow it until they came to the deeper holes in the bottom of the trench into which they would fall. When these holes were filled the grasshoppers would be destroyed by fire or other means.

Others attempted to protect themselves from the "hoppers" by scattering straw or hay along their line of travel, and setting fire to it at night.

Still another plan (used extensively in Cherokee county) was to construct a dust-pan shaped device, twelve feet long by two feet in width, to which ropes were fastened. The arrangement would then be filled with kerosene oil and dragged over the land. The grasshoppers, forced into the oil, soon died.

Again, in 1875, they came light a mighty whirlwind, and in a few hours destroyed hundreds of fields of corn and grain.

In 1876 they came again in multiplied numbers, deposited eggs and died. These eggs hatched in April, 1877; but farmers, having become schooled by this time, kept the pest well under control by the use of trench, torch and pan-scraper. They left this county on July 20, 1877. Upon their departure southward the very heavens were darkened each day for two full weeks. This was the last time grasshoppers have visited the county in sufficient numbers to do great damage to field crops and garden. They usually came from the north and northwest and, when ready to leave, waited for a northwest wind. The ruin which remained after a few days of the work of these singular pests (sent for what purpose the best of scientific minds know not) was indeed sickening. Fields of wheat and corn that at sunrise bid fare for many bushels per acre, were in many instances merely masses of cut and broken stalks

and half cut wheat, with heads eaten off and pulled apart. The people at that date were in no financial condition to meet such great losses.

A local observer (J. H. Smith) speaks of the grasshopper in these words: "When the time comes for the female to deposit her eggs, the male, by the use of his legs or claws, burrows a hole in the apparently solid earth quite a half inch in depth and then the female takes possession of the place prepared, when a deposit of some mucous is placed in the cavity so as to make the place of depot water tight. The eggs are then deposited therein by the female and, when completed, the eggs, or bundles of eggs, are sealed by the same kind of mucous substance placed on top of the deposit, and when the same is exposed to the air it hardens and all dampness is excluded from the nest. In each of these plum-shaped receptacles, or deposits, there are usually placed from seventy to one hundred and thirty eggs, and no matter as to the severity of the weather and constant freezing, or abundance of rainfall, when the spring comes and the rays of the sun catches these places of deposit, the eggs hatch and the young hopper is on hand and never relinquishes his claims to earth until he is crushed by the foot or has rusticated until the following September."

"SQUATTERS" AND "REGULATORS."

In 1830 Iowa had part in the United States treaty which covered the reservation for the Pottawattamie Indian tribe, and from the completion of that act to 1846, that tribe held exclusive sway and occupied all the lands named in that treaty, including what is now Harrison county. In June, 1846, the general government made a new treaty with the Indians, which the latter went beyond the waters of the Missouri river, giving control of all this rich territory to the white men. As far north as this county the government made no surveys for the purpose of actual settlement until 1852. What was known as "squatter sovereignty" from about 1847 to 1853, possibly later in special cases and locations, was forceful in its character. When a pioneer "claimed" land all that he was expected to do was to remain on such land until such time as the government could and would survey and sell the same to him, which many "squatters" did. For more than one decade in this portion of Iowa it was not "healthy" for any person to "jump" a claim thus secured by right of first occupancy. The offender must either swing from the end of a rope or leave the country at once. Pioneers were of one accord in this respect and, revolutionary like, stood shoulder

to shoulder. When lands could be entered at the Council Bluffs land office, a few trusty men from the settlement would usually accompany the registering settler, to see that justice was done and that he was protected from "land sharks" and mere land speculators. The country was full of this latter type of men, and they had to be dealt with according to pioneer severity. This committee asked not a cent for such services, but of course would, in many instances, allow the man who was getting title of his land to pay for a drink of liquor. When one actual settler was imposed upon the whole settlement would quickly hurry to his rescue, day or night, rain or shine. Sometimes regular, formal notices were served on would-be "jumpers" that if they did not relinquish all supposed rights to a certain piece of land, that they would receive free transportation to the great unknown country, whence "claim jumpers" were never known to return.

What were styled "Regulators" consisted of a band of pioneers who were organized and had their regular officers. This society became a law of itself and none dared question their authority. Sometimes one would presume that this society was not legal, but in such cases "Judge Lynch" tried the case with but little argument, and sentence was at once executed in a nearby grove. But such cases were rare and seldom resulted in death, the usual outcome being a speedy flight from Harrison county, then a kingdom by itself.

In the nineties a list of some of the hardy pioneers who belonged to this society of protection—"Regulators"—was prepared by one of their number, still living in the county, and it contained the following, then well-known and highly-honored citizens of the county: J. W. Chatburn, Stephen Mahoney, Daniel Brown, Robert Hall, James W. Bates, George Blackman, William T. Fallon, N. G. Wyatt, Thomas B. Neeley, James Hardy, Lucius Merchant, Joel Patch, Peter Barnett, Solomon Barnett, H. H. Lochling, Ezra Vincent, Henry George, Horation Caywood, Thomas Durham, Jacob Huffman, Chester Staley, Chester M. Hamilton, Jacob Mintun, Joseph Crom, B. F. La Porte, Amos S. Chase, Ira Perdue, Benjamin Denice, John Emis, O. M. Allen, Gay Cleveland, Eleazer Davis, and others whose names have been lost sight of with the shifting years. But few of these men, who, in their own way, sought to see that honorable men seeking homes in this county should not be imposed upon and beaten out of their rights, are now living, but their sons and daughters are still numerous here.

TERRIBLE "LOGAN RAILWAY WRECK" OF 1896.

On July 11, 1896, occurred one of the most disastrous railway wrecks that ever took place in the state of Iowa. The Union Pacific Pioneers, of Omaha, were holding their annual picnic at Logan on that day, having a special train of their sixteen passenger cars and one baggage car. Towards evening, when they were returning home, a misconstrued train order caused the special to collide with a fast freight train, just around the sharp curve southwest of Logan and about half a mile from the station. The train they met was "No. 38," fast freight and return mail coaches, east bound. The excursion train was to wait for No. 2, and the passengers were all occupying their seats. A freight had passed them, which they supposed was the fast freight, but which proved to be another train. The train orders for No. 38 had been overlooked or forgotten by the agent and train crew; hence the awful disaster. W. R. Shaffer, an old-time agent at Logan, was then stationed at that town.

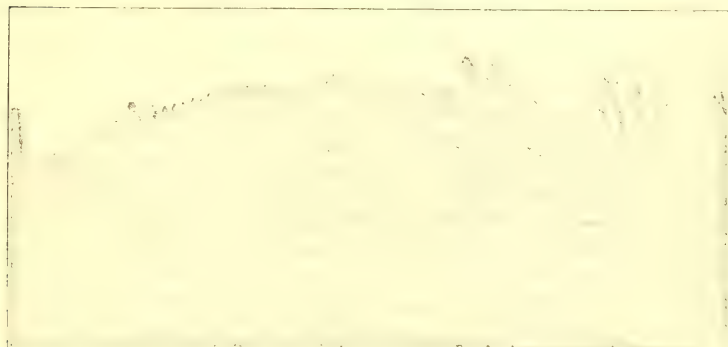
The two trains met full speed, and the result was fearful. The baggage car was driven entirely through the first passenger coach. Several passengers were beheaded and many were badly mutilated. The meeting of the fated trains was plainly seen by John F. Smeadley, a farmer living three miles north of Missouri Valley, who was near the curve at the time of the collision. He stated at the inquest: "When I saw the two trains they must have been fully twenty rods apart. I realized that nothing could prevent a collision. I stood up in my buggy, swung my hat and cried out in an effort to signal the engineers of the two trains. That my signs were not observed is apparent to my mind for the reason that there was no effort made to stop either of the trains, or, at least, not as far as I could see. I screamed at the top of my voice, but still the two trains moved toward each other. Then I waited. It seemed like an hour. The cold sweat streamed from my face as I stood there waiting for the crash which must have been but a few seconds later. I was but a few rods ahead of the excursion train and not to exceed five hundred feet from the track when the two engines came together.

COLLISION GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

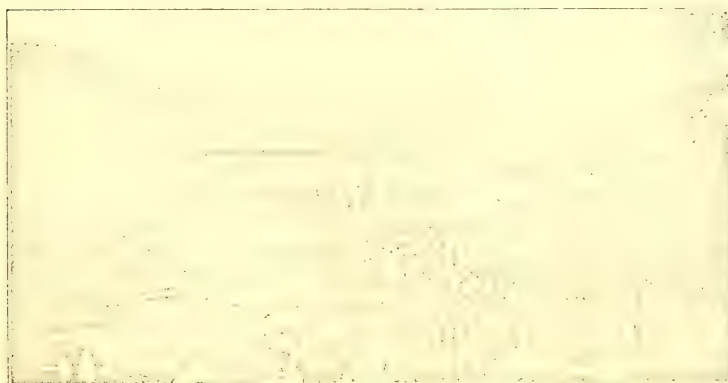
"The moment the two iron monsters struck was the most trying of all my life. I had served in the Civil War and was in twelve battles, but never did I experience such a feeling as I did when I stood up on the Iowa prairie,



FLOOD OF 1909, NEAR DEPOT, LOGAN.



EFFECTS OF WOODBINE CYCLONE, 1913.



C. & N. W. WRECK, LOGAN, 1906.

knowing that in a very short time scores, and perhaps hundreds of brave men, delicate women and innocent children would be killed, and that no power could prevent the catastrophe. At last the end came and that strange spell passed from me.

"As the two trains continued toward each other, there was a dull, heavy shock that seemed like the rumbling of distant thunder. This was followed by a hissing sound and in an instant the two engines and the front car of each train became enveloped in clouds of steam, completely obscuring them from view. Soon the clouds cleared away and as it did I saw the engine of the freight train climbing on top of the one attached to the excursion train. Behind the engine of the excursion train there seemed to be cars crowding and pressing together. The floors of the baggage car seemed to rise almost at the same instant it struck the body of the coach immediately behind. As the floor struck, it plowed into the coach, just above the windows and continued on in its course until it reached within a few feet of the rear end, when it seemed to waver, topple and then settle down upon the coach, crushing it to what seemed to be but a mass of kindling wood. As the noise of crashing timbers subsided there arose upon the air the cries of men, women and children mingled with groans of the maimed and dying."

There were forty-two maimed for life and twenty-five killed outright.

The rescue work commenced within ten minutes after the wreck occurred. The sides of the passenger coaches were broken in and the work of taking out of the dead and injured begun. Dr. I. C. Wood, of Logan, was near the scene, and, after giving instructions, went hastily back to town to prepare the old skating rink for the reception of the dead and injured, as they should be brought in. Doctors Watt and Weice were on the grounds directing the rescue work.

The wrecking train reached the place at 10:30 p. m. A "special" from Missouri Valley with Doctors Coit, McGavren, Mason and Tamisiea arrived before the wrecking train. Doctor Beattie, of Dunlap, and others from nearby towns soon responded to calls for help.

The scenes at Omaha, upon the arrival of the train at the Union depot at 8:30 o'clock the next morning, when two cars—the passenger coach and what seemed to be a "chamber of horrors," the other car of the train—beggars all description by pen or tongue. The entrance was guarded by police and seventeen bodies covered with muslin shrouds and laid on pine boards were carried, one at a time, to the baggage room and placed in a long row on the floor. The silent forms gave evidence of the awful collision at Logan the day before. Headless trunks, bodies without limbs, and

limbs without bodies, a gruesome spectacle, were all gathered in that small space.

The coroner's inquest (Doctor Macfarlane being coroner) had as jurymen, J. A. Berry, Albert Loss and T. F. Vanderhoof.

Suits for damages amounting to almost a million dollars, were worrying their way through the courts for nearly, if not quite ten years after the wreck. Counting the large amounts received by friends of the deceased, and by the injured, together with the large amount of property destroyed, it was one of the most financially expensive wrecks that ever occurred on Iowa soil. It was also the worst in way of loss of life and limb.

A POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Frank Hill, now an abstractor and realty dealer and one of the hustling type of business men of the county, doing business at Logan, but formerly of Magnolia, was the son of Captain Hill of early-day fame in the county. At the time of the Civil War, Captain Hill was arrested for supposed sympathy with the South, and was treated in a most shameful manner by the government officers. It was later proved that he was only trying to get his wife through the lines to the loyal states when arrested, and was, in fact, no worse than hundreds of others, who, at first, did not favor the rebellion. The son, Frank, reared in Magnolia, sought election to the office of county clerk of Harrison county in a recent political campaign, having received the nomination at the hands of his friends, on the Democratic ticket, and, to make his claim more potent, he published the following unique circular in poem style in the various county newspapers:

"Frank Hill's Card"—

I wish to state that Frank Hill I was named,
The reputation I bear I am not ashamed.
The record of my life is open for you to see,
As candidate for office that is the way it should be.
My age I have not often told,
But really, I am thirty-eight years old.
I was born in Harrison county, in old Magnolia town,
Noted for producing men of great renown.
Newell Dwight Hillis was a Magnolia boy, but now in front rank,
As for me, I was simply elected cashier of the Magnolia Bank,
I served as postmaster and business manager of the butter factory;
The services I rendered the people say were satisfactory.

Should you honor me and elect me county clerk,
You can rest assured my duties I will not shirk.
I did not seek the nomination, but accepted for my father's sake—
Read Joe H. Smith's history of the county—it's no fake!
He states my father was outrageously treated,
And I think his account true.
For my father's sake only now I wish to win;
I have, as you know, a large majority to overcome,
But your vote will help me some.
This is the first time for office I ever ran;
If you think I am competent and worthy, and feel as though you can,
Then kindly vote for me,
For this I will thankful be.

FRANK HILL.

Logan, Iowa.

(Candidate for Clerk of the District Court, on the Democratic ticket.)

See election returns.

PRESENT AND DISCONTINUED POSTOFFICES.

In Harrison county there are, or have been, the following postoffices: The present offices are California, Logan, Missouri Valley, Modale, Mondamin, Persia, Pisgah, Woodbine and Yorkshire.

The discontinued offices are Whitesboro, now supplied from Woodbine; Crisp, supplied from Logan; Beebeetown, supplied from Logan; Allen, supplied from Woodbine; Unionburg, Union township, Valley View and possibly others in the south half of the county, with Olympus, in Lincoln township; Soldier Valley, in Jackson county, and Echo, in Raglan township.

PRESENTED TO THE COUNTY.

About 1904 Almor Stern, of Logan, donated to the county authorities, enclosed in a large frame, a picture of the old court house, built in 1856, at Magnolia. Surrounding the picture of the pioneer court house were the pictures of Hon. Stephen King, P. G. Cooper, James Hardy, D. E. Brainard, Jonas Chatburn, James M. Harvey, Marcellus Holbrook, Samuel Moore and H. C. Harshbarger, all of whom served as county judges between 1853 and 1869, when the office was abolished. It has much historic value attached to it.

HARRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In the month of June, 1914, the initial steps were taken to form a historical society for this county, with plans for a county museum and general society headquarters to be kept at the court house, where all the society's papers, records, books, maps, charts and articles of historic value, with Indian and Mound Builders' relics, etc., might be preserved to future generations. Judge Thomas Arthur was chosen president; A. M. Fyrando, secretary, and J. M. Albertson, W. L. Stern and H. A. Kunney, members of a committee on permanent organization. It is believed that the board of county supervisors will cheerfully give the use of one of the rooms in the court house for headquarters. This association will work in conjunction with the Old Settlers' meetings and thus give, what should have been in existence long ago, some means of preserving the past history and serve as a medium by which collections and contributions may hereafter be made of all that concerns the real, vital history of Harrison county. Many valuable documents have been allowed to perish in the past, but from now on it is hoped that every scrap of historical data will be carefully preserved.

Nothing speaks better for any people than the care and preservation of their history and traditions.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

In every intelligent, thinking community the pioneer settlers have always organized Old Settlers' Reunion Societies of one sort or another, and Harrison county is no exception to the rule. This idea obtains in a special degree in the states west of the Allegheny mountains, states that have been settled during the last hundred years and less. These associations have done, and are still doing, much to preserve local history and promote a friendly feeling among both the pioneers and their sons and daughters. The fires of patriotism and love of country or of home are strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood and quicken to life those divine affections of man. The love of home and parents and kindred have thus been strengthened by oft-told tales of aged fathers or mothers, especially of those pioneer fathers and mothers who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home and plenty, of refinement and love of God and humanity.

The pioneers, in gathering in these annual reunions, seem to live over again those early days and years. Their eyes sparkle and they grow young

as the fading reminiscences of other days are recalled. As was well stated by a pioneer in an adjoining county, at a meeting of this character:

"You come together with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life's hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life's summit, gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, have done your work; you have done it well; and now as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoying the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your own right arm from its wilderness state and from a savage foe, passed to your children and your children's children—literally 'a land flowing with milk and honey'; a land over which hover the white-robed angels of religion and peace; a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of heaven. You have done your work well, and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

"In this hour let memory state her strongest sway; tear aside the thin veil that shrouds the misty past in gloom; call up before you the long-forgotten scenes of years ago; live over once again the toils, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time there are no doubt scenes of sadness as well joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bedside of a loved and cherished but dying wife—one who, in the days of her youth and beauty when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new wild land, took your hand in hers and spoke to you in words like this: 'Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God; when thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and also if aught but death part me and thee.' Or perhaps some brave boy stricken down in the pride of his strength; or some gentle daughter fading away in her glorious beauty; or some little prattling babe folding its weary eyes in the dreamless sleep. If there are memories like these, and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye, let it come, and today one and all shed a tear or two to the memory of the loved and lost."

The pioneer comes to dig and to delve, to plant and to sow, to hew and to build, the crooked to make straight, the rough to make smooth. Neither the river, the lake or the sea, or the mountain-chain, or the vast wilderness have obstacles for them. As sentinels on the outer walls they have stood for many years, eye to eye.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

Through this finer sense of pioneer sentiment, the old settlers of Harrison county called a meeting at Magnolia. Their first meeting was held August 25, 1885. It consisted largely of persons who had resided at or near the spot prior to the removal of the county seat to Logan in 1876. To fully understand the matter as it was, let it be said that Magnolia was once the only town of any commercial importance within Harrison county. Here were the schools and churches and merchants, and here the general public business of the county was transacted. Many had moved away, but at this first old settlers' reunion many returned to enjoy the long-to-be-remembered day.

Hon. Phineas Cadwell called the multitude, which numbered about one thousand, to order and introduced the speaker, Hon. Stephen King, who made an eloquent address to his old friends and pioneer neighbors. Judge Ford also spoke words very appropriate to the occasion. A beautiful song was rendered, entitled "Touch Me Gently, Time."

The committee on organization reported as follows:

Mr. President—We, your committee, recommend that the Old Settlers' Association consist of a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall constitute an executive committee, and cause an annual meeting to be called at Magnolia during the month of August each year. We also recommend as such officers for the ensuing year: President, Judge D. E. Brainard; vice-presidents, Dr. J. H. Rice, William McWilliams, John M. Raymond and George Main; for secretary, C. H. Holmes; for treasurer, William Cutler.

A committee on by-laws, consisting of Judge Ford, Hon. Phineas Cadwell and J. C. Milliman, was appointed.

Before the meeting had been dismissed, all present, or nearly all, presented themselves to the secretary, who made a record of their names, birth-place, and the date of settlement in Harrison county. Thus was brought into existence a society that has been kept up ever since, and one that should never be allowed to go down, so long as a son or daughter in whose veins flows a drop of pioneer blood is living within the borders of Harrison county.

At the Old Settlers' meeting at Magnolia in 1887, the president called for the oldest settler in Harrison county, on the grounds, and Alexander Johnson stood up and said he came to the county—where Calhoun now stands—in 1847, whereupon Hon. Stephen King pinned upon his coat the

red ribbon badge. The next oldest resident was Mrs. E. C. Myers, who bore away the blue ribbon.

The records of this association show that the first white female child in the county was born in a covered wagon in 1848, at what is now known as the Vincent farm. This child of pioneer days was Mrs. Julia Vincent Shepard, and the location was three miles south of Magnolia. The next girl baby was Agnes Chase, daughter of Amos Chase and wife; she is now Mrs. Charles Vredenburg, of Pisgah. It is stated that Alexander Johnson was the first white child born in the county.

Really the first move that was set on foot toward forming an Old Settlers' Association was when a farmers' and pioneers' picnic was held in August, 1884, at the farm home of John M. Raymond. These annual Old Settlers' days have been observed each season since 1885, and only on one day in all the thirty years has it rained to mar the meetings. Now from six to eight thousand assemble at the August meetings. The presidents have included H. Huff, C. A. Cadwell, "Gene" Selleck, Steven Blackman, J. C. Milliman, A. H. Sniff, J. F. Mintun and C. E. Cutler. A. M. Fyrando has served as secretary for the last eighteen years. Last year, August 27 was the day to be observed. A picture gallery is opened each Old Settlers' Day, in which may be seen portraits of the deceased members. It may be stated that Jacob Fulton, a pioneer, was the father of the present United States senator from Oregon.

CHAPTER XX.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES.

While it is not the intent of the author to relate all of the crimes committed within this county during the years since it was first settled by white men, it is highly fitting that some casual record be here entered concerning some of the more notorious and important cases tried here. It is not a pleasant topic, but it is hoped that its recital may be the means of doubly magnifying the statement that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

There was Cain, the first murderer on earth. He was punished for his crime and the law has usually found out the red hand that has taken the life of a fellow-man from that day to this. In Harrison county the first person murdered was the wife of a Frenchman, who, by the way, had numerous wives. His name was Charles La Ponteur, who, in 1850, resided near present Little Sioux town, on a tract of land upon which he laid out a village named Fontainebleau, but which, in more recent years, was the cornfield of Michael Murray. La Ponteur was an Indian trader, and had, previous to this crime, married two Omaha Indian squaws, and both were living with him at the time of this, the first murder in Harrison county. In the spring of 1850, while these squaws, the French trader's wives, were out on a little strip of ground planting corn, the Sioux numbering a score or more in warriors, secretly stole upon them. Before the warriors were within shooting distance of the women, the latter knew the fate that awaited them. One of the wives had with her a daughter about fourteen years of age, and while the bloodthirsty Sioux were advancing, the mother of the girl told her, when the first shots were fired, to fall to the ground at once and feign death, and to remain until opportunity came for her escape, while she, the mother, would run for the river, and possibly make her escape. "For," said she, "the Indians will shoot at me, and I may be wounded, and if you fall they will think they missed me and hit you." Scarcely had this direction been given, when the shots were fired, and the girl, true to orders, fell prone to the ground and the mother, wounded, as she had predicted, like the mother-bird, when molested at the coveted nest, fairly flew so as to call attention of the invader to her, and save the young; but by the time she reached the little Sioux river, she was captured, tomahawked and scalped, the girl, in the meantime, making good her escape.

The next Indian murdered in the county was in the winter of 1864, in Clay township, in the belt of timber that skirts the Missouri river. A band of Omahas and Pawnees were at work in the timber cutting saw logs from large cottonwood timber, and this being so close to the time of the famous Minnesota Indian massacres, the settlers had much to say concerning Indian cruelty, which talk was many times made before the children in the families of pioneers. Among such families were those of Horatio Caywood and James Mathers, the latter having a step-son named William Brown, about eighteen years of age. He was both brutal and cowardly. He, thinking to make himself famous, deliberately took his rifle and stole in upon a party of Indians while they were at work, and there, without a word of warning, or of provocation, shot one of the young men, aged twenty-three years, from which shooting the Indian immediately expired. This was in Civil War days, and the best men of the country were fighting for the Union on bloody fields in the Southland, hence this act was not taken notice of by the authorities, and was lightly treated on the grounds that "it was only an Indian, anyhow." Thus the case ended.

In 1869, at Dunlap, occurred the cold-blooded murder of old Yellow Smoke. Many men of today, who were then but striplings of boys, recall how old Yellow Smoke, the "Injun," used to visit the district schools in the eastern portion of Harrison county, and ask the teacher for something to eat, and point to the dinner pails, as they hung upon the pegs along the walls of the room. On more than one occasion Prof. S. G. Rogers, a teacher of the county, donated his own full dinner pail to old Yellow Smoke, but after this was eaten the Indian would require the scholars to give him what he wanted of theirs. The old Indian was a great gambler, and, while at Dunlap on the time above mentioned, he was playing cards in a gambling game. He was more successful than some with whom he was playing, and over this a card-table quarrel began, and ended in the murder of poor old Yellow Smoke, who was the following morning found dead near the depot. His skull was crushed in two or more places, showing that a fearful encounter had taken place. This was the brutal act of a civilized white man or men. The grand jury could not fasten the crime on any person or persons, and the crime is still an unsolved mystery.

FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

The State vs. James E. Triplett, was the first murder case of Harrison county, tried by her courts in regular form. It was one that attracted state-

wide attention. The defendant was indicted for the murder of his wife by the use of poison, while she was ill, administering it under the guise of medicines. She died, was buried at Magnolia and remained in the grave fourteen months, when suspicion rested on the husband. His conduct revealed that for a long time prior to her death, Triplett and a daughter of his employer, Lewis S. Snyder, had been keeping assignations. This, together with other conduct, needless to here relate, caused suspicion to ripen into action, and was followed by Dr. J. H. Rice, George G. Downs, Nathaniel McKimney, Isaac Bedsaul and Joe H. Smith repairing to the cemetery at midnight, exhuming the corpse of the deceased wife, and after taking therefrom the stomach, placing the same in a jar and sealing it. They then returned the corpse to the grave, and took the stomach to Omaha, where its contents were analyzed, showing that it contained enough strychnine to poison a half dozen persons. This caused the arrest of the defendant, Triplett, on a warrant charging him with the murder of his wife. Even while lying in the grave for more than a year, so strong was the poison that it had preserved the body from decay in a remarkable manner. In May, 1864, the trial began and lasted until the twelfth of that month. The jury trying the case was composed of the following gentlemen: James Ervin, Elijah Hedgecock, Lysander Crane, A. N. Warren, C. S. Way, William N. Fouts, James S. McElroy, W. L. Jones, Joseph Deal, Isaac Skelton, J. T. Roberts and Solomon J. Imlay. After five days of trial the district attorney filed a motion to discharge the jury on the ground that one of their number had visited the prisoner in his cell, and possibly more than one, and held several conversations with him. A new trial was held in July, 1864, with another jury, the following men being among its members: N. B. Smothers, O. P. Reel, William Tucker, J. W. Henderson, E. T. McKenney, Isaac Childs and Ephraim Strauss. During the last trial the Omaha chemist returned to the graveyard and took up the remains and removed parts of the viscera, which were offered as evidence, showing that they contained large quantities of poison. Notwithstanding all this, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty," stating that there might be a possibility that the deceased had been given poison through mistake, in administering medicine to her. Triplett remarried, securing a second wife without difficulty, and in less than ten years she died in a similar manner to his former wife, and ten years later the defendant died a most horrible death, uncared for and deserted by all in the community.

The courts of Harrison county were burdened again in July, 1868, by a criminal case, but this time it was not for crimes committed by citizens

of Harrison county, but was the celebrated Cuppy case from Shelby county, sent here for a hearing. It was a case wherein one James M. Long was charged with killing Cuppy, who was supposed to be connected with a horse stealing gang in this section of Iowa. The trial lasted many days and resulted in acquittal—probably on account of the defendant having killed a "horse thief," as the talk was.

"NOT GUILTY."

The next case was that of the State vs. John W. Meecham. This was a case growing out of an old pioneer custom of men going out onto speculators' prairie lands and cutting a swath around as much land as they expected to cut grass for the purpose of making hay. After it had been once cut around, it had been the custom to leave it and take their own time to cut the balance of the grass. It was rarely that anybody went onto such land to claim the grass once thus cut around, but in this case it worked differently and resulted in death. The parties in this action were the Meffords and Meecham. George W. Mefford, of an old pioneer family, followed the time-honored custom of mowing around a lot of land for haying purposes, near the residence of Mr. Meecham, but when Meecham got ready to "hay" he disregarded this rule among the settlers and, taking his scythe, went upon this claim made by Mefford and cut considerable wild grass unknown to Mefford. When Mefford discovered this fact he went with two companions and began pitching the hay and placing the same in cocks. Meecham watched this, and, while he was lone-handed and there were three of the Meffords, he, the defendant, Meecham, took his Colt's No. 2 pistol and deliberately cleaned and oiled the weapon, and discharged one round so as to feel sure that there would be no failure when firing. Then, reloading the weapon he went deliberately to the hay field where the three Meffords were putting up the hay which he had cut, and forbade them taking his hay. Soon the altercation ripened into a real fight, and George W. Mefford was shot directly in the heart.

This case consumed two days in securing a trial jury, and, when accepted, the following named were sworn in: W. S. Meech, Seth Palmer, Silas Cook, Lowry Wilson, Stephen Mahoney, E. R. Wills, F. T. Hill, E. H. Morton, Alexander Johnson, Curtis Baxter, John R. Clark, and John G. Downs. It took ten days to try the case. When the evidence had been heard and the arguments made pro and con, the jury was properly instructed and placed in their room for deliberation. They deliberated for twelve hours

and returned the old stereotyped verdict of not guilty. Meecham was no angel and doubtless went to the hayfield determined to either get his hay or the lifeblood of one of the Melfords in the attempt to get it. Young Melford was twenty-three years of age and the blow was a crushing one on his parents. Meecham was a sort of a dare-devil. He enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Regiment, and went to Sioux City at the time this company was ordered to that place. On the return of the company, the same having gone into barracks at Council Bluffs, from where they were ordered south, three days being granted for each man to go home and make ready. Meecham accepted this furlough, and, while on his way or at his home, having tired of military life, shot off two of his fingers in order to be discharged, but the reported accident was too plain a case and he was ordered south with the rest of the soldiers. During the six months he served he was troublesome and disorderly, and was finally transferred to the invalid corps.

BLOODIEST MURDER OF THE COUNTY.

The murder of Stephen Ide by Louis W. Weirich, in Logan, at high noon in the summer of 1872, was, perhaps, the bloodiest murder ever committed within the borders of Harrison or adjoining counties. Stephen Ide was a large, rough, overhearing, lawless and desperate man. Weirich had already killed his man and on many occasions boasted of the fact that he had killed a human being. Weirich at the time was running a butcher shop in Logan, and on the fateful day Ide came into town and the two went to a hay-loft, where they engaged in a game of poker, at which sitting Ide won a dollar's worth of meat from Weirich. When they had arrived at the butcher shop, a quarrel arose over the weight of the meat and hot words were exchanged, when Ide, being a strong, muscular man, took hold of Weirich and gave him a severe choking, after which the parties were separated. Some of the bystanders, knowing the temper of the butcher Weirich, hid all the knives they supposed there were in the meat shop. Ide again returned to the butcher shop and proceeded to chastise Weirich the second time. During the struggle Weirich grasped a butcher knife, which he had secreted, and thrust the same directly into the heart of Ide. Ide, at the time had Weirich by the throat and was choking him, and when thus struck by Weirich, thrust the latter to the floor and fell immediately upon him. The life blood gushing forth in great violence from the heart of Ide fell directly into the face and mouth of Weirich. The dying man never relaxed his grip on Weirich until his arm was still in death.

March, 1873, the trial commenced and only lasted one day. The evidence was clear. The witnesses were: George Musgrave, George M. Kerns, W. J. Ruid, B. F. LaPorte and Thomas J. Acrea, all of whom testified as to the manner of killing. The jury was only out an hour and returned a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment." Three days later the court sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for life at Fort Madison. He was pardoned out after ten years, by an act of the Legislature, the attorney who prosecuted him and had him sent up for life, being the chief influence in causing his pardon to be granted.

THE KILLING OF WASHINGTON I. CROW.

Another sad case was that wherein the young life of the son of Stephen Crow, near Woodbine, was sacrificed at the hands of one Artemus Baker sometime during the year 1875. The killing was accomplished by use of a pistol fired from the hand of Baker, and death was instantaneous. The sad affair occurred at the barn of Stephen Crow. None but the two were present and thereafter only one side was ever heard. The jury tried the case in the old Methodist Episcopal church, at Logan, the courthouse not being completed there at that date. Self-defense was the plea and it worked well and "not guilty" was the final verdict. A tombstone in the Woodbine cemetery today, carries an inscription stating that the young man was "assassinated."

IMPORTANT CIVIL CASES.

A very important and unique case at law was that entitled Dr. F. M. Comfort vs. L. D. Kittle (sheriff). It was before the courts in 1889. It was a habeas corpus case, in which Dr. Comfort was arrested by order of Judge Scott M. Ladd, now of the state supreme court, on the ground that he refused to give bond to appear as a witness in the case of the State vs. Phineas Cadwell. This case was brought before Judge Ailsworth, of Council Bluffs, who, on hearing, discharged the plaintiff. The sheriff thereupon appealed the case to the supreme court of Iowa, where it was affirmed—Judge Beck alone dissenting. L. R. Bolter & Sons and J. W. Barnhart were the attorneys for the plaintiff (the doctor), and S. H. Cochran and Joe H. Smith for the sheriff—Mr. Kittle of Monona county.

This case suddenly and unexpectedly changed what had been the universal rule in the state ever since its admission to the Union. Hundreds,

possibly thousands, of men had at one time or another been placed in jail for refusing to furnish bonds because they would not appear in court as witnesses. It determined once for all that a man cannot be placed in jail for what knowledge he may or may not be possessed of, bond or no bond. Hon. L. R. Bolter had contended this for a quarter of a century, but this was the first test case to go to the higher courts of the state.

JOE H. SMITH, ATTORNEY, AS A "COLORED" MAN.

Perhaps no more laughable incident ever occurred in the courts of this county, than the case in which the attorney was charged by the opposite attorney of being a "colored" man and for that reason not allowed to testify in court. This was in a case being tried before Samuel Sharpnack, of Clay township, a justice of the peace. Captain William Hill, of Magnolia fame, appeared for the defendant and Joe H. Smith for the plaintiff. When Smith undertook to testify, himself, concerning a certain account book, he was at once objected to by Captain Hill on the ground that section 2388, of the Code of 1851, read: "But an Indian, negro, mulatto or black person shall not be allowed to give evidence in any case wherein a white person is a party." "Now," remarked Captain Hill, "look at Smith and determine if my objection is not well taken." The court sustained the objection, whereupon a scene occurred in which books flew in the air and all was not tranquil, for the complexion of Attorney Joe H. Smith was not unlike that of Gen. John A. Logan, dark and swarthy, though he was a full-blooded Caucasian.

It should be stated that this was just before the reconstruction acts of the United States, after the Civil War, and the state constitution had not voted and passed upon the rights of the negro race, by Amendment No. 15, which allows a colored man the same rights as are accorded to his white brother.

FIRST DRAINAGE DITCH LITIGATION.

Now that Harrison county has been through the legal mill in regard to the right of the county to tax up lands within the various drainage districts, it may be of interest to know something of the first case in the courts touching such matters. It was a case known as the "Spooner Ditch Case," or legally known as the case of P. C. Spooner vs. the Board of Supervisors of Harrison County, Iowa. It was up for trial in 1879, when an injunction was served by the plaintiff seeking to restrain from collection of heavy

taxes, for the construction of the "Spooner ditch." This was located in the western portion of this county. S. H. Cochran, an attorney of Logan, was engaged as counsel for the plaintiff, and W. S. Shoemaker for the defense. The plaintiff, Spooner, succeeded in defeating the collection of about four thousand dollars in taxes.

THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

November 4, 1892, a traveling diamond merchant named W. L. Pollock, was shot and then robbed on a Sioux City & Pacific railroad passenger train near California Junction. The train was running at full speed, when the criminal, who had been sitting in the rear of the smoking car, placed a mask over his face, advanced through the car in which there were a dozen men seated, raised a "shot-bag" over Pollock's head and brought it down with great force. The bag burst when it struck, and the robber whipped out a revolver and shot Pollock in both arms. He then ripped open Pollock's clothing and seized twenty thousand dollars worth of diamonds which were carried in his inside pocket and picked up a grip which was supposed to contain twenty thousand dollars worth more of fine jewelry. He then pulled the bell-cord, and when the train had slowed up he jumped from the train and escaped.

He was followed here and there for seven years and was finally captured. He was tried at Logan by Judge Van Wagnan and was sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, but was paroled after a few years. He got into other trouble and was sent back to the prison again, and there, in 1904, he made a confession in which he implicated the noted politician and ward manager in Omaha—Tom Dennison—who, it was stated, had planned this robbery and used the man, Schercliffe, as his tool. According to the latter's confession, he was to have protection and half of the spoils. Dennison was arrested and tried, but as no positive proof was at hand, was finally acquitted.

CHAPTER XXI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP AND LOGAN.

Jefferson civil township is next to the largest, in extent of territory, of any within Harrison county. It comprises all of congressional township 79, range 42, and six sections of range 43, making forty-two sections in all. Its area covers twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. It is bounded by Boyer and Magnolia townships on the north; Union and LaGrange on the south; Cass on the east; Calhoun and Magnolia on the west. It is the second from the south line of the county and also second from the east. The Boyer river and the Chicago & Northwestern railroad traverses this sub-division of Harrison county from the northeast to the southwest, while Logan, the county seat, is situated in the western portion.

It was constituted in 1853 and derived its name from President Thomas Jefferson. It had a population of two thousand three hundred and forty-one in 1885 and in 1890 the United States census gave it as having a population of two thousand and twenty-two. The same authority, in its reports in 1910, give it as having two thousand five hundred and ninety-six, including the town of Logan, which was placed at one thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

Jefferson is among the semi-prairie townships of the county. Its principal native groves are known as Elk, Six Mile, Harris, and Reel's Grove, and that which skirts the pretty banks of the famous Boyer river, the chief water course of the township. The Boyer flows from section 4 to section 35, where it takes its leave for LaGrange township. Six Mile creek and Harris Grove creek, with small tributaries, make up the water courses of the township. The landscape in this part of the Boyer valley is ever a treat to the eye. The rural district presents a beautiful scene in mid-summer and autumn, when the hundreds of well-tilled farms, their modern farmhouses and rich-bearing orchards, all bespeak of prosperity and contentment. Of the great drainage ditch that runs through this township a special article appears elsewhere in this volume. Having thus seen described and general features of this portion of the county, the reader is now ready to be introduced to the early men and women who dared to risk their existence in this section long years ago—the pioneers.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of having been the first settler in Jefferson township as now known, belongs to Jason Z. Hunt, who landed in the county in the month of May, 1850, having left his home in New York state in the early part of that month and year. He located in section 13, remained ten years and moved to section 12, where he erected the first brick house in the county. He owned about three hundred acres of excellent land. He was a brother-in-law of Stephen King. He died in September, 1891. A sketch of the family appears in this work.

In 1851 the settlement was added to by the advent of Messrs. B. F. La Porte, S. E. Dow, and James McCurley. La Porte was a blacksmith and followed this useful trade nearly all the years of his residence here. He married Sylvia Harris, who was among the first teachers in the county. They finally located at Logan, where he died a few years since. Dow went to Crawford county and became the founder of Dow City. McCurley first settled in La Grange township, but later moved to Jefferson.

Alfred Longman, Sr., whose history is inseparable from that of the county itself, came in 1853 and for many years has lived a retired life at Logan.

Hon. Stephen King, of Logan, came to the county in May, 1852, locating in Cass township, but he later removed to Jefferson, where he farmed successfully for many years. He was the county's first judge, and many of the men who later owned farms of their own at one time worked for Judge King.

Wickliffe B. Copeland arrived in November, 1852, remained at old St. John two years, and then moved to Jefferson township in section 24, township 79, range 43. He drove ox-teams through from Indiana and became a prominent factor in Harrison county as the years went by. His descendants still reside within the county.

Thomas Vanderhooft landed at Harris Grove, May 16, 1852, and purchased a claim, remained two years and moved to Magnolia, where he lived for three years, before he finally settled in section 30 of Jefferson township, where he owned two hundred and forty acres of valuable land.

James Dungan came in from Indiana in 1852 or 1853, settling near the old Brady farm, where he lived until some time in the eighties, when he emigrated to California. His son became the honored president of Drake University at Des Moines.

Jacob Kirk claimed land near where now stands Logan, in 1853. He

remained until 1855 and went to Nebraska. He went from place to place until he finally settled in section 3, of Jefferson township. He served in the Union army in Civil War times, going from this county.

John W. Henderson also came in 1853, during the month of April. He bought a Mormon claim and hut in sections 24 and 25, building his house on the latter section some years later.

Another settler of 1853 was Samuel McGavren, who took up a part of section 21.

The Reel family, "Uncle Henry," came in 1853, and he it was who first improved the water power at Logan.

Another 1853 pioneer was George Thorpe, who located at Jeddo, making the first improvement at that point. He built and operated a saw mill and corn-cracker. In war days he went to the western mountains, but subsequently returned and died here.

In 1854, among the new comers to this county was Hon. Phineas Cadwell, who came in October, and located in section 36, of Magnolia township. He took three hundred and sixty acres of land and at one time owned seventeen hundred acres in Harrison county. He did not come to Jefferson township until 1881, when he moved to section 13, where he lived many years thereafter.

Shedrick B. Card came in 1854, and settled at Six Mile Grove, Cass township, where he lived thirteen years. He then moved to the old hamlet of Whitesboro, in Jefferson township, in 1874, and bought land in section 10.

James Haner came in 1854, in company with his father, William Haner, and located first in section 3, of La Grange township. In 1859 he traded for a hundred and twenty acre tract in section 26 of Jefferson township. The father died in 1859.

About the same date David Little settled at Harris Grove and, after six years, moved to Whitesboro, Jefferson township, where he died in 1863.

Lowry Wilson came in 1854, claiming land in section 13, township 79, range 42. He worked for Henry Reel in his mill and served in the Union army as a soldier from Harrison county.

Elijah R. Peckenpough, a cooper by trade, came to Harrison county in 1854. In 1867 he settled in section 25. He was killed by a runaway team near Woodbine in 1884.

Two brothers, William and Ezra Perry, came to the township in 1854 from Virginia. They settled in section 31.

Thomas Richardson and family came from Indiana in 1854, locating

near the present site of Logan. His two sons were James and Marion, who soon settled in Jefferson township. These men served in the Civil War.

In 1855 or 1856 came Thomas J. Acrea, who bought land in the county, after having lived for one winter in old St. John. His father, William Acrea, purchased land in section 24, Jefferson township, and erected a log house, later occupied by F. J. Copeland. Henry Knauss effected settlement in the spring of 1855, in section 26. At one date he owned a full section of land in the township.

Peter Brady came to the township in 1852 and bought a claim in section 22 and part of 23, where he erected the first regular "Yankee" barn in Harrison county. He owned three hundred acres near Elk Grove. Seventy-five men were present at the "raising" of this barn—some coming from Council Bluffs to enjoy the sport and receive some of the "drinks" that might have been passed round them with no objections on the part of anybody.

In the autumn of 1856 came James L. Armstrong, who had visited the county in 1854. He located in section 25, but in 1858 moved to section 23. He was a soldier in the Union army and a member of the Twenty-ninth Iowa. He came from Indiana.

Ed E. Erwin came to Jefferson township in 1856, and bought two hundred and forty acres in section 36, but later moved to section 35. His brother, James, came in the spring of 1857, settling in La Grange township. He lived at Reeder's Mills, and finally located in section 30.

James McCoid of the Logan Roller Mills, of later years, was a merchant at old Jeddo in this township in 1856. He purchased a farm in 1855, in section 23, and in 1868 bought the Henry Reel flouring-mill and water power at Logan.

Amasey Beedle came to Jeddo in August, 1856.

Charles G. Scofield came to Harrison county in 1856 and lived at Six Mile Grove until 1861, when he entered the Union army, serving for three years. During the latter years of his life he was totally blind.

John A. Weston came to the county in November, 1857, and purchased eighty acres of land in section 6. He was still there in the nineties.

Anson Smith came to the county in April, 1857, first locating at the town plat of Olmstead (now defunct), and in 1860 buying land in section 6 of Jefferson township.

Hon. L. R. Bolter located in section 12 of this township in October, 1863, coming fresh from the gold diggings of Colorado, where he had worked

for the Wells Fargo Express Company as a bookkeeper at two hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

S. L. Case settled in 1863, having been at St. Johns since 1855.

John M. Kennedy settled in section 3, in the spring of 1868, later moving to section 4, where he owned, at one time, six hundred acres.

William K. Logan came in 1873 and improved a half section that he had purchased the year before. William Aiston, of Massachusetts, located in section 18 in 1877.

John H. L. Boustead, son of John Boustead, of English birth, came from England to this county in 1868, settling at Twelve Mile Grove. He remained seven years and, in 1876, moved to section 1.

In November, 1863, came J. Peterson, who was employed as a hand by the month. Later he purchased forty acres which he improved and made into a fine home.

Thomas V. Cowan came in 1877 to section 25.

Joe H. Edwards, who later was proprietor of the county seat nursery, settled in this township in the spring of 1878. He settled in section 17 and there planted his nursery in company with F. W. Hart. Two years later he sold to Hart and planted another nursery in section 19.

Casper N. Cadwell, was a prominent citizen of this township. He first located in Magnolia township in 1867.

The late Milton H. Greenfield came June 19, 1858. In the spring of 1859 he started with others for Pike's Peak to look for gold. When out as far as Fremont, Nebraska, he turned back and permanently located in Jefferson township, where he resided until about 1900, when he removed to Woodbine, and from there to Colorado, where he died.

Archy Johnson and family settled here in 1850. They were the parents of a large family of interesting sons and daughters, some of whom still reside within the county.

William McEwen, of section 1, in 1891 owned over three hundred acres in this township. He was of the later settlers, coming from Ohio about 1880.

H. N. Van Arsdale, of Reeder's Mills, came to the township in 1866, and saw many of the hardships endured by pioneers in grasshopper days. He was a blacksmith. After the above dates settlers came in too thick to begin to trace out their settlements. Those given were the real pioneer band in Jefferson township.

The schools and churches will be treated in special chapters on such topics.

DEFUNCT VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Not all of the villages platted within this township are in existence today. Jeddo, platted in section 12, township 79, range 42, January 12, 1856, by Jesse Denison, of Denison, Iowa, and George Thorpe, acting as attorney in fact for Ansel Briggs and wife, once bid fare to become a place of importance in Harrison county, but time's changes dictated differently, and many years ago it composed a part of a corn field owned by the late Senator L. R. Bolter, who purchased the town lots and moved the few scattering buildings thereon. But the history of Harrison county must needs give the facts concerning the rise and fall of this well-named town. Alexander McCoy opened the first store in the place, and also built the first dwelling. The first goods were offered for sale to the public in August, 1856. For three years he carried a general merchandise stock, then sold to James McCoid, who operated the store three years longer, when he sold out the stock, all but a few articles which he moved to Reeder's Mills, then called "Hard Scratch."

From 1858 to 1860 a store was operated at Jeddo by George Shepherd. A hotel was built by Mr. Alexander McCoy in about 1857. L. R. Bolter bought the building and sold it to L. Crane, who removed it to his Boyer township farm and there converted it into a dwelling house.

Charles Baker started a blacksmith shop and operated it until 1860, when he sold it to Jackson Dougherty, who wielded the sledge there from 1860 to 1865.

A postoffice was established in 1856, with Owen Thorpe as postmaster. He was well educated and came from Indiana in 1853. He was known as "Judge Thorpe" and, after an eventful life, finally died at the home of L. Crane in 1886.

George Thorpe constructed a saw-mill on Six Mile creek in 1854. It was burned and another erected in its place, during the Civil War, by Post & Chase, who operated it two years and sold it to John Van Arsdale, who, in turn, sold it to McCoid & Beedle, about 1870. It was finally abandoned and torn down.

Jeddo, notwithstanding it had a rival near by, known as Buena Vista, was a good trading point, and at one date had almost a hundred population, with a dozen or twenty buildings. But long years ago its site was deserted and crops were grown where once stood a thriving little hamlet, with high hopes of one day becoming "the town of the county."

"BUENA VISTA" (WHITESBORO) DEFUNCT.

What was known in the county plat books as the village of Buena Vista, was platted July 14, 1856, on section 10 of township 29, range 42. Owing to another postoffice in Iowa by this name, it was soon re-named, after one of its proprietors, George H. White, and known as "Whitesboro" during the remainder of its days. It was three miles from Jeddo and a rival trading point. Its proprietors were George H. White, Stephen King, Thomas Reeder, Levi Reeder and H. F. Shinn. It had several small stores, two hotels, shops, etc., but with the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern railway in 1866-67, this village was left friendless, and had to give way to the inevitable and go down, for Woodbine and Logan rose up to remain permanent towns in the county, and station points along this great western highway from coast to coast. But a bit of its history, brief though its existence was, may not be out of place in this connection.

George H. White operated what was known to pioneers as the "White House." He also kept a small store filled with such necessary articles as his pocketbook could purchase and which his customers could pay him for. In 1856 the government was induced to establish a post office at this point and Mr. White was appointed postmaster. A small blacksmith shop was conducted for a time by H. J. Allen, who sold his outfit to Benjamin F. La Porte, who a year later became the pioneer blacksmith of the newly platted town of Logan. C. C. Cole bought the store of Mr. White, and he soon formed partnership with B. Fish, who came in from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After one year they moved to Logan, where they built the first store. Mr. White also built the Logan Hotel, a brick building. The land on which stood the short-lived village of Whitesboro later became a portion of the D. W. Kennedy farm.

REEDER'S MILLS.

In early times this vicinity was known as "Hard Scratch," and is sometimes so called even to this day. It never amounted to more than a postoffice of considerable importance in this county, and as a good trading center, but was never dignified by platting.

It had a history beginning back in 1837, when Joseph Whitenger and Norman Squires purchased a saw-mill in Guthrie county, and brought it to this point and set its machinery in motion, at the upper end of Harris Grove, in section 35, near the banks of Harris Grove creek. Thomas and William

Reeder bought the mill after a few years, and added a set of burrs, thus having a combined saw and grist-mill. They sold to John D. Dow, who after two years sold the saw-mill to Samuel Deagle, and moved the grinding machinery to Needmore, in Cass township. The engine of this old mill finally went to the Cherokee Nation in 1879.

The first store was opened at Reeder's Mills by Thomas Cavin and Cyrus Broadwell in the autumn of 1866. After running two years both the building and the stock of goods were removed to Logan.

In the fall of 1867 McCoid Brothers (James and Aaron) constructed a building at Reeder's Mills and opened a general store. Two years later James sold to his brother, Aaron, who continued until 1872, when he moved to Logan. Charles Kemmish started a general store, and a year or two later Aaron McCoid returned from Logan and bought him out. He operated the store two years, and sold a half interest to W. D. Armstrong, the firm being styled McCoid & Armstrong. McCoid sold to Armstrong, who ran the business until fall and formed a partnership with James Haner, consolidating their stock and changing the firm name to Haner & Armstrong.

The postoffice was established here in 1858, with Jasen Whiting as postmaster. He continued to run the office until 1863, and was succeeded by John D. Dow, who was postmaster until 1867, after which came N. H. Vanarsdale, from 1867 to 1874. James Haner took the office at the last named change. Since then the post office was in charge of W. D. Armstrong until it was discontinued on account of the rural delivery.

A wagon shop was started here in 1867 by P. C. Kemmish, who operated it six years and then moved to a farm. J. P. Cowan started a wagon shop in 1879, and conducted it several years.

B. F. La Porte started the pioneer blacksmith shop at "Hard Scratch" in 1859. He remained one year, selling to a Mr. Kerns, who stood by the forge and anvil at that place two years. It is stated that "in the cool of the day" he left, but finally returned in company with a man having official authority—he gave bonds and soon left the country for his country's good.

Coming down to 1891 it is learned that the business of "Reeder's Mills" consisted of the postoffice, a store, owned by James Haner, a wagon shop owned by J. P. Cowan, a blacksmith shop owned by James Haner and one by N. H. Vanarsdale.

At this date, the summer of 1914, there is a general store conducted by W. D. Armstrong, and a blacksmith shop with J. W. Sprinkle at the forge.

THE TOWN OF LOGAN.

Logan, the county seat of Harrison county, is situated in Jefferson civil township, and was the outgrowth of the construction of the Chicago Northwestern railroad through the county in 1866. Its original platting is described in the county recorders of plats of villages as being the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 79, range 42; also the northeast quarter of section 24, township 79, range 43. It is a picturesque site for a town, lying on the second bench of the Boyer river, mostly nestled at the foot of a high elevation at the west. The town site is indeed excellent, and the improvements have kept pace fairly well with other towns in the county. Hundreds of fine shade trees make glad the scene, affording, as they do, plenty of shade in the heated term, and wind breaks during the severe winter months. It derived its name in honor of that gallant, dashing commander of Union volunteers, Gen. John A. Logan. Logan was platted, originally, by pioneer Henry Reel, July 19, 1867. This land was formerly squatted on by James B. McCurley, who had that portion in section 14, and who, about 1854, sold to Henry Reel, who also obtained that part on which the main town stands, including the mill site, the same having been secured from Messrs. Kinney, Dow, King and others who claimed the land and agreed to donate it to whomever would come and erect a mill. Hence it was that "Uncle Henry" Reel came from Indiana and, taking advantage of this seemingly liberal offer, commenced at once to throw a dam across the Boyer river and soon had a saw-mill in operation. It is related that but few tools were employed in the construction of that first saw-mill, other than an axe and big jack knife. It was the water power at this point that located the place, not the unthought-of railroad station that was many years waited for. B. F. La Porte, the well-known blacksmith, claimed that he had built a cabin where Logan now stands as early as 1852, but finally abandoned it.

Logan was not made the seat of justice for Harrison county until 1875, Magnolia being the former county seat. Its population in 1890 was eight hundred and twenty-seven; in 1900 it had one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven, and in 1910 it was one thou and four hundred and fifty-three. The Chicago & Northwestern railroad was finished through to Council Bluffs, but trains did not stop at Logan until the month of December, 1867, owing to some difficulty between the management of the road and the Logan-ites. But regular train service was established at that date by the estab-

lishment of the postoffice, which, of course, required trains to stop to discharge and receive United States mails.

THE BEGINNING.

In every town and city there had to be a "first" in each department of industry. The record of the beginning in all these towns in Harrison county is not without interest to the reader of local annals. "There are memories, dear old memories, the heart can't ne'er forget."

The march of commerce soon followed after the postoffice was established, and as soon as it was known that Logan was a railroad town. George F. Waterman, who opened a drug store in August, 1867, was the first to embark in business. His store stood directly west of what was later known as the "Logan House." It was not long before the hotel just named was erected by Messrs. Rudasill, Wood & Lowe, of Magnolia, but at first it was designed and used as the general store conducted by these three gentlemen.

On the east side of the public square Cook & Fish conducted a general merchandise store which they had moved in from Whitesboro.

The next to engage in business was the firm of Broadwell & Cavin, who moved a stock over from Reeder's Mills, having erected a part of what was later styled the Lusk House building.

The first hotel at Logan was the brick building erected by George W. White, the same being a part of the old Vose Logan house.

The earliest grain buyers were T. M. C. Logan and Judge Leach of Cedar Rapids. In 1873 came Seekel, Luce & Co., who succeeded the last-named firm and who handled farm machinery as well as grain.

The second to engage in the hotel business was G. T. Kennedy, who conducted the Lusk House, built by James A. Lusk, now deceased. The hotel is still operated by his son.

In 1874 the business interests of Logan were about summed up by the following dealers: General dealers, Rudasill & Co. and Cook & Fish; hardware, G. B. Cadwell; drugs, G. T. Kelley and William Giddings; hotel, G. T. Kennedy; harness shop, Louis Walters; blacksmiths, B. F. La Porte and F. M. Sprinkie; wagon maker, Daniel Stewart; shoe shop, Milton Goodenough; *The Western Star*, edited by George Musgrave; grain dealers, Logan & Leach and Vanderhoof & Co.; lumber, Seekel & Co.; livery, "Yankee Robinson" barn.

The chapter on banks and banking will cover the banking history at

Logan, hence is not here referred to in detail. The same is true of schools, churches and lodges—see special chapters on these subjects.

MILLING HISTORY.

While, today, Logan has no milling interests worth mentioning, the history of that industry, in days gone by, are quite replete with interest. The building of the old water mill, saw and grist-mill combined, was on the east bank of the Boyer river, opposite where Logan now stands. This was in 1856. The mill-site was donated by the claim owners, including Judge Stephen King and Messrs. Dow and Kinney. Henry Reel was the proprietor, builder and operator of this pioneer milling plant. Grist was first ground in this mill on December 17, 1856, and sawing was first done in 1857. Large amounts of native lumber were cut at this mill. The "head," or fall, in the river furnishing the power was almost eight feet. The machinery was, of course, rough and primitive, fashioned largely from wood, even to most of the gear wheels which were worked out by Mr. Reel and his son-in-law, Lowery Wilson. At first it had but one run of burrs, to which was added another in a few years. The frame was of solid logs grown in the near-by forest. The few irons and special castings had been brought from Indiana by Mr. Reel, who came west for the express purpose of engaging in the milling business. The flour here manufactured was not of the modern-day "patent" brand, but served well to satisfy the pioneers, who then ate to live rather than living to eat. During the hard winter of 1856-57 this mill had no covering, save a factory cloth protection over the burrs and bolting chest, the latter being operated by hand. Around this first mill clustered many a memory—some of sadness and some of joy. Men came here from Onawa and other points sixty miles distant, and flour was taken to Sioux City, when there chanced to be a surplus.

In 1868 the mill was sold to James McCoid, who later sold to A. Longman, who a few years later sold it back to McCoid. In 1889 he built what was known as the "Rock Bottom Mills," just below the site of the old mill. In the nineties the old mill stood as a monument of the fifties, while the new mill was of the "roller process" style and produced an excellent grade of patent flour. It was operated as an exchange, or merchant, mill. This was operated until it burned down March 12, 1907, at which time it was owned by A. Edgecomb & Sons. It was one of Iowa's best roller mills and sold car lots of flour in Minneapolis, in competition with

the great mills of that city, notwithstanding the freight rates were against them. The loss of this mill was a great misfortune to Logan.

THE LOGAN POSTOFFICE.

Henry Reel, proprietor of the town, secured the establishment of a postoffice in December, 1867, with C. C. Cole (of the firm of Cole & Fish) as postmaster. It became a money-order office in 1877. The office and its contents were destroyed on August 7, 1884. Up to June, 1891, there had been issued fifteen thousand four hundred and five money orders and ten thousand one hundred and two postal notes, the latter being a small denomination money order then in use. The following have served as postmasters at Logan since the establishment of the office: John A. Reel, appointed April 23, 1867; Cyrus C. Cole, June 22, 1868; William Giddings, May 12, 1875; A. K. Grow, March 3, 1883; Thomas A. Massie, August 12, 1886; John W. Stecker, December 11, 1890; John F. Wood, December 11, 1893; F. H. McCabe, January 10, 1898; James H. Johnson, January 30, 1906; Thomas A. Massie, March 11, 1914.

The record of this postoffice for May, 1911, shows they handled the following mail matter during that month: First class matter, 52,230 pieces; newspapers, 32,006; books and printed matter, 16,676; magazines, 1,612; packages of merchandise, 1,594; free matter, 1,209; registered matter, 165; total number of packages handled, 109,707. Rural carriers handled 46,873 in the same month on routes out from Logan.

The Logan office was made an international money-order station, September, 1901, going to fifty-one foreign countries.

The first rural free delivery in Harrison county was established at Logan in 1900 on the Reeder's Mill route. The first carrier was Prof. J. D. Hornby, of school fame in the county, who was then too old to teach. Charles Hyde was his substitute driver. The first report, that of mail carried the first month by Prof. Hornby, was as follows: 118 letters; 188 cards; 3,162 newspapers; circulars, 97; packages, 133; registered letters and parcels, 7; total, 4,056 pieces of mail matter. This was matter taken out from the office at Logan, and almost the same amounts were collected and brought in by the carrier.

LOGAN MADE A MAGNETIC STATION.

The United States Coast Survey, at Washington, D. C., made Logan a magnetic station in September, 1900. A scientific expert was sent here

and pitched his tents in the cemetery. He made careful observations for a number of days, to determine the declination of the magnetic needle at this point in Iowa. It was for the purpose of determining the "variation of the surveyor's compass in land surveys." He also established a few more such stations in Iowa.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

In 1877 Logan thought it was high time to become an incorporated place, and therefore prepared the proper means by voting on the proposition which carried by a good majority and the town was duly incorporated. The following have served as mayors, from the first to the present date: John V. Evans, 1877; John V. Evans, 1878; John W. Barnhart, 1879; H. H. Roadifer, 1880; W. C. Cadwell, 1882; H. H. Roadifer, 1883; Du Ren Stearns, 1884; Du Ren Stearns, 1885; Almor Stearns, 1886; A. L. Harvey, 1887; L. J. Paul, 1888; C. R. Bolter, 1889; C. L. Bolter, 1890; C. R. Bolter, 1891; C. F. Luce, 1892-93; J. A. Berry, 1894-5-6-7; L. W. Fallon, 1898-99; J. C. Milliman, 1900-1-2; Dr. I. C. Wood, 1903-4-5; W. N. Johnson, 1906-7-8-9; C. A. Bolter, 1910-11; J. C. Milliman, 1912-13-14, and has another year to serve.

The present town officials are Capt. J. C. Milliman, mayor; C. L. Hyde, clerk; C. L. Isbell, treasurer; Gus Johnson, marshal; Dr. H. Hansen, health officer; W. R. Adams, J. M. Albertson, J. T. Case, T. S. Parker, F. D. Stearns, councilmen; L. W. Fallon, city attorney.

In 1884, the town put in a system of direct pressure waterworks, costing seven thousand five hundred dollars. The water was pumped to a reservoir on the hill to the west of town. It holds one hundred thousand barrels, by means of a steam engine and a windmill, the former forcing water from never-failing springs and the latter from a well in the public square, through one and a quarter miles of piping. At present the waterworks system was secured through bonding the city for twenty thousand dollars, August 5, 1912, the vote standing: Votes by men, 196 for bonds; men, against bonds, 73; women for bonds, 125; women against bonds, 41. September, 1912, a contract was let to the Des Moines Bridge Company, to construct the works at seventeen thousand one hundred. It consists of a fifty-thousand-gallon storage tank at the foot of the hill, where water from a thousand-foot well is pumped into pipes leading to the stand-pipe on the hill. The tank is sixty feet high. The well affords from four to five hundred gallons per minute and was struck in May, 1911. There are two wells of

the "flowing" type, one about one thousand and the other about eight hundred feet deep.

The town is lighted by an electric light plant owned at Missouri Valley, and transmission is made to Logan. The earlier electric plant of Logan was a privately-owned plant which ran successfully for many years, but finally went down.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The public square, around which the chief business of the place is located, occupies a full block and is heavily shaded by large trees which make the place a delightful resort. Here many of the outdoor public meetings are held.

Milliman Park, on the heights, was donated by Captain J. C. Milliman in 1909—a gift royal. It contains five and six-tenths acres and will be improved in the near future.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1914.

As the years roll by it will doubtless be interesting to know whose hands the commercial interests of Logan were in at this date. Therefore it is here given in directory form:

Attorneys—Roadifer & Roadifer, C. A. Bolter, Cochran & Barrett, L. W. Fallon, H. L. Robertson, J. A. Murray.

Auctioneers—Tupper & Son.

Agricultural Implements—Seabury-Carson Co., Farmers Mercantile Co.

Bakeries—Seabury & Sons, Dean Morgan.

Barber Shops—Coffey Bros., Alpha Riggs, Ross Hall, John Teigeler.

Blacksmith Shops—Jake Smith, Tim Shields, Will Frazier.

Banks—The First National, the State Savings and Freeman's Private Bank.

Cement Workers—Sprinkle Bros., J. E. Sprinkle.

Cream Stations—Fairmont Creamery Co.

Druggists—I. C. Wood & Co., Joe Canty & Co., Department Store Co.

Dentists—M. A. Humphrey, R. P. Booher, C. R. Huber.

Dray Lines—Stephens & Sons.

Furniture—Department Store Co., Minshall Furniture Co.

Feed Stores—Seabury-Carson Co., Farmers Mercantile Co.

Grocers (exclusive)—Adams Co., C. A. Cadwell, W. L. Latta.

- General Stores—Harvey Bros. Co., J. A. Heterick, Department Store Co.
 Garages—Seabury-Carson Co., Kennedy Bros., Will Haskins.
 Hardware—Department Store Co., J. T. Case, Minshall Hardware Co.
 Harness Shops—Joe Crouch, O. A. Cook Department Store Co.
 Hotels—The Lusk.
 Jewelers—S. M. Joliffe, J. J. Ring.
 Lumber—Quinn Lumber Co., Logan Lumber Co.
 Livery—Will Brown, Tope Jackson.
 Millinery—Vita Van Camp, Essie Thompson.
 Meat Markets—S. G. Downey, W. E. Mason.
 Marble Works—James Kay.
 Newspapers—The *Observer* (Rep.), the *Gazette* (Dem.).
 Physicians—Dr. C. S. Kennedy, Dr. I. C. Wood, Dr. Hans Hansen,
 Dr. R. J. Stearns, Dr. D. Williams.
 Photographers—L. L. Culbertson.
 Restaurants—Seabury & Sons, Dean Morgan.
 Real Estate Dealers—Almor Stern, W. E. Hills, Farlow & Hills, Frank Hill.
 Stock Buyers—Farmers Mercantile Co., S. F. Morris.
 Tailor—L. P. Duvall.
 Veterinary Surgeons—F. B. Copeland, W. A. Shields.
 Wagon Repair Shop—Tim Shields.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire insurance rates, in the early development of Harrison county as in all other counties, were high. Of course, the fire hazard was greater and a larger per cent of the risks burned then than now. Then the buildings were rudely constructed and prairie fires were common, so that the stock companies established high rates for insurance, and as late as 1887 many farmers were paying as high as eight dollars to secure one thousand dollar fire insurance for one year. Then, when a loss came, many times the insured was denied payment because he had inadvertently violated some of the conditions contained in the fine print of the policy.

Fire insurance agents, like lightning-rod agents, came along as the pioneer settlers began to accumulate wealth, their sole object being to relieve these people of as much of this wealth as their oily tongues could induce the innocent farmer to part with.

Insurance rates were so high and adjustments, in case of loss, so unsatisfactory, that leaders in the community began to look for a remedy.

The oppression of stock company insurance was general over the entire state of Iowa, and this cause led to the organization of county mutuals.

As early as 1878 the farmers of Pottawattamie county organized a mutual fire insurance company and many of the farmers of Harrison county insured there. E. W. Milliman, then farming in Jefferson township, was elected as director of the Pottawattamie mutual and he, together with J. A. Danielson, of Calhoun township, wrote a number of Harrison county farmers in the Pottawattamie company.

The farmers found this insurance very satisfactory, so much so that they decided to organize a company in Harrison county. The officers of the Pottawattamie company were friendly to the movement and D. B. Clark, then secretary of the Pottawattamie mutual, came to Harrison county and aided in preliminary steps of organizing.

E. W. Milliman visited Harrison county policy holders of the Pottawattamie company and secured promises from them to transfer in case the new company was started.

After due consideration, William H. DeCou, J. H. Rice, J. D. DeTar, E. W. Milliman, H. C. Harshbarker, J. A. Danielson and L. D. Harris met at Woodbine, Iowa, May 25, 1887, and organized the Harrison County Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Association with William H. DeCou, president; J. H. Rice, vice-president; J. D. DeTar, secretary, and E. W. Milliman, treasurer, and H. C. Harshbarker, J. A. Danielson and L. D. Harris, directors.

Mr. Milliman held the office of treasurer of the association for twelve years, or until 1899, when he was succeeded by C. F. Johnson. Following Mr. Johnson, came L. J. Paul, who served from 1902 until 1906. W. H. Johnson was appointed by the board of directors in March, 1906, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Paul, and served till 1914, when C. L. Isbell was elected in January, 1914.

The presidents of the association were William H. DeCou, 1887 to 1892; Dr. J. H. Rice, 1892 to 1893; F. F. Beebee, 1893-1907; C. N. Cadwell, 1907-1908; F. F. Beebee, 1908 to 1909. Thomas Chatburn was elected in December, 1908, and assumed the duties of president of the association January 1, 1909.

The secretaries were J. D. DeTar, 1887 to September 15, 1891; F. H. DeCou, September 15, 1891, to January 1, 1892; C. N. Cadwell, 1892-1894; John L. Cox, 1894-1895; C. N. Cadwell, 1895-1905. At the annual meeting

on December 8, 1904, O. L. Case was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Cadwell. Mr. Case qualified on December 20, 1904, but resigned January 3, 1905, before the records of the office had been turned over to him and C. W. Hunt was appointed by the board of directors, then in session.

Up to the time of the expiration of the first articles of incorporation the Harrison county mutual wrote only farm business; that is, farm dwellings and out-buildings and personal property, also country churches and schoolhouses. But many of the older farmers later moved to town and expressed a desire to carry their town property in the Farmers Mutual.

To satisfy this demand, together with the fact that experience had proven that town dwellings were good risks, the association in February, 1910, when articles of reincorporation were adopted, added town dwellings and out-buildings to the class of risks.

The Harrison County Mutual, with the passing of the twenty-seven years since organization, has paid in losses over one hundred thousand dollars and by its competition with stock companies has saved the farmers of the county more than this sum in the reduction of insurance rates.

The Harrison County Farmers Mutual did not spring into existence and grow without some struggle.

No sooner was its influence felt in the insurance world than the stock companies adopted tactics intended to sap away the life of the newly-born association.

Competition became keen, rates were lowered and stock company agents used every argument, even to misrepresentation, to stop the growth of the Mutual.

The early officers and directors spent much of their valuable time fighting for the success of their infant organization. While they made some mistakes, they profited by the experience gained until, today, we have an association with four million six hundred thousand dollars at risk.

The Mutual today, so far as the management can tell, is giving entire satisfaction and furnishing insurance cheaper than any stock company, adjusting losses promptly, and is destined to write a large per cent of the farm and town dwelling house insurance in future years.

CHAPTER XXII.

BOYER TOWNSHIP AND WOODBINE.

This township is the second from both the north and east line of the county, comprises all of township 80, range 42 and was organized as a separate civil township in 1857. It derives its name from the beautiful river, of like name, which meanders through its territory from the northeast to the southwest, finally falling into the Missouri river, just to the north of Council Bluffs. Its original course has been materially changed, and the water channel greatly decreased in its length by the recent immense dredge surface ditch that has been constructed the entire length of the stream proper.

Boyer is south of Lincoln, east of Magnolia, west of Douglas and to the north of Jefferson township.

In 1885 it had a population of one thousand two hundred and ninety-six, including the village of Woodbine. The census for 1890 gave it as one thousand four hundred and seventy population, while the same authority in 1910 gave it two thousand three hundred and ten, including Woodbine, which at that date was placed at one thousand five hundred and eighty-eight. It is believed now, from the school census, that Woodbine has reached not far from one thousand eight hundred.

The largest stream is the Boyer, which enters the township in section 1, and flows on in its crooks and turns, to the southwest, leaving the township at section 33. Willow Creek touches the extreme northwestern corner of the township. Other smaller water courses are found here and there, but their waters have partly dried up with the settlement of the country.

Portions of Bigler's Grove and Twelve Mile Grove, constitute the largest bodies of natural timber, in all amounting to something over four hundred acres, at this date. "Twelve" and "Six Mile" Groves were so called by the early Mormon settlers of this county, who counted the distances from Harris Grove, where they first located. Elk Grove was so called because of the elk seen roaming about the locality in an early day.

The railroads of Boyer township are now the Chicago & Northwestern and the Illinois Central, both of which follow down the Boyer river, from

Denison, direct to Council Bluffs. These lines both pass through Woodbine, the only town within the township.

This is one of the finest portions of Harrison county. Its farms are now all real garden spots, and command high figures. The Boyer valley lands are unexcelled in the state. The fine farm buildings and numerous bearing orchards and vineyards bespeak of good men behind the plow and good women in the farm-house. Many are the modern houses, erected in the last dozen years, most all of which compare favorably with those of towns and cities, having as they do all modern conveniences, including electric or gas lighting systems, waterworks and automobile garages, while good fences and well-planned barns and silos are to be seen on every highway as one rides through the township. The apple orchard of D. W. Lotspeich, near Woodbine, is classed among the best in this section of Iowa, while the modern farm residences of Messrs. George Pugsley, Charles Mincy and others in the immediate vicinity of Woodbine, together with their beautiful grounds, driveways, fences and evergreen trees, certainly compare with any in the county. The Mincy property is a part of the old homestead owned so many years by the late David Selleck, while Doctor Cole, the elder, a pioneer physician, owned a portion of the Pugsley farm, now so attractive. The farm between the two named, where A. E. Selleck lived and made such good improvements, keeping at it until his death in December, 1913, with scores more like places in this township, show that they were held by men who loved farm life and built substantially and well.

PIONEERS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Charles Smith who settled in section 29, either in 1849 or 1850, appears to have been the first settler in what is now known as Boyer township. His aged father resided with him. They were of the Mormon faith and practice. Charles died in 1869.

In 1851 came Richard Musgrave and his son, George, who became a well-known newspaper man of this county. This family settled in section 25, at Twelve Mile Grove.

John Jeffrey came to the township in 1851, purchasing a Mormon claim in section 18. He was Scotch and passed through many trying experiences.

Another immigrant of 1851 was Lorenzo D. Butler, deceased many years ago, was a Mormon who came from Kanesville (Council Bluffs) and located at Twelve Mile Grove, purchasing a claim there in section 12. He kept the land until the spring following and then sold it for three hundred

dollars, and bought a claim in section 13, where he erected one of the earliest mills in the county. He there opened a general store in a few years. A part of his life was spent as a Mormon missionary to England. He died in 1884, and his widow survived until 1914, dying at Woodbine, which town she had the distinction of naming, at the advanced age of ninety years.

In 1852 came Thomas Thompson, who settled in section 18, at Bigler's Grove. He lived in a log cabin until 1856, when he erected a better residence.

In 1853 came Amen Fry, accompanied by his parents. In 1855 he purchased land in section 8, remained until 1866 and then bought his father's farm near by. During that year also came John McIntire and family and John Hulet and family. McIntire moved to Monona county and Fry and Hulet died many years ago. Luke Jefferson also made his advent here in 1853, settling in section 31, at Twelve Mile Grove. He claimed his land previous to the government survey. In 1856 he moved to section 26, then changed to section 31, moving a Mormon cabin to the latter location.

During 1854 the settlement was greatly increased and the pioneers included B. Abrams, who located at Bigler's Grove, in section 19, where he died in 1878. Josiah Coe, now of the First National Bank, Woodbine, came in April, 1854. He first took a claim in Crawford county, which in 1856 he exchanged for sixty acres of improved land at Twelve Mile Grove. He was unmarried at that date and made his home at Matthew Halls. In 1856 he pre-empted a quarter section, a part of his present fine farm.

David Barnum, deceased, settled on the northwest quarter of section 23, in November, 1854. He pre-empted land in January, 1855, and lived in the basement of an unfinished house during that never-to-be-forgotten winter of 1856-57. He died in 1890. James M. Adams and family came to the township in July, 1854, from Wisconsin. They purchased a claim of Richard Abrams, in section 31. In this family were three men, grown sons, A. M., B. C. and Logan Adams, while Joseph and "Rube" lived up in Monona county.

Coming down to the year 1855 it may be said that the settlers included such well-known characters as David and James Selleck, from Illinois. David Selleck arrived in the month of March, entering a full section of land in the beautiful Boyer valley, near where Woodbine now stands, a mile to the north. This tract is situated in sections 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12. For a short time he lived in a rude dug-out, but soon built a comfortable house, still standing and used as a barn. His brother, James, and family came the same year, claiming land in section 2, remained three years and moved to the Willow creek country, farther to the west. Later the family

removed to Kansas, where he was murdered for money supposed to be in his house. The sons still reside in Kansas, well-to-do farmers.

Frank J. Porter was another settler in 1855. He first located at old Jeddo, remained until 1858, then moved to section 3, Jefferson township. In 1869 he moved to section 19, Boyer, and in 1891 to Woodbine, where he is connected with a banking institution and leads a retired life, honored by all.

A colony came in from Indiana in 1855 and they had among them Henry Hushaw, John Johnson, Elijah Hedgecock, Hiram Moore, Dr. John S. Cole and several others, numbering in all, thirty, all being emigrants from Indiana. Hedgecock settled in section 35. Moore settled on Mud creek, remained until 1866, moved to Dunlap, and was killed by lightning while in an unfinished house. The family later moved to Oregon. The Hushaw family settled north of Woodbine, in section 36, of Lincoln township, but in the nineties was living in Woodbine, where several of the children still reside. John Johnson settled in Lincoln township, but in 1866 moved again, and later settled in Omaha.

W. H. McHenry came with his parents to Harrison county in 1853 and lived at Bigler's Grove. Later in life he located a few miles north of Woodbine, where he owned considerable land at one time.

John R. White settled at Twelve Mile Grove a few years after the Civil War had closed. Later he retired to Woodbine, where he died in 1896. He was the father of L. W. White, former editor of the *Woodbine Chronicle*. The family came from New York state.

About 1866 David Bostwick, of New York, settled in section 28, improved a small farm and died there in the seventies. His son, Paul Bostwick, still resides on the old homestead.

Dr. J. S. Cole came from Indiana in 1855, lived at Bigler's Grove the first winter, and the next spring settled in section 11, just to the north of present Woodbine, where he spent the remainder of his days in the successful practice of medicine, dying about 1880. He built the red brick house that still stands on the beautiful eminence overlooking the Boyer Valley, and next south of the Selleck farms, entered by David Selleck in 1855. George Pugsley now owns the old Dr. Cole place. Mrs. Cole (now Mrs. Snyder) still resides in Woodbine at an advanced age, and is beloved by all who know of her many womanly and Christian graces.

At about the date of 1855 there came to the county a German family, named Forberg, the head of the family being Charles. A German named Hugo Holdoegle accompanied this family here. They settled in section 2.

Forberg died, and "Hugo", as all called him, married his widow. For many years they lived in Dunlap.

Jerman Brown, came in 1855, settling in section 15. His father, Erastus Brown, also took land in section 15, and died in Clay township about 1873. Lewis Vining came in 1854, with David Barnum. He settled in section 2, and died there about 1880.

In May, 1856, came Eli P. Mendenhall, settling on sections 21 and 22. In 1879 he moved to Woodbine, where he engaged in the real estate business. His father, Charles Mendenhall, came at the same time and located in section 22. Later, he moved to Woodbine where he became the pioneer landlord.

"Clay" (H. C.) Harshbarger and his father, John Harshbarger, arrived in 1856, settling in section 33, which land later became the county poor farm, the one formerly owned by the county, between Logan and Woodbine. Young Harshbarger was the first soldier to enlist from Harrison county in the Civil War. He was subsequently county judge, county auditor and recorder. About 1901 he moved to Idaho, where he died in January, 1912.

Charles Krels came here before the Civil War, settling in section 21. After the war closed he returned, remained until 1876 and removed to California.

Among the 1857 settlers was Richard Vining. He moved to section 14 in 1859. The Vining family all emigrated from New York state. Mr. Vining still resides in Woodbine, where he has been retired a number of years.

Joseph Kessler became a settler of Boyer township in 1858. He first lived in section 28, and in 1867 moved to Kansas, where he died in 1874.

Leroy Edgerton came from New York state in the spring of 1870, rented land three years, then purchased in section 15, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying about 1904.

Comstock Willey was a settler here in 1866, that is, was here and chose a place, but did not move until 1867. He claimed a part of section 35.

Edwin C. Carrier came to this country in 1870, when fifteen years old, and was employed by Luke Jefferson. He married in 1872 and settled in section 26, remained until 1891 and sold.

Jacob Kiefer came in 1860, settled in section 26, remained a year and moved to section 23, where he died a few years ago. He was a man of sterling traits of character.

Richard Jefferson came in 1858, settling in section 24.

Mathew Winter came in about 1858, and settled on land where Wood-

bine now stands in section 14. He became a prominent citizen and was noted for his piety as a Methodist. He died a third of a century ago.

J. R. Burkholder came to Harrison county in 1859 and located on the "Island" near Butler's Mill. Shortly afterward he took the claim which is now the farm owned by C. Hammack, one mile east of town. Here he lived until 1884, when he sold the farm and moved to Woodbine, where he still resides.

Lysander Crane came to the county in the summer of 1862, during the Indian outbreak in Minnesota. He went on west, remained until 1864, then returned and settled in section 35 of this township.

Stephen Crow came in 1865, locating in section 35. He resided in a small log house until 1868, when he built a large two-story brick residence, which is now owned by Mr. Westcott, who purchased the farm several years after Mr. Crow's death.

H. H. Rathbun and family came to the county in 1878. He and his son, G. H. Rathbun, became quite extensive breeders of Holstein cattle.

Samuel Boone, a descendant of "old Daniel Boone the hunter of Kentucky" came here in 1856, locating in section 22. He was born in Indiana. The above constitute a greater part of the pioneers of Boyer township.

AN INDIAN ENCOUNTER.

What the late Joe H. Smith was pleased in his history of this county to term "Hamilton's Defeat" was a difficulty had between a band of the Omaha Indians and some of the white people. The affair occurred in Boyer township, on the Willow Creek, in 1853. It was not a bloody battle, by any means, and really terminated in chagrin to many of the pale faces who participated in it.

There were about one hundred and fifty Omahas—bucks accompanied by their squaws and families—camped on the banks of Willow Creek. They were out for their annual hunting expedition. They belonged over in Nebraska, and really had no rights in Iowa, by reason of a treaty made by the government several years prior to the date of this laughable incident. These Indians annoyed the settlers by milking their cows, taking their chickens and in other ways disturbing their property. The band was finally divided into two squads—one planned for an expedition up the Willow while the other expected to go to the head waters of the Boyer. The former numbered about twenty "warriors" and they were surrounded by about twenty-five white settlers, and made to leave for their own country beyond the Big

Muddy. The band going up the Boyer was very strong, having over a hundred bucks and their families. These would not consent to surrender, so twenty-five of the white settlers came upon them in camp and demanded a surrender. The Indians attempted to run from camp, and it is related that John Thompson took a gun from one of them, and that James W. Bates wounded one in the arm. Finding that the Indians outnumbered them, the whites sent back for reinforcements, which came in during the night, and were thus unobserved by the Indians, who believed they were still good for a few white men; hence were very defiant.

Of the actual "encounter" Historian Smith continues: "The meeting place, as agreed upon, was at the home of Solomon Oaks, about four miles from the Indian camp. En route, one heedless fellow shot a deer grazing near their line of march, whereupon the Indians commenced scampering for the left bank of the Willow. Here they made a stand under cover of the banks of that placid stream. There was but one gun among the whites capable of shooting to the spot where the enemy was encamped and entrenched, that one belonged to Charles Gilmore, who refused to have it fired thinking, if effectual, it might cause a revengeful spirit. The excitement was increased by delay, and the whites became alarmed and really badly frightened, although the foes were in reality too far apart for a rifle ball to take effect; however, they kept whizzing through the air. Finally, the Indians commenced advancing, by creeping through the high growth of grass. At this omen most of the whites commenced to skulk to the rear. John Thompson and David Gamet, were the last to retreat, and were enraged at the cowardice exhibited by their once brave comrades. The whites hid themselves among the rushes and canes of the sloughs, remaining till long after midnight, when all made good their escape."

"The casualties of the 'battle,' as reported years afterward, show that none were killed; none were wounded (by Indians); fifty badly frightened; ranrods worn out on horses, in retreat, thirty; full of poor whisky, thirteen; prayer meeting while engagement was going on, *one*, led by comrade Shadley, who was fleeing on a borrowed mare, which, if killed, would likely be assessed up to his estate. So the Lord of Hosts was then and there called upon to rescue him, which petition was heard. Thus ended the last encounter with Indians, as well as 'Hamilton's Defeat.'"

The record of this engagement shows that at least the following took part in this trouble with the visiting Omahas, which tribe still reside in Nebraska, just south of Sioux City: Captain Chester M. Hamilton, sheriff of the county; John Thompson, Daniel Brown, the county's first actual set-

der, Ira Perdue, A. C. Todd, Jesse C. Wills, George Brigham, E. T. Hardin, Horatio Caywood, Frank Caywood, Collins I. Butler, Levi Motz, Jerry Motz, James W. Bates, Solomon Gamet, Isaac Gamet, Thomas F. Vanderhoof, E. T. McKenney, Uriah Jewell, S. J. Comfort, Samuel Coon, George White, D. R. Rogers, James Hardy, P. Green Cooper, William V. Cooper, and a few more whose names are not now obtainable.

THE TOWN OF WOODBINE.

On section 14, township 80, range 42, on December 5, 1866, the Blair Town Lot Company platted the beautiful town of Woodbine, named for the post office that had been kept by Mrs. L. D. Butler, postmistress, at her husband's flouring-mill about a mile to the northeast. Woodbine postoffice was named for her birthplace in England, and she was allowed to name the office, after the department decided not to allow the original name that had been proposed—"Harrison City." The name itself is pretty and the town-site is none the less charming to the lover of natural landscape scenes. It is situated near the west bank of the Boyer river, on a second bench of land overlooking the picturesque valley. The two great railway systems that follow each other down through the fertile valley, together with the rich rural farm scenes on either side of the stream, present a remarkable sight, which, once seen, remains a glad memory forever. Woodbine is now a prominent station point on both the Chicago & Northwestern and the Illinois Central railroad lines, both centering in Omaha.

The Town Lot Company bought twelve hundred acres in this immediate vicinity of Matthew Winter, David E. Barnum, Hiram Wisner, W. F. Clark, G. M. Brown, I. McAtee, John Johnson and M. Kiger.

With no special degree of pride today, it must be said that the first building erected on the plat was the saloon erected before the railroad was completed, in the fall of 1866, by Gallagher Brothers.

William A. Jones erected the first residence in 1866.

The "Woodbine House," the first hotel, also built the same season, provided a stopping place for the travelers and railroad men.

For several months Woodbine had a roundhouse and shops for the Northwestern road. These were situated (says Frank Rigg) near the crossing south of the present depot. It was not long, however, until more extensive shops were built at Dunlap. Woodbine being the end of the road during one winter, it was necessary to have such buildings.

Following the buildings mentioned came the hardware store of A. &

G. B. Cadwell, by some said to have been the first exclusive hardware store in Harrison county; Sleight & Williams, agricultural implement store; C. D. Stevens, grocery and drug store; L. D. Butler's general store (first to open in the town and started two months ahead of the railroad); McAttee's grocery store; Dr. J. S. Cole's drug store and a few smaller concerns.

Hernan Brothers were the first in the exclusive grocery business.

BUSINESS IN 1868.

By 1868 Woodbine had made a fine showing for so new a town. The following was the business representation:

Hotel, G. W. Pugsley; physicians and druggists, Cole & Crosswait; Woodbine Mills, John Dally; lumber, Wheeler & Warner; dry goods and notions, T. H. Abbott; dry goods and groceries, Herman Bros. & Davis; harness shop, D. S. Forney.

In 1870 I. J. Davis and G. W. Kibler, under the firm name of Davis & Kibler, opened a general merchandise store in March of that year. As a firm they operated one year, when Davis sold to W. H. McHenry. The business was conducted thus until April 19, 1873, when the firm was changed to Kibler Brothers (G. H. and S. B. Kibler). Their place of business was on lot No. 1, block 52. The building was known then as the Herman Brothers Store.

In 1870 Dr. J. S. Cole & Son commenced in the drug trade. The father finally withdrew and the son was sole proprietor of the pioneer drug store. This, years later, became the Reed & Cole business of today.

H. C. Harshbarger engaged in general merchandising in 1870 and operated three years. He was postmaster for about the same period.

From 1875 to 1879, William D. Cromie conducted a grocery store in the building later used by T. L. Canfield, north of Kibler Bros. Later, he added a general stock, and was in trade until a few years ago continuously, finally being succeeded by his sons.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1914.

In the summer of 1914 the following had charge of the various business and professional affairs of the towns:

Attorney - George J. Dugan.

Agricultural Implements—A. E. De Cou, Brandon & Co., Ingram & Prose.

- Banks—First National, Woodbine Savings and Peoples Savings.
 Bakeries—The Palace and the Buena Vista.
 Barber Shops—Mark Norris, Ira Wharton, Herb Burkholder.
 Blacksmith Shops—George Wilson, Arthur Turner, Kunz & Moore.
 Cement Workers—Daniel Dunlap, Richard Welck and others.
 Creamery—Woodbine Stock Co.
 Cream Station—The Fairmont, of Omaha.
 Clothing—Seibel's Store and J. E. Dale.
 Drug Stores—Reed & Cole, Hulburd Drug Co., F. C. Kruger & Co.
 Dentist—Dr. Wells Dewell.
 Dray Lines—Ed Morse, L. Land, Howard & Davis.
 Elevators—A. E. DeCou, Brandon & Co.
 Furniture—A. F. Temple, Bare & Bray.
 General Stores—Seibel's Department, J. G. Knight, Cromie Bros.,
 Horton Bros.
 Groceries (exclusive)—Willis Wiggins, Hosbrook & Wharton.
 Garages—Snyder Auto Co., Tague Bros., Young & Kibler.
 Hardware—Mickel & Son, Ingram & Prose, Case & Houghton.
 Harness—C. E. Wilsey, John Brandon.
 Hotel—The Hoffman House.
 Insurance—L. J. Abbey (successor to L. L. Sample), C. J. Irwin.
 Jewelers—Louis Hoyer, Reed & Cole.
 Lumber—Mathews Lumber & Coal Company, H. A. Quinn.
 Moving Pictures—"The Will-up Theater," Fred Cromie.
 Millinery—The Misses Hazzard, Ethel Hull, Seibel's Store.
 Newspaper—The *Woodbine Twiner*.
 Photographer—Fritz Neubaum.
 Physicians—Drs. E. J. Cole, W. S. Payne, H. N. Anderson, Max E.
 Flothow.
 Racket Store—A. E. Howarth.
 Restaurants—Buena Vista, The Palace, A. Copeland, and several
 lunch rooms.
 Tailor—J. H. Aughey.
 Shoe Repair Shop—John Lennox.
 Veterinary Surgeons—C. D. Williams, Charles Reed.
 Meat Market—J. J. Weise.
 Livery and Feed—Guyett & Son, William Armstrong.
 Wood Shop—I. P. Browning.
 Well Work, Pumps and Tanks—Ed Holton.

In 1913 J. J. Weiss, the meat-market man who has furnished ice to the town for years, using ice cut from the "spring—bayou," constructed an artificial lake or pond, near the Illinois Central tracks in Woodbine, and provided water from deep wells, and from this supply is making excellent ice which is sold at wholesale and retail.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

In 1858 Mrs. Annie Butler, an English lady, wife of pioneer L. D. Butler, received the appointment as postmistress of an office about one mile northeast of present Woodbine, at the old Butler Mills, the office being called "Woodbine" for her English home. When the railroad town started up, the office was moved there and took the same name. Mrs. Butler kept the office in their residence at the mill and was not over-rushed with making up mails or turning in quarterly reports, but she kept the office in strict conformity to the requirements of Uncle Sam's rules, at that day. In the autumn of 1866, two months after the railroad went through, the office was removed to the new town and J. W. Dally was appointed postmaster. In order to secure a correct list of the various postmasters with term of office held by each, in the various towns of Harrison county, the author has secured such lists from the department at Washington, and hence it can be relied upon. Such list was received in the month of May, 1914. The appointment dates are given. Lorenzo D. Butler, May 29, 1858; A. K. Grow, July 22, 1861; Mathew Winter, August 28, 1862; Ralph Jenkins, April 23, 1864; J. W. Dally, March 12, 1867; Isaac J. Davis, September 16, 1867; H. C. Harshberger, January 6, 1870; William H. McHenry, February 16, 1874; William D. Cromie, April 28, 1875; Lysander Crane, March 2, 1881; L. W. White, August 31, 1885; S. L. Winter, June 27, 1889; William J. Callender, January 19, 1892; William F. Schuler, December 14, 1892; O. L. Mickel, January 12, 1897; C. A. Van Scoy, February 11, 1901; Bruce R. Mills, April 30, 1907. In 1914 this office had extending out into the surrounding country five rural free delivery routes. Exclusive of money order business, this office transacted business to the amount of six thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars and nineteen cents for the years ending June, 1914. It is now a third-class post-office, and only lacks fourteen hundred dollars of making it a second-class office. It was made a third-class office in 1889. The present postmaster, Bruce Mills, has for his deputy, G. E. Suddick. Sixteen mails are sent and received each day in the year. The office is kept in a brick building erected by Sylvester Kibler

in 1906. It was building expressly for postal use, and is leased for a term of years.

TOWN INCORPORATION HISTORY.

In the autumn of 1877 Woodbine became an incorporated town. The following have served as mayors from the date of organization to the present time: A. W. Curtis, from 1877 to 1880; G. Smith Stanton (son of the famous Elizabeth Cady Stanton), from 1880 to 1881; John V. Mallery, from 1881 to 1882; L. D. Butler, from 1882 to 1883; J. S. McLain, from 1883 to 1884; Stephen King, from 1884 to 1887; W. M. Magden, from 1887 to 1888; S. L. Winter, from 1888 to 1890; L. W. White, from 1890 to 1891; Dr. J. Giddings, from 1891 to 1892; L. W. White, 1892 to 1893; W. J. Callender, March to July, 1893; J. Giddings, July, 1893, to 1898; H. C. Harshbarger, 1898-1900; J. Giddings, 1900-1902; C. W. Reed, 1902-1906; Chas. J. W. Triem, 1906 to August, 1907; C. J. Tuttle, August, 1907, to 1912; Wells Dewell, 1912, and present mayor.

The first recorder in Woodbine was Prof. C. C. Matter, who served two terms. The officers in 1914 were: Mayor, Dr. Wells Dewell; clerk, C. C. Haas; treasurer, George W. Coe; marshal, M. M. Vining; health officer, Dr. H. N. Anderson; councilmen, S. R. DeCou, W. D. Howarth, George Young, T. F. Jefferson, E. E. Cole.

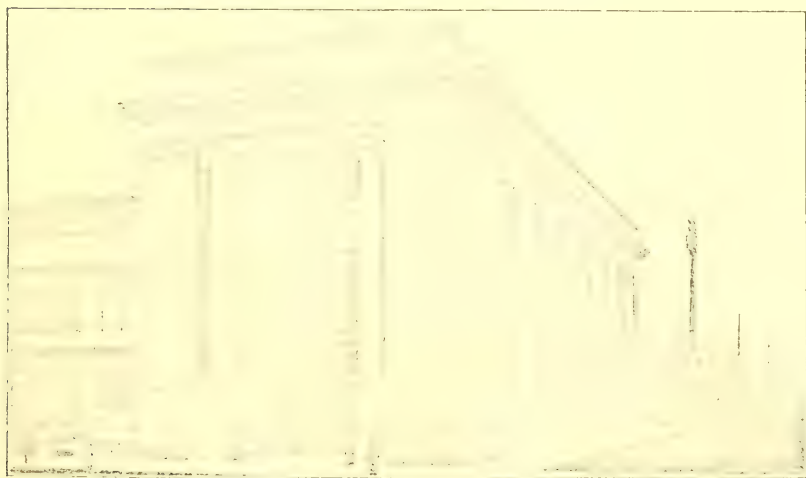
The waterworks system was first installed in the nineties, and a well and pumping station was constructed near the depot, from which point the water was forced to a standpipe on the hill to the west of the main portion of the town. More water was needed and a well was sunk near the present pumping plant, to the northeast of town, which served well for a time, but as the town increased in its demand for water, another well was made near the last named, which today gives forth an abundance of the purest, coldest water in the country. The pumps are worked by a gasoline engine. During the year 1914, the town was expending six thousand dollars in improvements on the water system, including the laying of water-pipe extensions and the erection of a high steel tower and tank near the old standpipe, which when completed will furnish ample water for years to come.

The banks, schools, churches and Normal School and lodges are all treated in special chapters on these topics, hence need not be gone into in this connection.

Woodbine in 1893 was the best bicycle town in the state of Iowa for



WOODBINE NORMAL SCHOOL.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, WOODBINE.

its size, having thirty, and all first-class machines. At that date Logan had but eight machines.

Today the number of automobiles owned in Woodbine possibly outnumber any town in the county of its size.

The city is lighted by artificial gas made from coal, by a local stock company, which commenced operations in 1902, an account of which appears below.

An effort was made to connect Woodbine with Missouri Valley, Magnolia and other towns in the county with an electric lighting system in 1913. The question was put up to the property holders, but failed to carry at a special election. At the same time there was a proposition to build sewers, and between the two proposed improvements, both failed to carry. Both are much needed in order to make the town what it should be.

What is styled the "Woodbine Light and Heating Company" was established in March, 1902, when a franchise was granted, under Mayor J. Giddings and City Clerk George W. Coe. The streets are fairly well lighted by this plant and, yearly, other street lamps are being added. The residence portion of the town is supplied with gas from these works at a fair "live-and-let-live" rate. It is purely a home company.

WOODBINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This corporation had its beginning through the foresight of Professor H. A. Kinney, of the Normal School, who, in about 1895, in company with Perry Holdogle, constructed a line from Woodbine to Logan, using rough oak poles cut from the forests of the county. At first they had but few patrons, but they kept pressing onward and finally, in January, 1896, a company was formed with which Professor M. A. Reed, another factor in the Normal School, was connected. These two gentlemen and three more organized. The incorporators were Professors Kinney and Reed, F. A. Dean, S. L. Berkley and Perry C. Holdogle. An exchange was set up in Woodbine at the drug store of S. L. Berkley, and kept there a number of years, after which it was moved to the Columbia Hotel block, this taking place in 1899. It was there located until 1910, when the present fine brick telephone exchange building was erected by the company.

The exchanges in the county are now Woodbine, with headquarters, Logan and Dunklap. The Dunklap section runs to Shelby, Monona and Crawford counties. There is a toll line to Panama, Shelby county. Also

there is one to Honey Creek in Pontawattamie county. From the original eight miles of crude oak poles to Logan, the system has grown to have six hundred and twenty miles of pole line in the county and a total of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four miles of wire stretched over the county. The company now has in operation two thousand six hundred and fifty instruments. August, 1897, a state law went into force which demands that franchises shall be obtained for a specified term of years, but luckily this company was formed prior to that date, hence they secured a perpetual franchise through streets and alleys in this county, and will never be hampered by trying to secure new franchises. The capital is seventy-five thousand dollars. Thirty four men and women are employed now, besides extras. The present value of the company's property, including real estate, is ninety-seven thousand dollars. The magneto system in general is in use, while the instruments include the Kellogg and Monarch. In Dunlap, Woodbine and Logan the company has installed much underground work, doing away as much as possible with the overhead street and alley poles. The Logan section of this system was brought about by the purchase of a line at that place owned by W. H. Johnson, who sold in 1900 to the Woodbine company. At first there were but seventeen subscribers at Logan, but today it has eleven hundred. Woodbine had only one hundred and fourteen at that date, but today has eighty hundred and fifty instruments and nearly as many subscribers, while Dunlap has six hundred and eighty. The company now has but eight stockholders. Its officers are S. B. Kibler, president; L. W. Kibler, vice-president; H. A. Kinney, manager; M. A. Reed, secretary; S. B. Kibler, treasurer. The directors are the same as the officers just enumerated. The company's first president was M. A. Reed. He was succeeded by George Kibler, who served until his removal to California in 1913. Then came his brother, Sylvester B. Kibler, present head of the company.

The only serious accident to anyone connected with the company's operations was the loss of an eye by George Mensching, in December, 1911. This, in brief, covers the general points of history in this successful telephone company. The advancement in its work, the improvements made, and the general popular favor with which the system has been met by the public, both town and country, is something phenomenal.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Woodbine is justly proud of her present public library. In short, its history is this: Some years prior to 1908 there had been organized a

library association, which put into use a circulating library, that was kept alive in the town's building on Main street, looking ahead to the time when a true library might be secured, under the laws of the state, and their hopes were not thwarted, for, during that year, on July 3, the present library was established. Its first trustees were O. L. Mickel, A. J. Coe, Mrs. F. J. McEwen, M. A. Reed, F. J. Hupp, B. R. Mills, G. N. Young, Mrs. H. C. Ferd and Mrs. Lewis Haas. The first president was M. A. Reed, of the Normal School, with G. N. Young, secretary. These officers are still holding office, and no change has been made in the trustees, save in the case of Mr. Mickel, who resigned in July, 1914. Prof. H. A. Kinney took his place. Miss Maude Van Scoy has been the librarian ever since the organization was formed. Prior to the present library, the books were in charge of volunteer ladies who took turns in attending to the library in the town building. In July, 1908, the city, under the new state provision, purchased a lot and a half on the corner of Lombard and Vail streets, centrally located, and, with the generous gift of seven thousand five hundred dollars of Andrew Carnegie, a building of pressed brick was erected by Contractor F. X. White, of Eldora, Iowa. The total cost was seven thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars. The building has a ladies' rest room in the basement. The roof is of tile and the floor is made sound-proof by a cork carpet. The rest room was established in May, 1913. The building is heated by a hot-air furnace. A two-mill annual tax in the city, with a certain tax in outlying districts within Boyer township, supports the institution. The present number of volumes on the shelves is three thousand, with seventy-eight periodicals and papers. The total number of books circulated in 1913 was seven thousand two hundred and thirty-three, twenty-nine per cent of which were juvenile books. There were nine hundred borrowers. The library is open three week-days a week, and the reading room is open on Sunday.

MILLING AT WOODBINE.

Today, Woodbine has no flouring-mill, time and the changes in the manufacture of this useful product, together with the great drainage ditch that was cut down the Boyer valley a few years since, having destroyed what was once a big industry for this vicinity. The old Woodbine mills stand, as it were, on an island, the water-power forever gone. A few years ago the proprietors of these mills issued a harvest booklet to their customers in which we find the following concerning the mill:

"This mill has been connected with the growth and early history of

Woodbine, keeping up with the improvements and new inventions in the milling business, making the changes step by step from the crude methods of a half century ago to the modern mill of today, having the necessary appliances, a thorough system and complete outfit of machinery of the kind needed for doing high-grade work.

"To interest the younger generation and to bring up old memories of the past among the early settlers, we herewith give a short history of the mill. From the old history of Harrison county, published in Magnolia in 1868, we learn that Mr. L. D. Butler was the second permanent settler in Boyer township, coming to Council Bluffs in 1849, when this portion of the country was a vast wilderness, inhabited only by wild deer, elk, wolves, etc. In an excursion northward Mr. Butler was struck by the beauty and fertility of the land in the neighborhood of what is now Woodbine, and in 1853 he came and located about a mile from what is now the town site, and two years later (1855) he built the mill. This was one of the first mills built in western Iowa.

"Mr. Butler was one of the most energetic and enterprising men of the early settlers. He kept the first postoffice and opened the first store in the township; and Woodbine became a business point. In the summer of 1865 he sold the mill and its privileges to Clark & Dally, who erected close to the mill a woolen factory, costing twenty-seven thousand dollars, and opened a first-class store. Mr. Butler also kept his store with an increase of stock. Reuben Yeisley succeeded Clark as Mr. Dally's partner, from 1874 to 1881, when Mr. Dally bought him out. The factory ran two hundred spindles, manufacturing six hundred yards of cloth per week. Mr. Dally made the factory very profitable to himself, and a blessing to the country. When these improvements were going on the people of Boyer township thought they got pretty near the top of improvement, but the railroad continued down the Boyer valley, through the township, and in the fall of 1866 the people about Woodbine found the cars among them. The railroad company laid out the town of Woodbine near the mill (a mile to the southwest).

"As time passed Mr. Dally added many improvements to the old mill. He changed it to a roller process mill, and some time in the eighties sold a half interest to L. M. Kellogg, of Missouri Valley. About 1890 the mill was sold to W. H. McHenry, who operated it for several years. He sold it to J. T. Rawlings, who in turn disposed of it to the present owner, who has lately put in the most advanced machinery and perfect methods for manufacturing flour of unsurpassed excellence, has added steam power and

placed this historic mill in the very front rank, an institution of which not only Woodbine, but all Harrison county is justly proud."

The history as above narrated brought it down to the date when Rogers Brothers owned and ran it. They sold to the Woodbine Milling Co., which was made up of several Woodbine men, who operated it successfully until the water power was shut off by the construction of the Boyer valley drainage ditch, above mentioned, since which time they have not been able to successfully operate it.

The mill is a frame structure, and near its race stands the good two-story frame building built for a residence many years ago. Near it stood the old woolen factory. The whole surroundings bespeak a busy beehive of industry in the years long since passed. Today the "Lincoln Highway" passes within a few rods of the old mill and crosses the time-honored race which conducted the waters of the Boyer to the water wheel, which is now embedded in sand and rusting out.

Near this mill in the winter of 1856-57 there were seen many deer and elk. On one occasion Mr. Butler and his men succeeded in capturing eleven elk, which nimble-footed animals came in from the southeast. The snow was crusted and the animals were easily run down and killed, for, when they broke through the crusted snow, they usually broke one or more of their legs.

TORNADOES VISIT WOODBINE.

Among many tornadoes in western Iowa, since the settlement of the county, two struck the town of Woodbine with great fury. The first damaging storm was in the summer of 1885, when there were but few houses in town that escaped having their chimneys blown away, or suffering other damage. This was in no true sense a cyclone, but a violent tornado. At the home of J. S. Van Scoy, the barn was literally torn to pieces, and a stick of dimension stuff was hurled through the roof of his residence and landed on a bed, where a moment before had been sleeping the baby son, Allen Van Scoy, who had been taken to the cellar.

The next great storm, by many styled a cyclone, struck the place on Sunday evening, March 23, 1913, Easter Sunday, which occurred that year earlier than it had for hundreds of years before. These two facts, the early Easter and the violent, destructive storm, have impressed all of the citizens then living in Woodbine in a manner never to be erased from their minds. It was estimated that nearly half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed, but, strange to relate, no lives were sacrificed, and less than a

dozen persons were injured. One lady was pinned beneath a cook stove, but was finally released without serious bodily injury.

This was a continuation of what is termed the great Omaha cyclone, where hundreds of persons were killed and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed in the western residence districts. The storm crossed the Missouri river and followed on up the Boyer valley, striking Woodbine about six-thirty o'clock in the evening. The atmosphere was murky and oppressive all the afternoon, and by evening the signs of a strange and terrible storm were in the sky. As evening drew near, what scientists call (for lack of a better name) "volcano dust" appeared in the heavens. Many took shelter in storm-caves, some of which had been constructed many years previous. Five minutes more passed and the story of the great wind-storm—tornado or cyclone—had been told, and one despatch went forth to the Associated Press to the effect that "half a dozen were killed and the town wiped from the map." On account of the wires of phones and telegraph being out of commission and mail trains irregular east and west for many days, people in the East could hear nothing further from friends in Woodbine. But such was not the fate of the town. Great relief came when it was known that the storm had not been the means of such an awful destruction of life and property, although it was bad enough as it was. The storm struck the town from the southwest, in the residence district, and mowed a pathway about two blocks in width. The south end of the business district was struck hardest. A dozen or more business places, mostly good brick structures, were either demolished entirely or badly wrecked. But, strange to relate, no lives were lost, which probably would not have been true had the storm occurred on a week-day evening, when people were sure to have been on the streets and in places of business.

Among the heavy losses were those sustained by the two railroad depots, the old brick building owned by the Mathews Lumber & Coal Company, for offices, and the opera house on its second floor, all of which were totally wrecked. There was no insurance, and the loss amounted to about twenty thousand dollars. Young & Kibler's hardware block, the best structure in town, was damaged to the extent of six thousand dollars. The Beebe department store and Siebel's department store, with many more, came in for their share of loss. The Illinois Central railroad agent's house was badly wrecked, and the depot destroyed, parts of its slate roof being picked up many blocks distant.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MAGNOLIA TOWNSHIP.

The oldest township, as well as the most central and largest civil township in Harrison county, is named Magnolia, after that beautiful tree found growing in so many of the southern states of this union. It was constituted with the organization of the county in 1853. It has met with numerous changes in the way of the extent of its territory, but, as now constituted, comprises all of township No. 80, range 43, and one-third of township 79, range 43. It has forty-eight sections. It was named by the Iowa Legislature when it was made into a separate county organization. It is bounded on the north by Allen township, on the east by Boyer and Jefferson townships, on the south by Jefferson and Calhoun townships and on the west by Raglan and Taylor townships.

The Iowa census reports of 1885, gave it a population of one thousand two hundred and seven, while the United States census report for 1890 gave it one thousand two hundred and thirty-two. The last census, which was taken by authority of the government, lists it as having one thousand three hundred and forty-five, including the old village of Magnolia, which is placed at three hundred and eleven.

No township in the entire county can boast of so many beautiful streams and springs, which at an earlier date were found gushing forth from many a hillside and valley. In 1890 it was carefully estimated that the township contained fully twenty-six hundred acres of natural forest land. The Willow is the chief stream, and meanders through the south and eastern portions of the territory, with lesser streams coming in here and there as tributaries. The creeks of the township include Allen, Thompson's, Huffman's, Steer, Hog, Elk and Bloomer creeks. The largest native groves are Magnolia, Spink's and Bigler's. Practically speaking, the original settlement in the county was effected in this township.

Magnolia, the former county seat, is the only town within the borders of the township. It remained the seat of justice from 1853 to 1876, when the county seat was voted to Logan. The beauties of nature seem lavishly bestowed throughout this goodly section of the county.

At first the land was taken up by squatter's claims and later purchased

at government price, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The history of the township seems to be naturally divided into at least three periods—before the Civil War, during that conflict, and since the war closed.

EARLY SETTLEMENT NOTES.

From the best obtainable evidence, the first man to locate within Magnolia township, as now constituted, was George Blackman, who located land in 1850, in section 29, where he resided until a few years ago.

To or near the village of Magnolia, very soon came James Hardy and family. The year of his settlement was 1853. Later he removed to Calhoun township. He was an industrious man and operated one of the first mills in Harrison county. (See account elsewhere.)

Lucius Merchant became a settler as early as 1851. He appears to have arrived in the spring of that year, locating in section 8, township 79, range 43, at which place he claimed a half section of land, on which stood a cabin, and where a small garden patch had been broken.

Isaac Bedsaul settled in section 8, township 79, range 43. He came in company with his father's family. The father conducted the second store in Magnolia village. He finally sold the store and purchased land in section 33, township 80, range 43. Isaac Bedsaul was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry.

In 1855 Silas Rice came, during the month of June. The first year he resided in the village and then purchased a farm in section 4, where he built a log house in the spring of 1856. He was a brother of Dr. J. H. Rice, an immigrant of 1854. At the death of Silas Rice, in March, 1874, he owned over four hundred acres of valuable land.

D. E. Brainard came in 1855. He became county judge and was a man of much influence and importance in his day and generation.

C. I. Cutler came in 1853, settling in section 7. He died in 1855.

Isaac George came at about the same date, settling in the southern part of the township, where he died in 1855.

Solomon Barnett came with the few who entered this domain in 1853, taking land in section 5. He died in Union township in 1888.

A. W. Lockling and his family came in 1851, locating in section 7, township 79, range 43. He had two sons, H. H. and O. W. Lockling.

Another pioneer of pioneers was the late Judge Jonas Chatburn, who came in from Mills county. He was English and came to America about 1850. He was of the Latter-Day Saints religious faith. He held the office

of county judge. He it was, with a partner, who built and operated the first mill in Harrison county. During the later years of his life the judge resided at Harlan, Shelby county. He also erected and conducted the first mill in each of the counties of Mills and Sheby.

Peter Smith came to Magnolia township before the Civil War and met his death by a runaway team. He bought land in section 5, township 79, range 44.

Thomas Vanderhoof, of Michigan, claimed land in section 7, township 79, range 43, but only remained a short time.

A. L. Harvey came from New York state to Newton, Iowa, in June, 1856. He settled in the village of Magnolia, engaged in merchandising and later became a real estate dealer, and finally located in Logan, where he followed banking for many years. He retired from active life and died in Logan a few years since. When he came here he was a single man, but soon married and reared a family that became an honor to his name. He stayed at Magnolia until it could no longer hold the county seat; then, with many more of the locality removed to the new railroad town of Logan.

Joseph Bence came to this part of the county in 1856, settling in section 1, township 79, range 43.

Frederick Huff, Sr., located in section 8, township 79, range 43, in the spring of 1857, and in 1869 removed to section 14.

Frederick W. Hauff, Jr., settled at Bigler's Grove in 1861, but had been there in 1857. In 1866 he removed to section 27, where he purchased a hundred and twenty acre farm.

Henry Hennenman, Sr., an immigrant from Indiana, came in with a horse team in the month of October, 1855. He was a thrifty German and took land in section 8, township 79, range 43.

Speaking of the truly prominent pioneer families the name of Stephen Mahoney should not be forgotten. He had a wife and eleven children. They came with a hundred and thirty other persons. They were Latter-Day Saints, who emigrated from Maryland. They came to Council Bluffs in April, 1851, and to Magnolia township in 1852. Mr. Mahoney entered land in section 33, township 80, range 43. He died in February, 1888, leaving his widow the most of the landed estate. He and Judge Jonas Chapman operated the first saw and shingle-cutting mill in Harrison county, continuing in that industry for sixteen years. He paid forty per cent for the money with which he entered his land.

In 1857 Wells F. Walker came to this county, in the month of May. He followed carpentering in Magnolia until 1861, then went west to the

Rocky mountain country, returning in 1867, when he bought wild land in section 16, where he was still residing in the early nineties.

Jerome Seeley came in the fall of 1858, locating at Magnolia. For a time he drove stage, but later took land in section 7.

Henry Geith came to the township before the Civil War and made a permanent settlement. About the same date came Henry Lorantz, who settled in section 6, township 79, range 43.

"Capt." William M. Hill settled at Magnolia in 1855. He emigrated from Virginia and became prominent in the county's affairs, but on account of his sentiments, he got into difficulty with the general government and finally went insane and died, really as a result of the rebellion. His life here was a checkered one. He died about 1885. He made this county an efficient county clerk for a number of terms, and was an excellent man.

In either 1850 or 1857, John and William Raymond settled in section 18.

P. G. and William Cooper were in the county before its organization, coming as they did in 1851 or 1852. They were both among the first county officials—see election returns. They finally moved West, but in 1891 William was residing in Mondamin.

Among other characters whose names will long stand in the annals of Harrison county, was Chester M. Hamilton, who came early in the fifties. His experience with thieving Indians, showed the true character of this once well-known and famous oddity of a pioneer settler. Joe H. Smith treated him in a former county historical work, under the caption of "Hamilton's Defeat." He was sheriff of Harrison county at an early day. He moved to Nebraska, but finally re-located in Harrison county.

James W. Bates settled at Magnolia in 1853, remained ten years and went to Colorado. Joel H. Patch became a settler in 1853 in section 14, township 80, range 43. He died in 1874.

Michael Doyle set his stakes in Magnolia in the spring of 1855, and followed day labor until 1861, when he purchased eighty acres of wild land in section 10, township 79, range 43. He served as a member of company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, during the Civil War.

William T. Fallon became a settler in this township in 1857. For a number of years he found freighting across the western plains profitable. He also conducted the "Raymond Hotel" at Magnolia for some time, but in 1876, after the county seat left Magnolia, he moved back to his farm. After a number of years there he returned to the village of Magnolia. He was

born in Maryland, and was accompanied by his brother, Joseph, and sister, Hattie.

Alvin Seeley, of section 21, came in 1866.

George Main, who had resided in Raglan township since 1856, went to the Civil War and in 1863 the family removed to the village of Magnolia. After the war ended Mr. Main returned, but had landed interests in other sections of the county.

Henry Champney came in 1867, to Raglan township, but the next year moved to Magnolia township. William C. Cutler, who came to Harrison county in the spring of 1853 with his parents, in 1864 bought land in section 8, where, in 1890, he owned a half section of land.

Samuel Purcell came to this county in 1855, remained a short time, and removed to Pottawattamie county, where he remained until 1864, where he bought land in section 14 of Magnolia township, but in 1866 he moved to section 11.

Captain George S. Bacon of the big orchard fame, was captain of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He arrived in this township in 1855 and remained a resident until 1883, when he removed to Des Moines, but still held his interests in this township.

William Hefford, of section 14, came to Harrison county in 1856. He worked at the carpentering trade in the village of Magnolia until 1870, then bought wild land in section 23, remained until 1876 and bought the farm in this township, where he remained so many years.

H. Caywood was a settler of the early fifties. He became an honored citizen. Later he removed to Clay township, remained until the death of his wife, and then moved from the county.

In 1856 S. E. Hillis, father of Rev. Dr. Dwight Newell Hillis, of Beecher's old Plymouth church of Brooklyn, New York, settled in the southwest quarter of section 9, township 80, range 43. About 1890 he removed to Woodbine, where both he and his estimable wife died several years ago.

David D. Young established himself in section 12, township 80, range 43, in June, 1857. He platted what was known as Eldorado, but no village ever sprung up to amount to anything.

Zeno C. Spinks settled in a part of section 11, township 80, range 43, in 1856. "Spinks grove" was named for him.

Samuel Tarkington located in section 13 in the spring of 1857.

Samuel Schwertley purchased and settled in the southeast of the north-

west of section 17, township 80, range 43, in June, 1857. Subsequently, he moved to Taylor township.

David M. Gamet came in 1854, to section 20, township 80, range 43, but later became a resident of Little Sioux.

Thomas F. Stewart settled in the last section named in 1853.

In 1857 Charles Child located in the northeast of section 21, township 80, range 43.

Benjamin Abrams settled in 1854 in section 24. He has long since been deceased.

Lewis Coon became a resident of section 1, township 79, range 43 in 1855, remained a number of years and finally removed to Missouri.

Jeremiah Motz settled in 1853, in section 6, township 79, range 43. In 1891 he was a resident of the town of Modale.

William Kennedy also came in 1854, settling on the northwest of section 8, township 79, range 43, but later moved to Calhoun township.

Joseph Buffington located in section 3, township 80, range 43, in 1855.

David Imlay settled in the northeast of section 3, in 1855.

Jacob Fulton came in either 1856 or 1857, locating in section 2, township 80, range 43. Joseph Young came about the last date named, and located in the same section.

In 1854 came Johnson Bentley, to section 19, township 80, range 43.

Hon. Phineas Cadwell came in from New York state in the autumn of 1854, purchasing land in section 36, which he nicely improved and there resided many years. Later in life he removed to Logan where he spent the remainder of his days. He was strong in the Latter-Day Saint church faith, was member of the Iowa Legislature many years ago, and was a greatly honored citizen.

John and Jacob Kraushoop settled in section 28, about 1855. They were both Germans and both died in this township.

"Doc" Younger (ague doctor) came about 1851, remained near where Magnolia village now stands, until 1857. He was a singular character.

Robert Hall came before the Civil War and located on Allen creek. He was very early— in the fifties. He died after the close of the Civil War.

On section 14, the Purcell family located in the fifties. The father died in this township, and many of the family still remain in Harrison county.

Josiah Crom settled a mile or two south of the village of Magnolia, in section 29, early in 1855. He died at that place.

John Chatburn came to the county in 1863, coming directly from England, his uncle, Jonas W. Chatburn, was a resident from 1852

Jasper McCrillis, an extensive Poland-China hog raiser, a quarter of a century ago, dated his settlement from 1870.

John C. Michael came to the county with his parents in 1868. He was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1863.

Charles F. Plath made his settlement with his father's family in 1857; he was a German and born in 1856.

Charles Wheelock, who wore the loyal blue in Civil War days, settled in this county in 1866. His army career was exceptional.

Others, whose names appear on record here and there, as having settled in this township were:

D. A. Stewart, section 8, 1871; Frank Bolch, in section 4, 1878; Henry Lenz came in 1866; Hugh Stewart, section 8, in 1870; William Ganzhorn, 1870; Fred Ehlert, section 22, 1871; William Furgeson, section 20, in 1866; John Steffen, section 16, in 1867; Henry Umach, section 8, 1871; John Donner, section 33, 1871, and to Magnolia in 1885; Charles Plath, section 23, came to the county in 1870, first locating in section 27. In the fall of 1875 he sold and rented land and later purchased another farm in this township. George Lennert, of section 32, came to the county in 1867 and to Magnolia township in 1872. Philo M. Richardson, in section 19, came in the spring of 1874, worked by the month on a farm and taught school for two years, but later became a landowner in this township.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The last difficulty had with Indians in this part of the country was in 1885, when a band of about three hundred were in the habit of crossing the Missouri river into Harrison county. They were quite friendly, but annoyed the citizens very much by pilfering stock and poultry. To put a stop to this the whites, twenty in number, assembled and met the band when they had crossed the river. The twenty whites captured the three hundred Indians, loaded their bows and arrows into wagons and took them over the county line at Honey Creek, Pottawattamie county. The Indians were half starved, and the humane white people gathered together and raised a fund with which a steer was bought and given the Indians, who seemed to greatly appreciate the act of kindness. After the feast, the day following, they went over the river to their homes in eastern Nebraska.

MILLS BUILT BY PIONEERS.

The pioneers felt the need of milling facilities, almost as soon as they had landed on Harrison county soil, and there are always brave, thoughtful hearts and enterprising minds among such men as "first settlers" are made of. Here it was in the persons of those honorable gentlemen, Judge Jonas Chatburn and Stephen Mahoney, who came in 1853, and the following year placed in operation the first mill for grinding grain ever constructed in the county. Originally, it had been a saw-mill, and was run by the then good stage of water found flowing in the Willow river. The mill stood in section 34. While Mr. Chatburn was of English birth, yet he possessed much of the ingenuity found in a Vermont Yankee, for with his own hands he prepared the burrs or mill-stones for this mill, which grinding attachment was fixed to the saw-mill. The belting was made of raw hide, from a cow-skin cut into strips after which the mill was set in motion. One grist was ground out and Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Chatburn went to supper (said Judge Chatburn in an interview many years since) and while at the table eating, told the family they had ground the first corn ever ground in this section of western Iowa. They also related, in a visionary style, of how much they proposed to grind the following day. But as the sequel of the narrative proved, their hopes were thwarted and plans blasted, for when they returned to the mill, lo, and behold, the prairie wolves had been there and eaten up the raw-hide belting, leaving the corn-mill detached from the power. However, it was soon repaired, and this same mill ground the first meal, sawed the first board and rolled the first wool in Harrison county. Years later, this mill was abandoned and Judge Chatburn engaged in similar business at Woodbine, later establishing a good flouring-mill at Harlan, Shelby county, at which place he died.

A story that has been told, and re-told times without number, should, however, be recorded in this, an up-to-date history of the county:

Pioneer D. E. Brainard was once at this Magnolia township mill, on the waters of the Willow river, while the proprietors were not in—they having left the "stones" grinding away on some corn. Judge Brainard said a large rooster stood on the edge of the hopper and so slow was the mill going and so seldom did the corn drop from the hopper, that the rooster had but little trouble in eating the golden grains as fast as they dropped, so that no meal, to speak of, was being ground. Be this narrative as it may, the mill served well its day and provided many a family with meal upon which

to subsist until better, brighter days dawned upon the little settlement in and around Magnolia.

THE CHEESE FACTORY.

A stock company was organized in 1877 in Magnolia township, for the object of manufacturing cheese. It consisted of thirty shareholders, who in the aggregate put up two thousand one hundred dollars. Sixteen wagons were run out over the surrounding country for the daily collection of milk. Capt. C. H. Holmes was the secretary of the company at that time. At the formal opening of the factory, the Harris Grove "Farmers Club" was present, with newspaper representatives from many side towns and cities.

This cheese factory was operated less than three years, then sold to private parties who at once converted it into a creamery, which in time proved a financial failure to its owners and was abandoned. The plant was housed in the old court-house building. The creamery burned in July, 1901, a great loss to the community. It had two hundred and fifty customers, who sold it fifteen thousand gallons of milk daily and it made six hundred pounds of butter. It was rebuilt, and is now leased to the Waterloo Creamery Company, which is a stock company. The present building is of brick.

The only village plattings of this township were those of the "paper town" of Eldorado, made by David D. Young, in 1857, in section 12, township 80, range 43, and Magnolia, an account of which here follows: Eldorado never got farther than to have the survey recorded in public records.

VILLAGE OF MAGNOLIA.

When the county government of Harrison county was perfected the provision organizing the same fixed the seat of justice at Magnolia, the locating commissioners staking off the northeast quarter of section 32, township 80, range 43, and designated it "Magnolia" as per legislative act. The first platting was by George H. White, surveyor, in 1853, and in December of the same year lots were offered at public auction, and sixty-four were sold at prices ranging from five to sixty dollars. But through some minor error this original filing of the plat was discarded, and, July 5, 1854, another town plat was executed, the same being placed on record February 23, 1855. Johnson's addition was made and platted in May, 1855, by Had-

ley T. Johnson, John T. Baldwin, Benjamin R. Pergram and C. C. Van. "Magnolia City" was platted for record January 10, 1861, by James Hardy and wife. This was to the west of the original platting of the town. The first platting was done under authority and by the commissioners and county judge.

The place is situated on high-rolling bench land, with a gradual slope in all directions, finally equalizing itself in the pretty valleys, presenting an ideal site for a town. It is encompassed on all sides by fine native groves, and supplied with good water. The men who decided on this ideal spot for a county seat town made no mistake, but times changed and the location of the seat of justice was changed in 1875 to Logan and the offices removed in 1876 to the new courthouse built in that town for their occupancy. Thus it was that what promised to pioneer spirits to become a leading commercial and official center of the county, was destined to become a small inland town, but to which memory, dear old memory, ever and anon refers with pleasure, for it was here the foundation stones of a great county were laid; from out the excellent school and academy, have gone forth into the great busy world, men of national and world-wide fame.

No special efforts were made to advertise the place when first it was platted, yet within four years from the date of platting, or in 1859, stood quite a thriving village with probably about three hundred population. It had three good dry goods stores, two hotels, ten carpenters, four blacksmith shops, one tailor, a shoe shop, two physicians, two ministers, six attorneys, two jewelers, one artist, who took daguerreotypes (photography not having been discovered until about 1861), one copper shop and one plasterer. The immediate vicinity had two grist-mills and a number of saw-mills in operation. Nine mails arrived each week by stage coach.

It should be remembered that Magnolia was in her palmiest days, from 1863 to 1866, and a part of 1867. The town had been platted before there had been a railroad constructed a hundred miles farther west than Chicago. It was the trade center for a large scope of country. The firm of Clark & Yeisley sold, from their general stock, in 1866, upward of ninety thousand dollars worth of goods, while Wood, Rudasill & Low sold about as much.

Magnolia had the first postoffice in Harrison county, as well as the first store. This store was built by James W. Bates, who designed and built it of hewed logs. Here he opened up the first of all stores in Harrison county. Many were the additions made to this structure, and finally it was converted into a hotel, known far and near as the Bates House. Later, it was called the "Raymond." Within the thick walls of this old pioneer

building were sheltered from the roaring storms of long winters, hundreds, if not thousands, of different customers. Many a jolly dance and "big supper," as well as many a witty joke was there gotten off at the expense of some wag, home talent or stranger. But the old land-mark was doomed to succumb to the touch of time, and its history is almost gone forever.

Peter Barnett kept a boarding-house hotel, the very earliest in the village. It stood just to the north of the "Raymond," and was operated from 1854 to 1860. The few remaining ones, who remembered it so well (as related to the writer many years since), told of the kind old landlady and her excellent cooking. The late Al Harvey never tired of telling of this famous pioneer place and its right good cheer.

The second store in the place was that of Isaac Bedsaul, who opened up with a small stock in 1854. John W. Cooper was classed among the dealers in 1856. "Wet goods, chiefly whisky," was his specialty. Other early factors in Magnolia were D. E. Brainard, who erected a two-story frame structure, later owned by John Dewell. This was finished in the autumn of 1856.

The pioneer school was taught by T. B. Neeley, in 1854, in a log cabin. The earliest physician here was Dr. L. T. Coons, who prepared and sold an ague remedy known as "Bog Hay," of which many laughable stories have been told in days gone by, especially as to its specific and certain effect upon the invalid. The next, and really the first regular physician, was Dr. J. H. Rice, who later served as assistant surgeon in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiment, during the Civil War days.

Coming down to 1868, from a small booklet history of the county, it is gleaned that the following persons represented the various business lines in 1868, and some time later: Dry goods, Reuben Yiesley; wood, Rudasill & Low; druggists, J. Giddings and O'Linn & Brainard; hardware, J. A. Boies and W. H. Wright; furniture, J. W. Stocker; land agent, A. L. Harvey; attorneys-at-law, Joe H. Smith, M. Holbrook and Waterman & Dewell; physicians, Dr. H. O'Linn and Dr. J. H. Rice; newspaper, *Western Star*, edited by Musgrave & Cook; conveyance, H. C. Harshbarger; Harness maker, J. B. Akers.

PRESENT 1914 BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agricultural Implements—Seabury, Carson Co. and J. H. Hanneman.
Bank—Magnolia Savings Bank.

Barbers—Robert Whitsitt, J. H. Leach.

Blacksmith—John Goetsche.
Creamery—The Waterloo Co.
Drugs—J. D. Stuart.
Dray Line—Bro & Son, who run an auto-truck to Logan
General Dealers—Frazier, Johnson & Harvey.
Garages—Seabury, Carson Co.
Hardware—J. H. Hammeman.
Harness—Fred De Pue.
Hotels—Cottage and City Hotels.
Jeweler—John Benson.
Livery—Will Hardt, R. P. Mills.
Meat Market—John C. Kilts.
Physicians—Drs. C. E. Cutler (Home), F. H. Hanson (reg.).
Restaurant—Nolan Musick.
Tailor—Mr. Jensen.

POSTOFFICE ITEMS.

Magnolia had the first postal service of any locality within this county. It was made a postoffice point in 1853, but, there being no mail route then, mail was carried from Council Bluffs by private subscription. This continued for two years, when a route was established from Council Bluffs to Sioux City, running by Magnolia. The various postmasters, serving here, have been (according to recent advice from the department at Washington) as follows: P. G. Cooper, appointed August 23, 1853; Richard Humphries, June 2, 1855; D. E. Brainard, November 6, 1855; J. W. Cooper, December 13, 1856; Joseph Hardy, December 14, 1858; S. R. Hill, January 12, 1859; Jacob Mintun, July 7, 1859; George R. Brainard, April 11, 1861; George F. Waterman, July 7, 1863; O. H. Day, July 1, 1864; Samuel Dewell, April 24, 1865; H. W. Gleason, March 27, 1876; J. A. Hardy, April 11, 1877; J. K. Murphy, August 5, 1878; George R. Brainard, January 3, 1881; J. F. Mintun, January 21, 1886; George R. Brainard, June 5, 1890; Frank Hill, April 10, 1893; O. P. Murphy, April 21, 1897.

The office is now a fourth-class office, receiving mail via a star route from Logan once a day and by rural routes once a day, making two daily mails each way.

The churches, schools, lodges, banks and newspapers of Magnolia, past and present, are all represented under separate chapters on these topics. (See index.)

The population of Magnolia in 1910, as seen by the United States census reports, was three hundred and eleven.

At least once each year the town is alive with people from all parts of the county, when the Old Settlers Society meets in August or September each year. Here the pioneers and their sons and daughters delight in meeting one another, listen to roll call and speeches and are feasted on the best the land affords.

Before passing to other subjects, it may be well to insert here extracts from an article written by A. M. Pyrande, for the *Logan Observer* in September, 1905, in which he said:

"Yes, we felt sore over the county seat being removed, but we turned our attention to less contention, more of peace, less courts, more homes, less transients, more and better tax-payers; our tears (?) have given way to smiles, our sugar plums (?) to real nutrition, and here let us emphasize that we not only have built up in the last few years in public and private houses, more than an average of twelve thousand dollars annually, but are here to keep it up.

"Two business men asked me some months ago: 'What is causing your growth, you have no boom, you have no shops, no special school, no manufacturing industries?'

"Our reply was: 'It's strange, yet true. Water and air, beauty, cheapness, quietness, churches, schools privileges, with gaining business interests, a cosmopolitan neighborly element, are all conducive to our development.'"

CHAPTER XXIV.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP AND DUNLAP.

Harrison is the northeast subdivision in Harrison county, and comprises all of township 81, range 41, being, therefore, six miles square and containing twenty-four thousand and forty acres of excellent prairie land, now all developed into valuable and high-priced farms. At its east is Shelby county, to its south, Douglas township, to its west, Lincoln township and on its north is Crawford county. It was organized in 1856. The principal water course is the Boyer river, flowing from northeast to southwest; Mill creek is in the central east portion, and the North Picayune creek runs through the southeast corner of the township. About all the native timber found within this township is that at Weiner's grove in the northwestern corner. Originally this grove comprised nearly three hundred acres. The Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central railroad lines follow each other down the Boyer valley through this township, side by side. Dunlap is the only present town in Harrison township. See history at close of this chapter. In 1885 the township had a population of two thousand and eighty-seven, but by 1890 it had decreased, on account of the removal of the railway shops, to one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. The last United States census gives it one thousand six hundred and forty-six, Dunlap having one thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

FIRST EVENTS.

Among the first events to take place in this township were these: The first settlers were James Welch, Ethel P. Brown and Henry Olmstead, all coming in 1856.

Lula Way was the first child born, the date being 1856.

The first to die was Frederick W. Warren, whose death occurred August 19, 1861. Henry Olmstead was the second person to die within the township. He died in December, 1866.

The earliest marriage was that of An. N. Warren to Anna Eliza Stowe, in 1858, the ceremony being performed January 22nd.

The first house in the township was erected of logs, its size being six-

teen by twenty feet. It was erected by Ethel P. Brown, in section 13, in 1855. The first frame house was built in 1850 by Henry Olmstead, in section 22.

Lorenzo Kellogg burned the first brick in the township in 1857, and from it constructed the first brick house in the township. It was built in section 27.

James Welch turned the first pair of scales in the township, in 1850, in section 33.

The first postoffice was established in 1858 at the house of Henry Olmstead. T. P. Kellogg succeeded Olmstead as postmaster, serving until the establishment of the Daily Free, when "Olmstead postoffice" was discontinued. The first office was on a mail route from Adell to Magnolia, mail being carried once a week, and later on twice each week.

The earliest grist mill was built by A. K. Grow, in section 31. It was ready for use in 1808. It had two sets of burrs and was propelled by the waters of the Boyer river. It is stated that here "two kernels were ground onto one."

At the call for soldiers to suppress the rebellion in 1861, over one-half of the able-bodied men in Harrison township went to the front in the far-away Southland. Perhaps the reason that so great a number volunteered here was the fact that many were immigrants from New England, their patriotism having come down through the generations from Concord and Lexington.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The first to effect settlement in this part of Harrison county were James Welch, Henry Olmstead and Ethel P. Brown, all coming from the East late in the autumn of 1850, or during the first weeks in 1857. Welch came from Indiana, locating in the northwest quarter of section 33, where he commenced improvements, but in the spring of 1857 he sold his claim to G. C. Roberts, and moved over into Crawford county. Ethel P. Brown located in the northeast of section 13, on a forty-acre tract. He remained until the Civil War, when he loyally defended the loyal Union and became a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He finally sold his land and moved to Shelby county, Iowa.

The same year, 1850, Henry Olmstead, J. L. Roberts and C. S. Way came in from Connecticut. Olmstead located in the southwest of section 22. He was identified with Harrison township until the autumn of 1861, when he was killed by falling from a load of lumber, a heavy load passing

over his body. He left a wife and four children, who remained there until 1879. The mother died and the children left the county.

A Connecticut colony came from the "land of wooden nutmegs," in the spring of 1857, but they were not the little souls we read of, all being energetic, pushing-to-the-front kind of men, in the prime of their manhood and ready to do and to dare. These were Lorenzo Kellogg, B. F. Roberts, A. N. Warren, A. F. Roberts, Anson Smith, Charles Pitkin, George Hedge and Marvin Hayes. G. C. Roberts came in April from Texas. These were permanent settlers and were all formerly from and near Hartford, Connecticut. L. D. Chandler, Charles Pitkin and Abijah Perkins came at the same time, but remained only a short time. This New England colony settled as follows: G. C. Roberts bought the Welch place in section 22; J. L. Roberts settled in section 23, as did also B. F. Roberts; A. N. Warren in section 15; H. B. Lyman in section 2, and he later moved to Tacoma, Washington, and died there; Ed. Brace settled in section 14; Anson Smith in section 27, where he opened a blacksmith shop. George Hedge, a carpenter, located in section 27, and Lorenzo Kellogg in section 28.

Lyman and Brace came in the fall of the year in 1856, wintered at North Grove in Crawford county, settling in Harrison county in the spring of 1857.

In 1859, William Benjamin and family settled in section 12, remained a few years and went on to Oregon.

T. P. Kellogg came from Connecticut in the spring of 1858 and located in section 11. He now resides in Douglas township. He died about 1908 at Woodbine.

William M. Roberts, father of B. F. Roberts, came from Connecticut in the spring of 1860, locating in section 23. Both he and his good wife died in Harrison township, and their children married and settled in this county.

W. J. H. Wright settled in section 29, in 1860.

During Civil War days there were several families who came in from Missouri. They were known as "border state ruffians," who refused to enter the army of the North or South. At the close of the war these objectionable characters moved from the county—unwept, unhonored and unhung.

In 1864 came Gid Francis and, a little later, William Weed.

Others, who might be classed as early or pioneer settlers in Harrison township, were Henry Canfield, 1860; William Johnson, section 22, in 1858; Sanford Hayes, 1858, in the northeast of section 1. He remained three

years and then settled in Nebraska. John T. Davie, section 1, 1860, bought the Hayes place, where he died several years later. In 1866 came Theodore Graves, as did C. O. Hatch. Both of these men later moved away from the township.

In 1868 came that well-known man and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Preston, from New England. They settled near Dunlap, and Mr. Preston became an extensive farmer and especially a stock-raiser. He accumulated wealth, and finally went to the western coast for his health. He died not many years ago. His widow resides in Des Moines at present.

A settler of section 2, in 1860, was George F. Riggs. His brother, William, came in at the same date. A few years later George sold his claim and located in Boyer township, but subsequently located in section 31, Harrison.

Elisha Mahoney came with his parents in 1867. He was a cooper by trade. At first they lived in Lincoln township, but later moved to section 29 of Harrison.

David C. Miers came to this part of the country in 1871, locating in section 10, near the town of Dunlap. Twelve years later he moved to Dunlap, where he retired from active labors.

John Weed, a Union soldier from Illinois, came here in 1867. He followed carpentering until 1874, when he bought land in section 11, remained there four years, and then settled in Dunlap.

Another pioneer, who should not be overlooked in the annals of the township, was A. B. Vining, who located early in the fifties. The Vinings nearly all settled near Woodbine and many still reside in, or near, that town.

Harry H. Prior located in Iowa in 1867 and in Harrison township in 1869.

Jacob Probusco came in 1878; Edward B. Mead in 1880; he came from La Salle county, Illinois. William Moore became a permanent settler in 1884. Barney McElroy, a man of varied and large experience, settled in this township in 1869; Mathew L. Jennings, son of Levi, came in 1881. His brother, Henry, served in the Civil War, in the fifty-third Illinois infantry, and arrived here in 1881. Sylvester L. Hickox, who came in 1868, was born in Connecticut. B. S. Greene also came from that state, coming to Harrison county, Iowa, with his family in 1870. Elida Barrett located here in July, 1883. Marion Arnold dated his residence here from 1868. Thomas A. Burling, who ran the first locomotive over the Chicago & Northwestern, into Council Bluffs, located here in 1868. Giles L. Chap-

man effected a permanent settlement here in 1868. Archille Chavalier, a native of Switzerland, came to Harrison county in 1878.

The reader is respectfully referred to other special chapters for the history of the banks, lodges, churches and schools of this township and the town of Dunlap.

ACCIDENTS AND CATASTROPHES.

Just after the Civil War closed, H. C. Moore was instantly killed while standing in an unfinished building.

In 1867 a cyclone passed through Harrison township, from southeast to northwest. It was only three rods wide, but very violent and destroyed all fences and light buildings in its pathway.

In 1875 a violent wind storm wrecked the unfinished Catholic church at Dunlap, and a big barn belonging to W. T. Preston. Aside from these storms there has never been much damage in Harrison township by storms.

There was a village platted in this township December 3, 1857, on section 27 by Henry Ohmstead, an account of which is found in the miscellaneous chapter under the head of "village plats."

THE FARMERS' WIVES SOCIETY.

Away back in 1872, forty-three years ago, there was formed in this township an unique society of women, which proved to be a wonderful success in eastern Harrison county. A few ladies met in Mill Creek and organized a society to create a friendly feeling between the families of this part of the county and to discuss, informally, those things that come within the province of farmers' wives, in order to break the endless monotony of such a life. At first it was confined to Mill Creek, but soon branched out and extended over the Boyer and across the Picayune creek. In 1890 over one hundred ladies' names had been enrolled. August 12, 1891, their nineteenth annual picnic was held. It was held in the beautiful grove at the home of B. F. Roberts. Two hundred attended this gathering. Such a dinner as was feasted upon could only have been prepared by the intelligent ladies of this section of Iowa.

Meetings were held at first each two weeks, but soon dropped down to once a month. The charter members of this society were Mrs. William Roberts, Mrs. James Roberts, Mrs. Frank Roberts, Mrs. Athena Brown, Mrs. Charles Hatch, Mrs. Lorenzo Kellogg, Mrs. Theodore Graves and Mrs. B. S. Greene. The society was guided by the following eight rules:

First—Relates to name, time of meeting and object of the organization.

Second—"The officers of said society shall consist of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Any farmer's wife may become a member by signing the constitution. All moneys to be raised by subscription."

Third—"That this society may not become a burden to any one person, every lady shall bring from her store of eatables, whatever she deems proper. The lady of the house at which the society meets, shall provide tea, butter, biscuits and condiments."

Fourth—"That the society may not say BAD while it aims to do GOOD, a fine shall be imposed upon any lady who speaks disparagingly of another."

Fifth—"At every meeting some subject shall be presented for consideration at the next meeting, and it may relate to anything that pertains to the happiness and comfort of farmers' wives."

Sixth—"Lest we forget the object of our society and make it an advertisement of the latest styles in fashionable attire, every lady is requested to wear a plain home dress."

Seventh—"Every lady shall bring her own work, unless some case of destitution shall be presented by the society, or some member, through sickness or other domestic affliction needs assistance."

Eighth—"While this society is designed for the farmers' wives, none are excluded and all are assured of a cordial welcome."

Signed—Mrs. Roberts, president.

Mrs. Kellogg, vice-president.

Mrs. Ohmstead, treasurer.

Mrs. Nay, secretary.

With the changes in times, and the formation of farmers' clubs, etc., the society just described went down, but not until it had been the means of doing great good in the community where it existed.

MILL CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

Along in the early eighties there were many farmers' clubs formed in Harrison county, among them being the Mill Creek Club, organized February, 1887, at the house of B. S. Green, in Harrison township, with B. F. Roberts in the chair. The charter members were Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jackson. D. R. Rogers was the first president; B. F. Roberts, vice-president; G. W. Green,

secretary; Mrs. B. S. Green, treasurer. This club served well the object for which it was formed, and it was not long before many more similar clubs were organized in various parts of the county. See La Grange township history for the first attempt at such a club in this county, which was started by those venerable people, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stern.

THE TOWN OF DUNLAP.

With many beautiful town sites in Harrison county, certainly Dunlap on the upper waters of the Boyer valley, situated in the northeast corner of Harrison township, comes in for its full share of attractions, both by the hand of nature, as well as for what improvements have been added by the hand of enterprising men and women. It stands on a well-chosen elevation of the second bench, in a graceful bend of the Boyer river, the valley of which may be seen up and down for fully ten miles. Here one sees a grand panorama of all that an Iowa rural district can present. To have once seen this landscape in mid-summer, with its growing crops and grazing stock, fixes it forever in one's memory.

Geographically, Dunlap is situated in the southwest quarter, and a part of the northwest quarter of section 2, also another portion is on the northeast quarter of section 3, township 81, range 41, the north line of the plat being one hundred and ten rods south of the north line of Harrison county. This tract of land passed from the hands of the government to John I. Blair, the great railroad king of the sixties and seventies, and by a company, styled the Blair Town Lot and Land Company, was platted, June 26, 1867, and called Dunlap, in honor of one of the railroad officials, George L. Dunlap. The Chicago & Northwestern road had passed down the valley of the Boyer the autumn before and reached Council Bluffs. As soon as lots were thrown onto the market there was a rush to purchase the same. By October, 1867, there had come to exist quite a considerable town at this point. The first lot sale commenced July 15, 1867, when a long line of men stood ready to purchase. The first lot was sold to T. McDonald, and J. W. Lawson took the second. When the sun set there had been sold forty-seven town lots. For many days before the lot sale commenced there had been numerous persons camping out near the town site, waiting for business to spring up.

The honor of being the first to "settle" in Dunlap must be accorded to J. Lovine, who drove his wagon into the prairie grass, where the town now stands, on a fine morning in June. He located there and boarded J. C. Beckford for seven weeks. Some freight cars had been set out there on a siding

track, for the shelter of the railroad men, while S. M. Child, the first station agent, was given a car in which to care for company's business. He held the office of station agent until 1873, when he was succeeded by F. H. Morgan.

The population of Dunlap may be stated to have been at the dates named as follows: In 1873 it had four hundred and fifty; in 1875, it had increased to six hundred and thirty-six; in 1880, the United States census gave it one thousand two hundred and forty-six; in 1885 the state census gave Dunlap one thousand four hundred and eight, while the advance sheets of the 1890 United States census reports gave it a population of one thousand. Coming down to 1910, the last census taken by the United States, it is given as one thousand one hundred and fifty-five. There are various reasons for Dunlap decreasing in population at times, and among them is the fact that, at one time, it enjoyed a trade that was largely cut off by the construction of other railroad lines and the establishing of other towns, such as have come to be good trading points, in the former trade radius of Dunlap. The building of the Maple river branch of the Northwestern system, as well as the Milwaukee to the east had the effect to lessen trade. The country grew, but the town hardly held its own. Again, in 1867, the round-house and repair shops of the Northwestern road were located here, for the division between Boone and Council Bluffs, which brought many railroad men, and indirectly others to Dunlap, all of which was changed when the round-house and shops were located elsewhere in the eighties. At one time in its history it was the best commercial point in Harrison county. With the passing of years and decades, the rich agricultural section on all sides of this town has been developed into a real garden plot, and the business of Dunlap today is carried on with this resource in view only, and the commercial interests are large and well handled now, by men fully up to the requirements of the fast age in which we live.

BEGINNING OF BUSINESS.

Rufus Harrington, a railroad carpenter, erected the first house on the town site, from lumber shipped him by the railroad company. This building was completed, or nearly finished, on the Sabbath before July 5, 1867. This first house stood where later the G. P. Moorehead building stood. The next structure was a saloon, styled on its sign, "Respectable place."

Less than two weeks before the sale of the lots, Col. J. R. Wheeler unloaded a car of lumber and embarked in the lumber trade, which he continued

for many years, being the first to sell lumber, at nearly every point on the line of the Northwestern railroad between Boone and Blair, Nebraska, although he continued to make Dunlap his home. He was a fearless fighter in the Civil conflict that had just ended before he came on to engage in the peaceful occupation of lumber dealer at these various western Iowa and eastern Nebraska town sites. He occupied one frame office in Dunlap for over a quarter of a century, at the end of which time seemed to be as good as when first erected.

Of the churches, schools, lodges and banking interests of Dunlap, other special chapters in this volume will treat, with those of other Harrison county towns and cities.

SOME IMPORTANT FIRST EVENTS.

The first child to see the light of day in Dunlap, was a child born to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Harrington.

The first death was that of Henry Canfield, a soldier. He was buried on what is the old Lawson farm, but subsequently removed to the present cemetery.

The first marriage was that of a railroad hand to a servant girl of J. Whiteley. Rev. T. Williams performed the ceremony, while the young couple were yet seated in a wagon, as the bride had met with an accident in the injury of her knee, by reason of which it seemed best not to have her removed from the wagon. So it was that the sacred vows were taken while they were on wheels, and beneath a warm autumnal sun.

The railroad hotel was opened in October, 1867. Alexander Crow conducted the house three years, and was followed by J. A. Brainard, who also remained nine host three years, when he was followed by Mr. Pierce, who, six years later, gave way to C. L. Chapman, who continued it until in the nineties.

The railroad round-house was completed in the fall of 1867, the railway men having a jolly time on Christmas day that year.

The first physician was Dr. Dwight Satterlee.

The first school of which we have a record was that taught in the fall of 1868 by H. H. McKinney.

Barrett Brothers erected the first brick building in Dunlap. It was on the northeast corner of Iowa avenue and Sixth street, and was completed in 1874.

G. A. Brainard started the first newspaper. (See Press chapter.)

The first exclusive hardware store was started in 1867 by Story & Smith.

As soon as the people could procure town lots, building operations went forward rapidly. The first goods sold in the town were handled by R. B. Hillas, who occupied a small building on Iowa avenue, built by William Orvis. C. D. Mitchell was second to open a merchandise store, but inside of a week's time he was followed by Wesley J. Williams. S. A. Willard was first postmaster and carried a small stock of goods; he only remained a short time. On the southwest corner of Eagle and Seventh streets was built what was styled the "Barracks," by William Fox. In this was held the first religious services of the new town, on one Sunday in either July or August, 1867. In August, 1867, came B. F. Carpenter and built a store near that erected by Mr. Hillas. He also built a warehouse on the hillside. Like magic, the buildings sprang into existence from this date on. The first structure designed for exclusive hotel purposes was erected by J. W. Lawson. It was made from cottonwood boards and was opened up to the traveling public September 9, 1867. No one complained for lack of ventilation, as the walls could easily be seen through.

The town was platted where stood a rank growth of prairie grass, and to prevent wet clothing and damp feet, the boarding-house keepers used to mow a swathe out of their places to the "down town district." In the autumn of 1867, the citizens clubbed together and hired William Fox for twenty-five dollars, to plow fire-guards around the place, and after this the citizens assembled, on a clear, calm evening and burned the prairie grass off within the town limits. There's no grass growing in her streets in 1915!

Cotton & Manning opened the pioneer drug store of Dunlap.

In many ways the first decade in the history of Dunlap was its best. As time grew apace, the small frame structures began to disappear and in their places rose the two-story brick buildings and the handsomer frame residences, of both of which the town has long since had its full share. It was during 1877-78 that many changes were wrought. The Taylor block, the Dunlap block, the Hillas block, the Lehan block, and the Moore block all soon came in to make the place look modern.

In 1888, the town had an opera house, built at a cost of ten thousand dollars; a Methodist Episcopal church at a cost of five thousand dollars; a Congregational church costing six thousand dollars; a Catholic church, costing five thousand dollars; a Baptist church, valued at two thousand dollars, and a high school building costing twenty thousand dollars.

About 1876 the Dunlap flouring-mills were built by J. Scofield. He

sold to Isaac Otis, a practical mill man, who took full charge in 1891 and rebuilt, placing in commission a complete roller system. It then had a capacity of sixty barrels a day. This mill was run by power furnished from the waters of the Boyer river. Fire consumed this mill many years ago and it was never rebuilt. But in the heart of Dunlap, soon after, the present flouring-mills were put in operation, and have been successfully operated ever since. They are now owned and conducted by the Merrett Milling Company, who put out a superior grade of flour and do an extensive business.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The postoffice at Dunlap was established in 1867. S. A. Willard was appointed first postmaster. The complete list of postmasters to 1914, as given by the department at Washington, for this special work, is as follows: Augustus Willard, appointed August 23, 1867; B. F. Carpenter, January 2, 1868; Dwight Satterlee, January 5, 1871; George W. Thompson, December 20, 1881; Annie Bremock, July 6, 1885; Smith M. Child, January 20, 1890; Martin Barrett, April 5, 1894; Richard Randall, January 12, 1899; A. J. Enbody, February 11, 1903; B. J. Moore, January 10, 1910; L. S. Edwards, March 11, 1914.

This is a third-class post-office. There are five rural routes extending out into the surrounding country from this office. The office is now located in the Masonic block.

INCORPORATION HISTORY.

Early in the spring of 1871 the people of Dunlap, believing the time had come for the place to have the advantages of an incorporated town, adopted measures to bring this about, the incorporation being completed in March of that year. The following is a complete list of the mayors who have served the town, from its organization to the present date:

1871, L. G. Tubbs; 1872, S. M. Williams; 1873, William Sears; 1874, William Magden; 1875, J. A. Brainard; 1876, J. A. Brainard; 1877, W. H. Covey; 1878, W. T. Howard; 1879, S. Baird, 1880, F. W. Olmstead; 1881, F. W. Olmstead; 1882, F. W. Olmstead; 1883, H. W. Gleason; 1884, H. W. Gleason; 1885, W. L. Brown; 1886, W. L. Brown; 1887, W. H. Squires; 1888, W. H. Sherman; 1889, W. T. Howard; 1890, W. T. Howard; 1891, F. A. Jennings; 1892, Seth Thompson, P. F. Philbrook, S. M. Morton, T. M. Edwards, John P. Clyde, J. A. Traver, J. B. Johnson, F. W. Curtis, J. W. Rollin, I. Siglin, George E. Taylor.

The officers of 1914 are: Mayor, George E. Taylor; clerk, R. W. Wettengel; treasurer, L. K. Moore; health officer, P. G. Ingersoll; councilmen, C. M. Bowersox, Fred Wettengel, G. A. Landee, M. Brennan, W. A. Chauncy.

WATER WORKS.

In 1889 the town believed they might procure an artesian well, and, after going to great expense, succeeded in getting one over thirteen hundred feet deep, but the water only rose to within thirty feet of the surface; hence the well was abandoned. But the pressing need for a good supply of water was felt and again, in 1912, bonds were issued for eight thousand dollars, running twenty years at five per cent, and other extensions and improvements were made, including a new gasoline engine and pumps. The artesian well from which water is secured is one hundred and fifty-three feet deep, and contains medicinal qualities, which cure rheumatism and other ailments.

The city is illuminated by electric lights furnished by a private company, owned by L. R. Beck. It was installed in 1912.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Until a town or city has had the benefits and joys to be found in public parks it can never know its true value. Who does not love the quiet shady nooks of a public park? While Dunlap was fortunate in being located in a great park made by nature, with a landscape scene taking in valley and prairie lands, the windings of the pretty Boyer, and many other delightful views, almost as far as the eye can see, yet to desire a park improved by their own citizens, one that can be utilized by all at any time of the day, in any season of the year, was but natural. In 1873 plans were made, having in view the future as well as the present, and block number 11 was duly laid out for park purposes and trees were at once planted. Many years ago these trees had come to be real living, growing monuments to the good taste of the citizens of the place. In mid-winter their branches keep back the wild wintry blasts, and in summer time the cooling shade is appreciated by one and all at home, as well as by the "stranger within the gates." This plat of land has been well improved and cared for, and there have been many public meetings, social, political and religious, held here. A fine band stand has been erected and other accommodations have been arranged.

For many years the small park at the Northwestern depot was well

cared for by the company and the citizens of the town. This was admired by thousands of passengers who passed through Dunlap, and gave them to understand they were passing through a place whose inhabitants were in every way up-to-date in their thoughts and actions regarding public affairs. There used to flow a pretty fountain, and the fragrance of sweet-scented flowers was in the air. Shade trees and rustic seats were in evidence, all of which should be kept there, and other improvements made.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The present public library is one of the gifts of that great iron master, Andrew Carnegie, to the people. It was a gift of ten thousand dollars and was completed January, 1913, standing on Main street. It is maintained by an annual tax, under the laws, and there are now two thousand four hundred books on the shelves, besides a large number of periodicals and files of daily and weekly newspapers. The present library board consists of W. A. Davie, president; Mrs. B. H. Cutler, secretary; Mrs. B. J. Moore, treasurer; Mrs. E. H. Barrett, John Huie, C. H. Van Slyke, A. N. Jordan, Lee Edwards, Mrs. M. P. Brace. The librarian in 1914 was Mrs. Amanda Edwards.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN 1914.

Attorneys—E. R. Cadwell, M. B. Bailey.

Agricultural Implements—M. C. Dally, Davis & Moore, Houts Brothers.

Banks—The Bank of Dunlap, Citizens and First National.

Boot and Shoe Store—S. D. Fox.

Barber Shops—George Leland, Grove Dye, R. Reedy.

Blacksmith Shops—Graham Bros., Jack Callanan.

Bakery—Fred Landis.

Cement Workers—Rogers Lumber Co.

Clothing—E. B. Acton.

Drugs—D. & E. S. Satterlee, Lehan Drug Company, F. E. Sellers.

Dray Lines—M. Van Meter, Messrs. Robson and Mills.

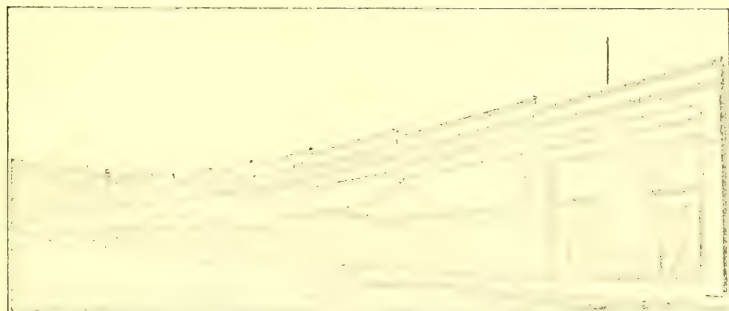
Dry Goods—The Ludden Company, Nordaker Dry Goods Company, Robson & Remede, "Boys' Store," Bowersox & Stewart.

Elevator—Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company, Merrett Milling Company.

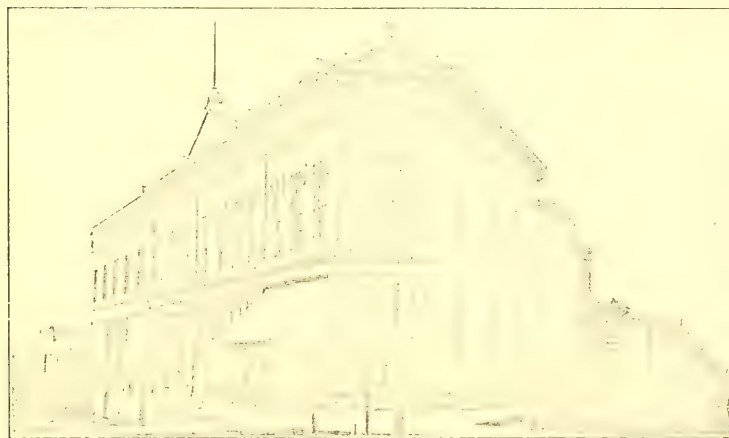
Furniture—Jessup & Barrett.

Grocer—Nels Baker.

Garage—William Chauncy & Son., Probosco Brothers.



NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, PERSIA.



STREET SCENE, DUNLAP.

Hardwares—M. C. Dally Hardware Company, Davis & Moore, Houts & Houts.

Hotels—The Central House, A. C. Jensen.

Harness—George E. Chamberlain, J. B. Johnson.

Jeweler—R. A. Williams.

Lumber—Rogers Lumber Company, Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Company.

Livery—Scott McIntosh, Cover & Lantz.

Mill—Merrett Milling Company.

Moving Pictures—"Hub Theater" and "Becks."

Millinery—Mrs. Leland.

Meat Market—Fred O'Banion, W. H. McKnight.

Newspaper—*The Reporter*.

Physicians—Drs. P. G. Ingersoll, Slattery, Cobb, Powell, Beauty.

Photographs—Christ Rosenberger.

Restaurants—J. C. Taylor, James Forest, Walker Sisters.

Stock Dealers—James Quinn, Hans Hansen.

Tailor—C. A. Schroeder.

Veterinary—E. L. Manchester, R. G. Moore.

EARLY EPIDEMICS, ACCIDENTS AND FIRES.

On "All Fool's day"—April 1, 1873, there occurred at Dunlap a disastrous fire. The row of wooden buildings from Forrest's corner to the old Carpenter block, went up like so much kindling wood, and with them was destroyed much valuable property.

In the month of December the town seemed doomed by the fire's ravages. This fire took out the buildings from Lehan's corner to Satterlee & Patterson's store, some being the original buildings of the town.

Again on June 27, 1875, this section was devastated by a severe wind and rain storm. Houses were blown down, gardens and crops destroyed; the roof of the Catholic church was torn off and a portion of the walls demolished.

In the autumn of the same year, 1875, the deadly scarlet fever struck Dunlap and the country surrounding it. Thirty-five gentle little spirits took their flight for the unknown world.

Early in the spring of 1877, that ever-dreaded disease, diphtheria, made its appearance, causing the death of many a dear child from the households of the town. Some families lost two and three children be-

fore the plague had run its course. In one family an only daughter had been taken by scarlet fever, and now an only son was taken from the parents. One casket held the loved forms of an only son and daughter of another family. These epidemics cast a gloom over the town that was slow in clearing away.

Another sad affair was that of the burning of a youth who had been placed in jail at Dunlap, for stealing a suit of clothes. It was George Wilson, aged fifteen years. Some boys had given him matches and with them he set fire to his bedding, believing that by setting fire he might make good his escape. Had the fire not been seen in time, he would have been roasted alive, and, as it was, the fumes entered his lungs and he died within a few hours. His home was supposed to be in Ohio, but no clue was ever obtained and he was carefully and tenderly buried in the Dunlap cemetery.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Proper respect for the dead of any community bespeaks the true character of any people. "Silent cities" are made less gloomy by the appearance of well-kept grounds, neat improvements about the sacred mounds, and the sight of appropriate, substantial monuments erected to the dear ones who have fallen into a dreamless sleep—awaiting the Judgment Day.

It was on August 5, 1871, when a cemetery association was formed, by forty persons, each of whom subscribed ten dollars for the purpose of buying twenty acres of land in section number 2, near the present town of Dunlap. It was named "Pleasant Hill." G. W. Thompson was chosen the first president and Charles Tyler, secretary. Dr. Satterlee was its president for many years, while S. J. Patterson was treasurer. In 1891 this association had funds on hand amounting to eight hundred dollars. All moneys received are to be expended in a judicious manner in improving the cemetery where repose the dead in the vicinity of Dunlap.

Memorial and Decoration days have had much to do with the improving of burying places in all this country. Here, May 30 of each year, assemble the patriotic sons and daughters, those loving and honoring the starry flag, and there is an orderly and appropriate fitness of things that has grown with the passing of a half century, since the close of the Civil War, for whose fallen heroes the day was set apart. The little narrow mounds are properly marked, the fresh green grass carefully trimmed, flowers and shrubs make beautiful the place which in other years was anything but attractive.

CHAPTER XXV.

ST. JOHNS TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF MISSOURI VALLEY.

This, the second civil township from the western line of Harrison county, is bounded on the west by Cincinnati township, on the north by Taylor and Calhoun townships, on the east by La Grange township and on the south by Pottawattamie county. It contains an area of forty-two sections, equal to twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eight acres. It is all of township 78, range 44 west, and six sections of range 43, of the same congressional township. It was formed into a civil township under Judge D. E. Brainard's administration as county judge, in 1856, and named Hoosier, which name it retained until 1860.

The population, including the city of Missouri Valley, the largest place in the county, in 1885, was three thousand, four hundred thirty-one. In 1890, the census report for the United States gave the township, including the city, three thousand, seven hundred ninety-two, while that of 1910 gives it as four thousand, forty-two, the city then having a population of three thousand, one hundred eighty-seven.

The Boyer and Willow rivers flow through this township. The timber is confined to the eastern portion of the domain. Spencer's Grove is in the northern section, and McGavren's Grove in the southern portion, also that fringing the streams, provide a good supply of timber for a prairie country, for both hard wood and fuel purposes, though it is fast disappearing. The township is well supplied with great railroad systems, such as the Northwestern, Sioux City & Pacific; Fremont & Elkhorn and the more recent Illinois Central line. Missouri Valley city is the center of these roads, save the last named, which touches the southeastern portion of the township, leaving the city about a mile to the north.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The reader will find much concerning the first settlement of the county, by reading the history of St. Johns township.

The settlement here was effected in 1848, when John Reynolds and family, William Smith, Sr., Charles Smith, Jr., Adam Stevens, George

Lawrence and the Mongrum families all made settlement in "Tennessee Hollow," so named because these settlers all emigrated from Tennessee, locating on the south line of the county and township. It was about the same date that William Spencer, Eleazier Davis and William Steele located farther to the north in St. Johns township.

John Reynolds settled on the west side of Bigler's Grove in 1852, but the next spring moved to the east side of that grove, settling in Boyer township, where he died in the eighties.

Dr. Robert McGavren settled, May 18, 1850, just over the line in Pottawattamie county, but was ever associated with all the pioneer settlement of Harrison county. In October, 1858, he removed to the village of St. Johns, and practiced medicine there until the town of Missouri Valley sprung into existence after the survey and building of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at the close of the Civil War.

In 1851 William Dakin settled in section 26, but moved to Nebraska in 1888.

Erastus Coleman arrived in St. Johns township in 1852 and located in section 35. He became a member of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry Regiment and saw service in the great rebellion. He fell at the battle of Atlanta.

Joseph A. Deal emigrated from Putnam county, Indiana, in 1852. His outfit consisted of three wagons. The father located in section 35, where he purchased an old Mormon claim. John Deal, his father, was a blacksmith by trade.

William H. Branson, located in section 2, in 1853. He was really out on a hunting expedition, in company with John Lathan, John Mostiller and Harvey Mostiller. They also came from Indiana. Branson remained until 1854, when, in company with Peter Deal, he started back for Indiana, but returned the following spring.

James Deal came from Putnam county, Indiana, by team in 1852. They were three weeks and three days en route. The winter of 1852-53 they spent in Honey Creek, Pottawattamie county, and the spring following moved to a farm a mile from the hamlet of St. Johns, where they lived three years, then went to section 24, where the family still resided in the nineties.

Alfred Walker settled in section 35, in the spring of 1853. He was from Ohio, to which state he returned and remained until after the close of the Civil War, when he settled in La Grange township. He was blind from about 1865.

The year 1854 saw several others coming to this township. They in-

cluded Andrew R. Cox, son of Abram Cox. He settled in section 13 and in the nineties he owned over five hundred acres of land.

John A. Reel came overland by team from Indiana, in 1854, being twenty-three days on the road. He claimed land in section 15, now included in the city of Missouri Valley.

Logan Crawford came to Harrison county in 1854, settling in Calhoun township, but later removed to section 5 of St. Johns.

Henderson Frazier, another son of the Hoosier state, settled here in 1854, in section 26, remained until 1867, and then moved to Pottawattamie county, where he died in 1889.

James G. Davis came from Illinois in 1855, settling in section 33. He remained there until 1863, when he moved to Council Bluffs. He then settled at Logan, where he died in 1868.

James A. Kirkland, who died a third of a century ago, came to the county in 1855. He pre-empted what was subsequently styled the Charles Gilmore farm. He improved this land and sold it in 1861 and bought land in section 35 of St. Johns township. He died in July, 1882.

Jacob Cox settled in section 12 in 1854. He was born in Ohio.

Franklin G. Weatherby, of section 12, township 78, range 44, arrived in the autumn of 1855. He worked near Magnolia two years, married and settled in this township in section 1. In 1860 he removed to Indiana, but returned in 1868.

James M. Smith located in section 27 in 1855. His family consisted of wife and one child. He took a quarter section of swamp land, and later possessed five hundred acres.

Bates Branson arrived in the township in 1855. He induced his parents to come on from Indiana about 1860.

Another immigrant of 1855 was C. Frazier of section 4. He settled between the Boyer and Soldier rivers.

Milton Berry came in 1856, settled on section 33, and remained until 1889, when he moved to Missouri Valley.

A. M. Smith came in 1856, from Putnam county, Indiana.

Moses B. McIntosh came in 1856. He purchased and entered land in all amounting to a half section, at what was named "McIntosh's Point." His brother settled in section 18 in 1856 also.

Henry Fry came in 1856 and located in section 4. At first he claimed part of section 3.

About 1857 John Marshall settled in section 17.

Victor Tamisica located in section 26 in 1857. He, with his parents,

came from New York state. The father located over in Pottawattamie county where he died many years ago.

Thomas H. Faith, of section 12, came in August, 1857, from Boone county, Iowa. He served in the Union army. In the eighties he owned a half section of land in St. Johns township.

John W. McVey came from Stark county, Illinois, in the spring of 1857. In 1858, after working for others a year, he bought land in section 2, where he built for himself a fine home and became a well-to-do farmer.

James Dougherty came in 1858, as did Roberty Berry, who located near the south line of the county, where he rented until 1865, then bought in section 18.

Jacob Darting, of section 6, settled in this township in 1858. In the autumn of that year he bought wild land and improved the same.

Allen S. Jones, of section 33, was a settler of 1858. Also Alexis Schmidt, of section 21, arrived in 1858. He operated a blacksmith shop at old St. Johns village for four years, then purchased forty acres where he made himself and family a comfortable homestead.

Roger Wolcott came in from Wisconsin in October, 1859. He settled in section 30 and died in June, 1884.

James McCulley came to the county in 1859, bought a lot and built in St. Johns village. He died in the summer of 1883.

William M. Jones, a settler of 1863, settled in section 33.

Isaac Skelton came in 1863, located in section 33, but removed to 31.

Williams T. Wilson arrived in this township in 1865 and bought eighty acres of land in section 28. Later he bought in section 21.

William Fisher emigrated from Ohio and settled in this township in 1870, on section 19.

John W. Varns, of section 19, came from Ohio in 1870.

E. Newton became a resident here in 1867, locating finally on section 3.

Henry B. Cox made this township his home in 1854. He was of the pioneer band who came to Iowa in 1851 from Indiana in a "prairie schooner" (covered wagon). He first settled in Pottawattamie county. His son, John L., was born in Pottawattamie county, September 12, 1853.

Other early settlers may be recalled briefly as follows: Addison L. McIntosh (for whom McIntosh's Point was named), who came with his parents in 1856, lived on the present site of Missoni Valley; Rev. Lewis S. Snyder also came that year and opened the first tin shop at Magnolia, where he remained until 1865, then settled in St. Johns. In 1857 came William N. Fouts. He emigrated to Pottawattamie county in 1850 from Indiana.

E. J. Haight, Peter Kirley, W. T. Roden and others were included in what may now be termed as "early settlers" in St. Johns township.

The pioneers here, as elsewhere in the "Kingdom of Harrison," were made up of people from many states east of the Mississippi river and were early in starting churches and schools, an account of which will be given in special chapters on such topics elsewhere in this work.

MILLING.

In 1857, William Arthur and H. N. Carter erected a saw-mill at St. Johns, which they operated until 1862, then moved the machinery away.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Among the original burying grounds of the white race within Harrison county was that established in 1858, on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 35. The first form laid to rest there was a child of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Case, who died in 1858. Many are the graves of early settlers within this sacred enclosure, which for years was well kept and generally used as a cemetery by the early settlers.

DEFUNCT VILLAGE OF ST. JOHNS.

The record says that this village was platted in July, 1857, by a town site company and recorded on December 25, 1857. It was located in sections 26 and 27, township 78, range 44. The members of the company were Robert and George McGavren, John Deal, G. H. Cotton, E. W. Bennett, Noah Harris, P. J. McMahon, C. Vorhees, H. C. Purple and James A. Jackson. The company was formed in August, 1856, by electing Robert McGavren president, and E. W. Bennett, secretary. This place was just under the high bluffs, to the south of Missouri Valley a mile or two, and had it not been for the route taken by the first railroad through this part of the county, and the locating of a station at Missouri Valley, the place would be on the maps of today in big letters. But as it is, the old town site has for many years been tilled as the part of a valuable farm. Thus was born and died what has for long years been styled "Old St. Johns." Around the name and the spot there still cluster many fond memories to those who knew of its existence in its palmy days—pioneers and their immediate relatives, who, perchance, recall this as the first "town" they ever had seen.

Here a postoffice was established in 1858, with William N. Fouts as postmaster. Then followed W. E. Ellis and E. K. Robinson. The office was discontinued in 1871.

The first to engage in trade here were Harvey & Woodruff, who opened a general store in the fall of 1857. Jacob Preston called the hotel he erected there, the "Boyer Valley House." He soon sold it to Jacob Fulton. The winter of 1857-58 was not favorable to building and things were at a stand-still, but opened up in the spring with a rush and a boom. This continued until the "wild-cat"-money days set in and ruined thousands of men all over the country, a fact which had its effect in this newly started town. This condition did not change, and no more was accomplished at St. Johns for some time. During the existence of the town the dealers had among their number Mr. Platt, who had a small candy shop and grocery in 1857; "Squire" Noah Harris had embarked in a general store in 1858; John C. Buchanan, in 1860, put in a general store which he sold a year later to Dr. Robert McGavren. In 1862 James Seaton carried on a general merchandising store, continuing till the close of the war. Early in 1865 Scott Justus put in a small clothing stock, and a year later added a general assortment of goods. W. A. & W. C. Ellis opened a general store in 1866, and in 1867 removed the stock to Missouri Valley. Brookhauser & Laygherty also had a store in 1866, removing to the Valley in 1868. In the winter of 1866-67 a shoe shop was started by each of the gentlemen, John C. Henry and John C. Caley. Another was opened in 1867 by John P. Lahman, who went to Missouri Valley in 1867. W. J. Harris opened a hardware store in the autumn of 1866, but a year later moved to Missouri Valley. During the Civil War there were two wagon shops in operation at St. Johns, one by Samuel Myers and the other by a man named Jarred. Doctors Robert and George McGavren were the only two physicians to practice here, to any extent. However, Dr. G. W. Coit, now the veteran doctor of Missouri Valley, first located here, but soon pulled out for the more enterprising town of Missouri Valley. Those who took active part in fostering and developing this town, for the most part, have long since passed from the world, although a few still remain this side the strand.

CITY OF MISSOURI VALLEY.

Once known as "McIntosh's Point" and as "New St. Johns," but platted as Missouri Valley, this, the largest incorporated place within Harrison county, sprung into existence almost like magic, at the coming of the

Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The first head-light peering into the valley from the east threw a gleam of civilization and industrial power into the town that has never ceased to burn brighter and brighter, until her name is known far and near, as the greatest western Iowa railroad center, aside from Council Bluffs. About three score years ago, the beautiful and fertile valley of the Missouri river, at the point where now stands this city, had been undisturbed by the hand of civilization. The wild grass grew as luxuriantly and the wild flowers bloomed as sweetly as they had for uncounted centuries. Their right to inhabit the virgin soil had never yet been questioned by the sons of men. How changed the scene today! The plow-share has driven these things from the bosom of the earth and men have planted and sowed, cultivated and harvested sixty crops since the first land was broken by white men. The Indian tribes in long ago years had come to the summit of the high bluff overlooking the busy city, as now known, and viewed the bottom land below a hundred and one times, little dreaming that ere a century, their hunting grounds were to be no more in the great Missouri valley.

It remained for a Hoosier to set first stakes and claim land where the thriving city now stands. It was in 1854 that H. B. Hendricks, after a toilsome trip from Putnam county, Indiana, halted his tired teams at this point. Here he opened up a farm and, in 1856, M. B. and George R. McIntosh came in from the same locality as had Hendricks. The old town of St. Johns flashed into existence, only to give way in a few years to Missouri Valley, the queen of the valley. It is situated in the center of St. Johns township, ten miles from the eastern shores of the Missouri river, at the foot of the bluffs and one mile from the Boyer river. It was platted January 28, 1867, by that noted railroad king, John I. Blair, in section 15, township 78, range 44. George Weare, an employe of the railroad company, purchased the first lot thrown onto the market, it being lot 11 in block No. 4. He soon sold to Henry C. Warner, who started the first store in 1866. An early dealer was the pioneer grain man, "Hank" Williams, of Chicago, who located here and paid as high as two dollars and fifty cents per bushel for wheat, but these prices did not long prevail. The first building erected on the plat was that of John C. Henry, on lot 10, of block No. 4. It was used for what was then a legal business, but today the city has closed all such places. It was a beer saloon. He also kept a restaurant in connection with his saloon. In passing, it may be stated that the early business men of Missouri Valley were enterprising hustlers, many of whom

made a success and remained long years, while others were of the roving, transient type, who soon went on west to make another start, and doubtless did not better their condition.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In the month of February, 1867, Henry C. Warner opened the first general merchandise store. He freighted his goods from Council Bluffs.

The pioneer "village blacksmith" was Robert Hoy, who lighted his glowing forge early in 1867, remained a number of years and sold to Overton & Co.

The first shoemaker of the town was John J. Sullivan, in the spring of 1867. He was soon followed by John Caley.

The first harness-maker was John P. Lahman, in 1867.

Dr. George W. Coit, who had been associated with Dr. George W. McGavren for a time at St. Johns, became the first resident physician in May, 1867. These gentlemen also conducted the pioneer drug store in Missouri Valley, continuing for four months, and being succeeded by Isaac Hull.

The first attorney to swing out his professional shingle was P. D. Mickel, who arrived in the spring of 1867, and erected the residence later owned by Dr. J. C. Chapman.

The town was provided with a clothing store by Phillip A. Stern in the summer of 1867. He located on the east side of Sixth street, remained in trade many years, and was very popular.

Among the earliest exclusive hardware stocks in Harrison county was the one carried here by W. J. Harris, who moved from St. Johns.

The grocery dealers in 1867 were Scott Justis and Shields & Meech.

The earliest furniture stock was carried by William Bath in 1867. He made furniture and sold factory-made goods and supplied the coffins needed in the immediate community. He failed in 1873 and removed to Arkansas.

The first lumber dealers were Pelan & McChesney, in 1868. They sold to Erastus Meech and he to Kellogg & Co., who later sold to C. H. Dour.

Live stock, grain and farm produce were handled first by Cogswell & Smith in 1867.

D. G. Hearn was the first merchant tailor in the town. He opened his shop in 1867, working in the rear of the store of Laughery & Brookhouser.

It was in 1867, that Laughery & Brookhouser put in a good general merchandise stock on Sixth street, later removing to Erie street, where they unfortunately failed in 1868.

The pioneer jeweler of the valley was J. W. Battershall, who came in the early spring of 1868 and built on the corner of Sixth and Erie streets.

Early druggists, aside from Doctors Coit and McCavren, were McBride & Birchard.

L. S. Snyder was early in the market with tin, stoves and hardware, the business being managed by John Snyder.

In 1868 T. E. Brannon, an attorney, had located here, and a wholesale and retail general dealer's store was conducted by H. C. Warner. D. A. Babcock had added another hardware store and McGavren & Hull were listed as among the druggists of the new town. So much for the business start of Missouri Valley.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The town was successful in securing the establishment of a postoffice in 1867, and the first to serve as postmaster was W. C. Ellis, who kept the office in a store. The following is a complete list of all postmasters of Missouri Valley to the present date: William C. Ellis, appointed July 23, 1867; A. T. Birchard, April 8, 1869; William C. Ellis, April 25, 1870; James H. Crowder, February 10, 1871; S. L. Berkley, July 5, 1884; Thomas O. Carlisle, February 10, 1886; John D. Brown, December 21, 1889; James K. McGavren, April 5, 1894; Daniel J. Adlum, March 22, 1898. Mr. Adlum is still serving, and has the distinction of being postmaster longer than any other man in the state, in a second-class office.

The postoffice was at first kept in a building on lot 5, of block 12, at the corner of Erie and Fourth streets. It was then a fourth-class office, but it is now a second-class office. Its business in the last fiscal year amounted (exclusive of money order business) to nine thousand, one hundred eighty-two dollars. The highest amount of savings deposits is two thousand, four hundred forty-eight dollars. The office now has four rural free delivery routes in surrounding country. Since about 1908 the postoffice has been kept in a building at 412 Erie street.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The earliest attempt to incorporate Missouri Valley was at an election held January 17, 1871, when the measure was lost by a vote of twenty-one

majority. But the matter was still in the minds of those who had the best interests of the place at heart and the measure was successful at another election during that same year, and, December 1, 1871, the village was legally incorporated as a "town." W. J. Harris was elected as the first mayor, and E. J. McBride as recorder. The following is a complete list of the mayors from that date to 1914:

1872, D. M. Harris and F. M. Dance; 1873, F. M. France; 1874, F. M. Dance; 1875, F. A. Pike; 1876, F. A. Pike; 1877, J. K. McGavren; 1878, J. K. McGavren; 1879, J. K. McGavren; 1880, M. I. Bailey; 1881, M. C. Bailey; 1882, D. M. Harris; 1883, D. M. Harris; 1884, M. I. Bailey; 1885, J. S. Dewell; (made a city of the second class in 1886). 1886, O. B. Dutton; 1887, W. W. Seaton; 1888, W. W. Seaton; 1889, D. M. Harris; 1890, D. M. Harris; 1891, George T. Royer; Abe Bachrach, appointed; B. W. Carlisle, J. C. Prather, R. J. Miller, E. J. James, W. H. Withrow, J. J. Amen, Horace Warner, J. C. Prather.

Officers during 1914 were: Mayor, J. C. Prather; clerk, S. R. Williams; treasurer, John S. McGavren; health officer, Dr. Hugh Tamiseia; marshal, John O'Brien; city attorney, Frank Tamiseia; councilmen, Ed. Gill, S. E. Purcell, T. L. Finley, W. J. Roden, W. H. Suddeth.

WATER WORKS.

During the months of October and November, 1889, Missouri Valley installed a complete system of water works. Drive-wells furnished a supply of the purest water. The pumping plant was placed at the foot of First and Erie streets. The original plant cost fifteen thousand dollars and in 1891 five thousand dollars more was expended in improving the same. At the last named date the capacity was two hundred thousand gallons. A reservoir was situated on the high bluff overlooking the main city. Ten drive-well points then furnished a sufficient amount of the best of water, used for both home and street purposes. These works were secured by wisely issuing bonds for fifteen thousand dollars, which were to run twenty years, at five per cent interest, per annum.

In 1913 the works were enlarged and in 1914 two blocks of additional main were laid, making six miles in all today. The present supply of water is obtained from two ten-inch and four six-inch tubular wells of seventy-five feet in depth, the water rising to within six feet of the surface. This water is pumped to the heights overlooking the city, giving a pressure of one

hundred pounds per square inch. There are few cities with a more superior system than the Missouri Valley water works.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1873, or possibly as late as 1874, "Rescue No. 1 Fire Company" was organized as a protection against the fire-fiend. Its first president was E. McBride; E. F. James was secretary; F. A. Pike and E. F. James, vice-presidents.

The direct pressure gave the city a fine supply of water and much valuable property was doubtless saved from the flames in the first few years of the history of the department. At the present time the water works supplies an abundance of water to quench any flames that may come to property of the city, under the able management of the fire company, which is well organized and fully equipped with one thousand five hundred feet of hose. The total number of fire-plugs is sixty-two. The volunteer fire company consists of forty-eight men, including the paid chief, W. A. Kemper.

Among the internal improvements in the city in 1913-14 may be named the construction of forty-nine blocks of gutters and paving, of cement, and fourteen blocks of brick paving in the principal streets. The city now owes a debt of five thousand dollars general city fund and nine thousand dollars on water bonds. The city hall, erected in the eighties, still does good service.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED CITY.

Missouri Valley, always being in the forefront in adopting new improvements, of course was early in the field in lighting her homes and streets with electricity, which was only used for this purpose about eight years, anywhere in the world, before it was adopted here, the date being 1888. It was in March, 1887, when there was incorporated a company in Missouri Valley, made up of thirty-one members, its stockholders having a capital of six thousand dollars. This was soon increased to fifteen thousand dollars. The "Jenney" system was first installed and six hundred lights were used. In 1891 the city had thirty-eight street lamps, all operated by the company. Originally, a one hundred-and-twenty horse-power engine, made at Sioux City, was the propelling power for the machinery that produced the electric current. Among the first officers of the corporation were Dr. G. W. Coit, Valley Bank was treasurer; and William Perkins, electrician. The prime movers in this laudable enterprise were Dr. J. W. Huff, of Onawa; W. H.

Fensler, Dr. E. J. Chapman, David Douglas, J. S. Dewell, A. Edgecomb, C. C. Deur, L. M. Kellogg and M. Holbrook.

Many changes have taken place with the passing and inventions of the years, but still Missouri Valley is lighted by a private corporation, which also supplies several other towns with lights.

The city has also an electric fire alarm system which is very satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL.

While Missouri Valley has never laid claim to being a factory city, it has had, at different dates, numerous branches of the manufacturing industry fairly well represented. The greatest of such plants is the railroad shops of the great Chicago & Northwestern system, or, to be more specific, the shops of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific railway companies, which corporations are now divisions of the Northwestern system. These shops were built in 1869, at first only employing fifteen men. Engine No. 1, the first to make the run between Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs, was still in use about the yards in Missouri Valley in the nineties. In 1890 there were employed over three hundred workmen in these repair shops, including the office help. This made a payroll of about thirteen thousand dollars monthly. At that date there were also about two hundred other railroad men, such as conductors, firemen, engineers and brakemen, who made this city their home.

Many changes and enlargements have taken place in these car shops with the passage of years.

The union depot at Missouri Valley receives twenty-five passenger trains daily.

The electric light, heat and power company supplies five towns.

The water system, unexcelled anywhere, is of the purest of the pure in its quality, and inexhaustable in quantity.

The Iowa telephone system reaches hundreds of town and thousands of country homes.

The city affords fire protection through its volunteer fire company.

There are more than thirty fraternal lodges represented, and a score or more social and musical clubs sustained by the best element.

The city has an annual chautauqua and is the permanent home of the Harrison county fair.

It has three theaters, one flouring-mill, three grain elevators with a capacity of a million bushels, and two concrete tile and block factories.

It also has a brick-making plant, with an abundance of superior clay; marble works; an excellent sewer system, and, during 1914, was paving her business streets with brick. The city offers "free factory sites."

While most of the wants of the community may be supplied at home, when anything is short here, one only has an hour's ride by rail to Council Bluffs or Omaha, where as fine shipping facilities as can be had west of Chicago are found. Also, such goods as are not at hand in Missouri Valley, may be sent there in an hour's time by freight, express or parcel post.

Of the modern schools, churches, lodges, banks and newspapers, other chapters in this volume will treat in detail, but suffice to state in this connection, that their name is legion.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

S. L. Berkley & Co. in 1875 erected what was styled the Phoenix Flouring Mill. It was thirty-seven by fifty-seven feet and stood four stories high. It was built in the southwestern part of the town, on McGavren street, in Addiss's addition. It was propelled by a sixty horse-power engine, and had a storage capacity of five thousand bushels of grain. It was the old style mill, and contained four run of burrs. The mill itself had originally been operated at Magnolia, but removed to Missouri Valley on account of shipping facilities. November 17, 1879, this property was burned to the ground. It was supposed from all that could be learned, that it was an accident that happened when burglars were attempting to crack the safe for the cash it was supposed to contain, and which, in some way, set fire to the mill. It was a total loss the following morning. It was a paying investment and was soon rebuilt. Mr. Berkley sold to Mathew Blenkison, who in turn sold to L. M. Kellogg. In 1882 Alvah Edgecomb purchased a half interest in the property, and soon after it was converted into a full "roller process." In 1891 it had thirteen sets of "rolls," giving the mill a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour daily. The output was mostly consumed at and near Missouri Valley. These mills are still running and have been greatly improved and enlarged. They now make a superior grade of family flour that finds ready sale in this section of Iowa.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1914.

Attorneys—J. S. Dewell, C. W. Kellogg, Frank Tamisiea, Ambrose Burke, Ross McLaughlin.

Agricultural Implements—E. F. James, V. I. Tamisiea and Mason & Seabury.

Banks—First National, State Savings and Valley Savings.

Blacksmith Shops—Short Bros., Mike Kirlin.

Barber Shops—N. N. Huntsinger, Kepler & Gaines, Gaines & Gaines, Frank Alger, L. L. Fitch and Leo Tamisiea.

Bakeries—Helfrich Bros., W. A. Kemper, Mrs. Carlson.

Clothing Stores—Ed. D. Bradley & Co., Moskovitz Bros.

Cement Works—Missouri Valley Cement Tile Company, Estate of W. J. Harlan.

Dentists—H. Warren, R. D. McEvoy, W. J. Booher and Dr. Crane.

Drug Stores—R. W. Harvey, J. D. Brown & Son, Doty & Peterson, Shafer Drug Company, G. P. Shiley.

Dray Lines—Ed. Frazier, George Hosbrook.

Elevators—Updike Company, Deur & Tamisiea, E. F. James.

Furniture—T. Foss and Ivar Bolin.

Groceries (exclusive)—F. A. Heath, J. P. Egan, S. Brown & Son, Chris Peterson, Frank Hinds, T. M. Gilmore, L. Klaffke, Ed. Purcell.

Garages—Mason & Seabury, Foote & Sahn.

Grain Dealers—Updike Company, Deur & Tamisiea, E. F. James.

General Dealers—M. Fanger, Moskvitz Bros., L. R. Pike, J. H. South.

Hardware—K. E. Brundige, V. I. Tamisiea, I. Bolin.

Harness Shop—Ed. Gill, (V. I. Tamisiea sells factory-made harness).

Jewelers—N. S. Dahl, John Wehrli.

Lumber—C. H. Deur, H. R. Newton & Co.

Marble Works—Bruce Starlin.

Mills—Deur & Tamisiea.

Millinery—J. H. South, Moskovitz Bros., M. Fanger, Mrs. F. Manor.

Newspapers—*The Times*, *The News*.

Physicians—Dr. G. W. Coit, Tamisiea & Tamisiea, S. F. deVore, Dr. Heise, besides the usual run of Osteopaths, Chiropractors, etc.

Photographers—N. B. Spaffard, Adin Brown.

Restaurants—Double O ("O. O."), Lincoln Highway, Railway Eating House, Sam Blackburn, Young & McCain, A. L. Parker.

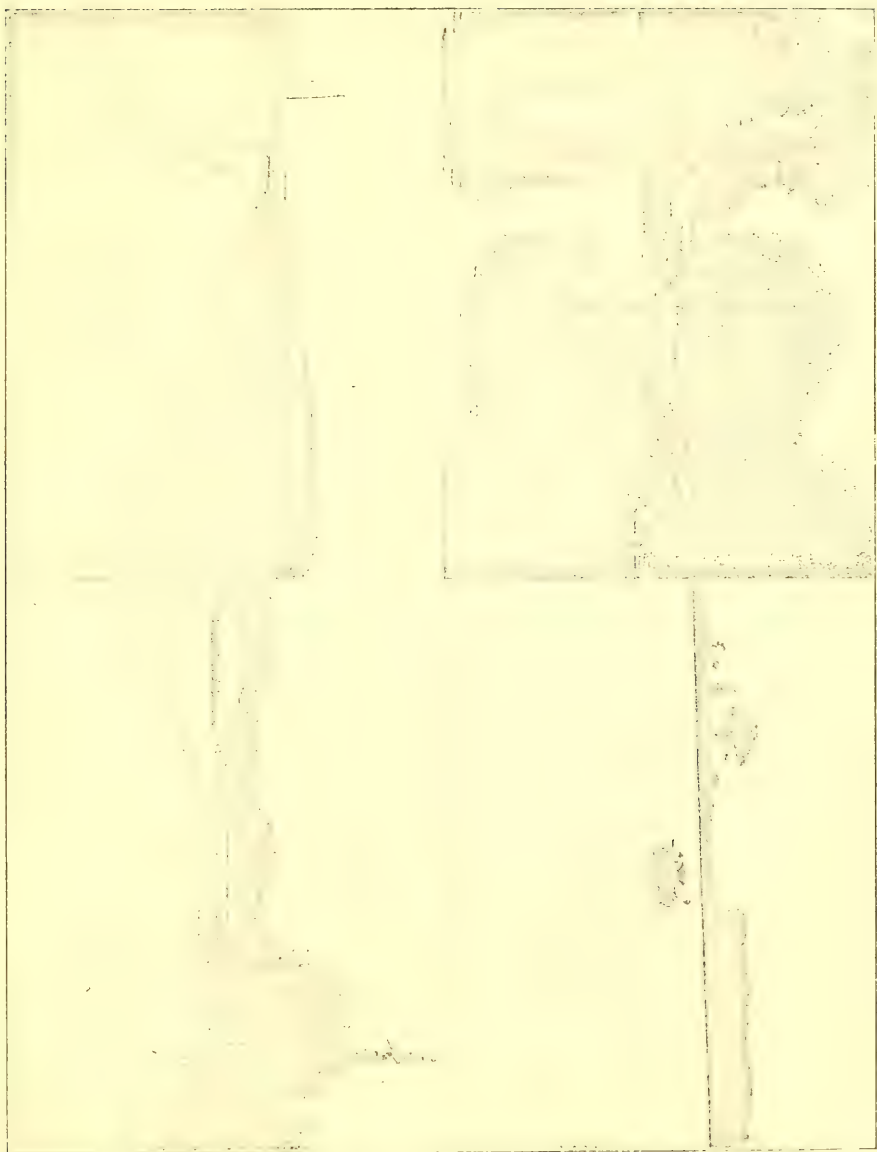
Real Estate Dealers—Fred Brown & Co., Stout & Schulmeister, Roden & Son, J. P. Martin.

Shoe Dealers—Valley Shoe Company, Ed. D. Bradley & Co., Moskovitz Bros., M. Fanger.

Stock Buyers—J. D. Alexander.

ROBERTS LAKE
WILLOW DRAINAGE DITCH

NOBLE'S LAKE
CHAULTACOTA GROUND, MISSOURI VALLEY



Tailor --V. A. Norberg.

Veterinary Surgeons--W. E. Bowen, B. J. Doyle, and the following horse doctors, to wit: John O'Garman and F. H. Potter.

Wagon Repair Shops --Short Bros., Mike Kirlin.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The city is very fortunate in having secured so fine a public library, and this did not come by mere chance or accident, either. It cost much thought and work on the part of the citizens, especially the intelligent ladies of the place. Then to the great iron-master, Carnegie, must be given credit for ten thousand dollars.

No better account can now possibly be given of the early struggles by which this institution finally gained foothold, than to quote largely from the historic section of an address, by Mrs. A. H. Sniff, of *The News*, the same being delivered at the dedication of the new library building, New Year's day, 1912:

"One evening in the fall of 1880, Mrs. Doctor Coit, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Missouri Valley, while visiting in an eastern city, chanced to pass a room on a main thoroughfare that attracted her attention. It was filled with men and boys, seated around tables, some reading, others quietly conversing, while in other parts of the room games were being enjoyed. Upon inquiry she learned that it was a reading room for men and boys, furnished and maintained by some local organization.

"On her return to Missouri Valley a few weeks later, she called a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and proposed that such a room be established here. This met with the approval of the organization, and committees were appointed to canvass the town and county for money and books wherewith to found such a reading room in this town. The blanks furnished were headed, 'We, the undersigned, promise to pay ----- for the establishment of a Missouri Valley Public Library.' The several committees returned very favorable reports, and all were encouraged with the results of their first canvass. A meeting was called, to be held in the old Presbyterian church, May 7, 1881, and at this meeting the little band of Woman's Christian Temperance Union workers gave the founding of the library into the hands of an association, to be known as the Missouri Valley Public Library Association. A board of trustees were

chosen, M. Holbrook acting as presiding officer and D. M. Harris, as secretary. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Anna Shultz; vice-president, Mrs. F. L. Mandeville; secretary, M. S. Frick; treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Foster. * * * The library association was incorporated May 11, 1881, and is recorded in book 52, page 271, of Harrison county records, A. K. Grow, recorder. It was provided that the association should continue for twenty years. The building first occupied was on the corner of Fifth and Erie streets, owned by G. S. Greer, who received eight dollars per month. In 1882 the city council agreed to give a room in the new city building, then in course of erection, providing the association would furnish and keep the same up. Later, the council proposed that the association use the council room as a library, furnishing shelving, curtains, matting, etc., which was gladly done, and for many years the library was in the council rooms. The question of maintenance was the most serious question. The librarian, Mrs. Anna Shultz, received five dollars per month, and not only acted as librarian, but also as janitor, for years, the library being open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. Membership tickets were sold at two dollars each per year. Entertainments of various kinds were given to raise money for the purchase of books. The first mentioned in the records was a society minstrel show, given under the direction of a Mr. Harrison and one hundred and seven dollars were the net receipts. The ladies gave many suppers, dinners, old-fashioned spelling schools, dancing parties, and, in fact, every form of entertainment that would be attractive and bring in the dimes and quarters with which to keep the library open to the boys and girls and furnish them with good wholesome reading matter. In 1892 Mrs. Clara A. Davis was elected secretary, which position she held with great efficiency until the time of her death in 1908. It should here be added that to Mrs. Davis, more than to anyone else in Missouri Valley, are we indebted for the maintenance of our library all these years. In 1893 the city council proposed that the library move into the upper front room in the building, offering to furnish light and heat if this was done. The offer was accepted and the books moved, but at the end of the year the books were again moved to the old council rooms, where they remained until moved into their present building.

"In March, 1898, the business men having become tired of constant importuning for money, suggested that the association petition the city council to take charge of the whole matter by establishing a free public library and reading room, according to the provisions of the statutes, the association to give the city the present collection of books, should they do

so. Mrs. Davis drew up the petition and with Mrs. Boies circulated the same. No definite action was taken and in November a committee, consisting of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Lahman, waited upon the mayor and arrangements were made. An election was held and the city assumed charge in March. Mrs. M. E. Boies was empowered, as president of the association, to execute the bill of sale, transferring all the association's property to the city of Missouri Valley. The number of books on hand at that time was eighteen hundred and eighty, and five dollars and seventy cents in money with which books were to be purchased. The mayor then appointed trustees. B. W. Carlisle was elected president; Mrs. Clara A. Davis, secretary, and Miss Turner, librarian.

"In August the first levy of one mill for the maintenance of the library was asked for, and our library placed on a firm foundation. In September, 1908, the question of a new Carnegie library building was introduced by Mrs. H. C. Heckert, secretary of the board of trustees, and as the result of the three years' work following we now have this beautiful building. It has been hard work, but work we have most thoroughly enjoyed.

"And now, at the close of this review, I have a most pleasing office to perform. Mrs. Hills, president of the musical organization, which has given us such delightful music this afternoon, knew that the library would be incomplete without a musical instrument, and with her able and willing co-workers, has made it possible that we have such an instrument. And now, in behalf of the Treble Clef, I present to the board of trustees of the Missouri Valley Free Public Library, and through them to the city of Missouri Valley, the beautiful piano that is before you. And, from time to time, as you hear its beautiful tones, 'may the cares that infest the day, just fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away.'"

The library building is constructed of dark pressed brick for the basement story and light sand-stone pressed brick for the main floor with Bedford stone entrance and trimmings. The foyer has a tile floor with pure marble wainscoting. The structure is forty-one by sixty feet, facing the east, with beautiful parking surrounding it. The basement has convenient ladies' rest room, and an auditorium seating one hundred and fifty persons, also a stage and retiring room.

The building committee was as follows: J. S. McGavren, C. H. Deur, Dr. Warren and H. H. Dickman. The library board was C. H. Deur, Dr. Warren, Mrs. A. H. Sniff, J. S. McGavren, H. H. Dickman, Mrs. E. A. Boies, Mrs. C. C. Lahman, Mrs. H. C. Heckert and Mrs. R. C. Hills, with Mrs. Mattie Graybill, librarian.

A. H. Sniff, editor of the *Harrison County News*, offered a set of appropriate resolutions which were adopted, including the following: "To the Hon. Andrew Carnegie, for his material financial aid in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the erection of this building.

"To the noble women of Missouri Valley and vicinity, for their untiring zeal and indefatigable efforts through long years to the same end that they might see this happy consummation of our desires.

"That we, as a people, here and now dedicate ourselves to a higher plan of living and the performance of these higher duties of citizenship, that the possession and enjoyment of so useful a public institution involves."

Mrs. Mattie J. Graybill served as librarian until May, 1912, when she resigned and moved to South Dakota, and Miss Josephine Johnson was elected as her successor.

In 1913, under the direction of Supt. L. I. Reed, the high school library was transferred to the public library, thereby increasing the number of volumes to three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, all of which have been thoroughly cataloged and classified. A splendid reference department is being built up and the closest co-operation exists between the public library and the public schools.

During 1914 the board of trustees was composed of the following: C. H. Deur, president; Dr. Horace Warren, vice-president; Dr. R. D. McEvoy, secretary; J. S. McGavren, treasurer; A. W. Graham, Mrs. A. H. Sniff, Mrs. R. C. Hills, Mrs. W. M. Carlisle, Mrs. Dan Finley and Miss Josephine Johnson, librarian.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme southeastern sub-division of Harrison county. It was constituted in 1872, and named for the "father of his country," George Washington. It comprises congressional township number 78, range 41. It is south of Cass township and Shelby county; west of Shelby county; north of Pottawattamie county, and east of Union township.

This civil township is well supplied with small streams and drainage is excellent. The streams include the Mosquito and Keg creeks, with many smaller tributaries. Walker's grove, in the southern portion, and Linn grove in the center, are all the native timber to be found in the township. But artificial groves are to be seen here and there, standing out on the prairie plain like so many stalwart sentinels, denoting the forethought and good sense of the pioneer hands that planted them when small saplings. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through this township en route from Council Bluffs to Chicago, entering the township from the south in section 32, and taking its exit from section 4. The station points within Washington township are Yorkshire and Persia. The Great Western line touches section 36, en route from Council Bluffs to Harlan.

This township, in 1885, had a population of five hundred and ninety-three; the federal census of 1890 gave it as having one thousand, two hundred and twenty-two, including Persia and Yorkshire. In 1910, the same authority gave the population as one thousand, one hundred and thirty-five, including Persia, which town at that date, was placed at three hundred and fifty-eight.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first man to come to this township for the purpose of making a permanent settlement was Hugh Walker. He arrived in 1849, settling at the beautiful grove, which was given his name by the pioneers.

In 1853 Isaac M. Atkins came to the county. He rented land near the Little Sioux river until 1854, then moved to Pottawattamie county, settling in Washington township in 1880. He claimed a part of section 17.

John W. Kirkpatrick came in 1858 and took land in section 18, as early as the land was in the market.

William Champlin came about 1860, locating in section 32, and remained until 1888, when he removed to California.

Orson H. Stoker, of section 32, came in December, 1863, from Pottawattamie county. It was in January, 1864, when he purchased land in this township, but he went away and remained until 1868. He bought a half section of land, which made his home farm, and later he owned, in all, six hundred and sixty-two acres of excellent land in Harrison county.

Another who came in from Pottawattamie county in 1864 was William Spears. He located at Walker's grove, in section 32. In the eighties he removed to a place near Neola.

William A. Graybill, of section 32, came to this county in 1864.

Andrew J. Graybill, of section 32, came in 1865 and lived with his brother until 1878, when he purchased in section 32.

Charles H. Lytle came to Harrison county in 1866, settling in section 10 of Washington township. He saw about all there was to be seen in southern Harrison county.

Thomas Hodgson was a settler of 1867 in section 15.

Lucian Wilson located in section 16 in 1867. He purchased a quarter section of land.

David Chambers settled in section 4, in 1869, on forty acres, but subsequently owned over four hundred acres. It was this gentleman who named the township "Washington."

William Chambers also came in 1869, settling in section 5.

Joseph Seddon came to this township in the autumn of 1870, locating on a quarter of section 4, where he remained until 1884, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Persia. He was soon known as the leading business factor in his town and township.

John Chapman settled in Union township in 1870, remained six years, sold and moved to Missouri. In July, 1880, he located in section 4, of Washington township, this county.

Jonathan McKee, Sr., and family, came from Pottawattamie county in 1872, locating in section 50. Later he moved to Union township, the change being effected about 1889.

Milton J. Kilmer came from Bellevue, Nebraska, in 1873, locating in section 33.

John Kilmer located in section 10 in 1872, remained until 1886, and moved to Woodbury county.

Jonathan V. Watson settled in 1874 in section 14.

Charles Howard, of section 29, arrived in the spring of 1874, having purchased his land in 1871.

William D. Bullard came to this township in the fall of 1875, locating in section 4, where he remained, a substantial settler.

In March, 1876, came John Paul to section 24, where he purchased eighty acres, to which he later added another similar-sized tract of land.

Lemuel E. Osborn, of section 26, came to Harrison county in 1876, purchasing forty acres of wild land.

James T. Hadley came in the spring of 1876, locating in section 13, purchasing three hundred and sixty acres of wild land. He became one of the township's heaviest land owners.

Edwin Dunn, of section 23, arrived in the spring of 1878. He lived in this township as early as 1875, buying wild land.

Dr. C. B. Colm arrived in the fall of 1886, and at once engaged in the practice of medicine and bought a drug store of F. M. Gardner at Persia.

Francis M. Kern settled in 1881 in section 25.

Andrew J. Walker located in section 3 in February, 1880.

Adam C. Snyder came to the township in 1880, locating in sections 3 and 10, where he remained until 1889, when he moved to Persia.

In December, 1876, Edward C. Campbell arrived in the county and, the following year, moved to his own land already purchased.

Paul Mowry came from Shelby county in 1882. Albert Wilson, G. A. Albertus and William Reed also came in that year. Reed was a blacksmith and Albertus engaged in the grain and coal trade.

Those who helped settle this township, but who came in at a later date, can hardly be styled old settlers, though many have resided here for a score or more of years.

The early schools, churches, lodges and banks of this township, having all been treated in separate chapters, need not be referred to in this connection.

THE TOWN OF PERSIA.

Persia was among the later platings of Harrison county. It was surveyed and recorded by L. C. and Alice Baldwin, June 6, 1882, in parts of sections 4 and 9 of township 78, range 41. This place is on the Mosquito creek, in the center of a magnificent agricultural district. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was constructed through the township in the summer of 1881. The first to engage in trade here was John McWilliams.

who opened a grocery store in the winter of 1881-82, his building being the second erected in Persia. Carl Pederson's blacksmith shop was the first building on the platting, erected in 1881. The first store just mentioned, stood on the corner of Main and Second streets. The next building was a hotel on Main street, erected in March, 1882, by George A. Courtwright, and was for years known as the Allee House. It was burned January, 1912, and the present hotel erected on the old site.

Next in order of business came the hardware store of Melvin Mattson.

INCORPORATION HISTORY.

Persia was incorporated in 1891 and its mayors have been elected as follows: 1891, B. S. Tupper; 1892, Joseph Sedden; 1894-5, William Christopher; 1896, James Atkinson; 1897-8, James Laing; 1899-1900, George W. Atkins; 1901, George Atkins; 1902-03, M. Matson; 1904-05, O. E. Medell; 1906-07, J. F. Bell; 1908-9-10, Robert Iven; 1911, Robert Iven; 1912-13, W. A. Moss.

The officers of the municipality in 1914 were: Mayor, H. A. Moss; clerk, J. F. Small; marshall, M. Nixon; street commissioner, J. A. Shuping; members of council, Harm Harnsen, J. E. Peterson, Andrew Petersen, Henry Martens, John Yeaman.

A system of water works was installed in Persia in the summer of 1908. Bonds were issued for this purpose to the amount of five thousand dollars.

POSTOFFICE.

The Persia postoffice was established July 3, 1882, and the following have served as postmasters and postmistresses:

Melvin Mattson, appointed July 3, 1882; James Laing, October 28, 1885; C. A. Brace, May 10, 1889; James Laing, May 19, 1893; Melvin Mattson, May 21, 1897; Joseph Seddon, August 1, 1901; Libbie Ivens, January 26, 1910.

There are now two free rural delivery routes extending from Persia to the surrounding country.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1914.

Agricultural Implement Dealer—J. E. Peterson.

Blacksmith Shops—J. F. Bell, Andy Dwyer.

Barber Shops—Fred Smith, J. A. Laing.

Banks—People's Savings Bank, Persia Savings Bank.
 Cement Blocks—Reese Sprinkle.
 Drugs—F. E. Judy.
 Elevators—Nepla Lumber Company; Fruden Lumber Company.
 Garage—J. E. Peterson.
 General Merchandise—Burns & Kibler (J. A. Burns and George Kibler), Henry Martin, Williard Brothers and Iwen.
 Grain and Stock—John Schley.
 "Globe"—M. P. McElroy, editor.
 Harness Shops—A. P. Lathrop, J. A. Cook.
 Hotel—Hotel Schley.
 Hardware—J. H. Becker, Yeaman & Miller.
 Jeweler—George Hoffman.
 Lumber—Fruden Lumber Company, Neola Lumber Company.
 Livery—J. N. Medill.
 Postmistress—Miss Libbie Ivens.
 Restaurants—Mrs. Anna Swanger, W. S. Cheney.
 Physician—Dr. J. F. Stageman.
 Shoes—F. C. Winter.

The lodges and churches are as follows: Mañonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Yeoman, Modern Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. These are all mentioned in special chapters of this work under general county headings on such topics.

The people of Persia voted to issue five thousand dollars in bonds in August, 1908, for the purpose of putting in a system of water works, which now gives fire protection and supplies the citizens with good drinking water. The water is of the purest, and comes from a large well near the town, from which the water is pumped to a steel tower two hundred and eighty feet above the level of the down-town Main street's curbing, giving an immense pressure. This was not installed until four years after the disastrous fire that swept away so much of the town, April 15, 1905.

There is an electric lighting plant, owned by Herman Bredenkamp, and installed in 1910. The equipment consists of a kerosene oil engine, driving a twenty-four horse-power engine; a seventeen-kilowatt generator and a sixty-eight-cell storage battery. An all-day-all-night service is given and the plant is well patronized. In fact, every business concern in town uses it to-day, as do all churches, lodges and many residences.

PERSIA SWEEPED BY FIRE.

One of the greatest fires in western Iowa, in a small town, was that at Persia, April 19, 1905, when almost all the business portion of the town was burned, causing a loss of about fifty thousand dollars, of which only seventeen thousand dollars was covered by insurance. The rate had been placed so high, on account of not having a proper water works system, that few carried much insurance at the date of the disastrous conflagration. It was believed that the fire was set by designing hands, though there was never any proof of such act. The persons who were heaviest in the losses are the following: William Smith, building and stock, loss \$1,000, insurance \$300; H. Testroet, building and stock, loss \$575, insurance \$600; Willard Brothers, building and stock, loss \$9,000, insurance, \$3,500; John Swarner, building and stock, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; J. G. Becker, building and stock, loss \$2,500, insurance \$500; G. A. Green, building and stock, loss \$1,000, insurance \$500; P. Mewry, building and stock, loss \$1,200; M. Martin, building and stock, loss \$2,000; M. Martin's residence, loss \$500; A. H. Miller, loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,000; Joseph Seddon, loss \$7,000, insurance \$3,000; F. L. Atler, stock, loss \$100; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, stock, loss \$400; A. P. Lathrop, stock, loss \$600; R. Pieper building, loss \$600; C. W. Harris, stock, loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,200; Odd Fellows building, loss \$1,200, insurance \$500; Medill Bros., drug store, loss \$1,250, insurance none; J. N. Medill, residence, loss \$800; William Timmerman, loss \$100; C. B. McCollm, drug store, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,400.

VILLAGE OF YORKSHIRE.

This village was platted on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, in section 28, township 78, range 41, June 8, 1882, by the railroad company. But the present platting was made by Edward Howard, May 16, 1887, in section 89, township 78, range 41. A postoffice was established at Yorkshire in 1885, with James Abbott as postmaster. He was followed by the following men: A. C. Deupree, appointed March 16, 1887; Eli Vickery, October 18, 1889; I. B. Atkins, February 7, 1894; J. W. Martin, September 28, 1898; Isaac S. Newman, August 2, 1899; F. W. Bean, October 25, 1902; John E. Fuhner, March 11, 1913.

In the autumn prior to the laying out of Yorkshire, James Abbott and W. B. Wood engaged in business at this point. They built a store-room

and sold the first goods. The firm was known as Wood & Abbott. Wood finally bought out Abbott and conducted the business for three years, when he sold it to Eli Vickory, who, a year later, sold it to I. B. Atkins.

The second to embark in trade here was the "village smithy," the blacksmith, Oren Densmore, sold in six months to E. C. Copeland, who stood by the glowing forge and wielded the hammer at his anvil many years.

Charles and Fred Eggers built their store in the summer of 1886, the style of the firm being Eggers Brothers. They carried a good general stock and rented the store building to Deupree & Atkins, after one year, but a year afterward they purchased the property.

H. C. Vanduzer, in the fall of 1884, opened up in the grain and lumber business, but only remained one season.

The first grain warehouse erected was by the farmers, in the fall of 1885. After the third year the property went to the hands of C. D. Dillin, of Neola, who used it until it was blown down during a heavy storm in June, 1890.

Remington Brothers erected a grain warehouse at Yorkshire in 1887. In the spring of 1888 the Milwaukee Railroad Company erected an elevator in the village, which later was conducted by Remington Brothers. A second elevator was built in the fall of 1890 by the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company.

The first beer saloon was started by John Dolan in 1886. After two years the building was torn down. In 1890 John Dahlheimer opened another saloon, ran it six months and "quit."

On account of numerous elevator fires and some uncertainties concerning the removal of the railroad from this to another point, the town has not grown much. It has a general store, postoffice and a few shops.

CHAPTER XXVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township comprises all of congressional township 78, range 42, hence is six miles square with whatever variations in the survey occur at this part of the state. It contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land. It was organized in 1858 by County Judge D. E. Brainard. It had a population in 1885 of six hundred and twenty-four; in 1890 it had nine hundred and forty-seven, and the last federal census gives it nine hundred and seven.

The water courses in this sub-division of Harrison county are the Pigeon creek and Potato creek, with a few smaller streams that flow into these streams. A portion of Union and Harris groves supply the timber of a native growth. Union grove is found in the eastern part, while a small portion of Harris grove is still standing in the northwest part of the township. The township, being void of any towns or railroads, its people are all engaged in either farming, stock-raising, horticulture or dairying. They are a prosperous people, bounded on the north by Jefferson and Cass townships, on the east by Washington township, on the south by Pottawattamie county, and on the west by La Grange township.

ORGANIZATION STEPS.

The date, as seen by record, of the organization of the township was September 6, 1858, under authority of County Judge D. E. Brainard. The first election was held at the house of "Uncle" Samuel Wood, on the second Tuesday of October, 1858, when Mr. Wood was duly elected clerk and assessor.

EARLY EVENTS IN HISTORY.

Thomas Dobson was the first settler. He came with his family about 1849, settling in section 24. Later he moved to Crawford county, where he died.

The first marriage in this township was that of Alonzo Hunt and Miss Margaret Dobson, early in the fifties.

The first school was taught in 1857, at Samuel Wood's cabin home, by Mrs. Howard S. Smith.

The first adult to die in the township was Mrs. Thomas Sellers. She was buried in section 14, in a neighborhood cemetery.

PIONEER BAND - EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is probable that before the year 1840 no white man had ever invaded this portion of Iowa. During that year came Thomas Dobson and Riley Hough. The latter located where Unionburg, a little hamlet, later sprung up, at the point of the grove. He remained about three years and moved to Pottawattamie county, where he was living in the nineties.

Samuel Wood ("Uncle Sammy") made settlement in section 23. As were many of the pioneers here, Mr. Wood was of the Latter-Day Saints faith. He only had five dollars when he came to the county, but before many years rolled by he was a man of much property, including almost three hundred acres of excellent Harrison county land, a fortune of itself.

In 1853 William Tucker came in from Illinois, locating in sections 5 and 6, where he remained until 1891, when he sold and removed to Missouri Valley.

Alfred Brinnin settled in section 13, in 1853 or 1854, but soon went on toward the setting sun.

H. S. Smith arrived in 1853 and died in the winter of 1858-59.

Richard Dickinson, of section 6, came in October, 1863, and "swapped" farms as they used to say, "sight unseen." One-half of the land he traded for was timbered.

Alfred Sellers "squatted" in section 21 in 1853, at Union grove.

Harvey V. Armstrong came in June, 1854, entering land in Six Mile grove. He went to Illinois, but returned in 1856.

Albert B. Pugh, in section 6, came in April, 1858, located in La Grange township for a year, and then bought land in Union.

Frank M. Irvin, a carpenter, came in 1863. He served in the third Iowa battery in Civil War days. He took land in section 17.

James Chapman, in section 1, came in the spring of 1864, in company with his parents. At first they rented land of Lindsey Evans, and worked in a saw-mill.

Daniel Kennish came, when a youth, with his parents in 1865. They settled in section 27.

In 1865, among others, came Samuel Diggle, Thomas Thomas, Nophi

Chapman and James H. Graham. In 1867 came Joseph C. Hazzard, who paid five dollars an acre for his land in section 13. In 1868 came John G. Redinbaugh, of section 20; also Ashcraft Parker. Allen Stoker came in 1869, to section 27. David Williams came in 1871. Albert Gunnett and mother arrived in 1874. Joseph H. Murphy, of section 21, came in 1875. Lee Dakan, of section 17, came in 1876. Lehigh Dakan came in 1876. He was a soldier of the Civil War, from Ohio. Francis M. Howard came the last named year.

The churches and schools of the township will be fully treated in general chapters in this work.

FORMER POSTOFFICES.

Before the days of rural free delivery of mail, there were numerous postoffices established, which have long since been discontinued. This is true of Union township. For the sake of preserving some definite record of the old-time postoffices, the writer of this chapter has thought best to give the following concerning such offices in this township, as there appear to be several interesting features connected therewith.

The first postal facilities here were in 1864, when Unionburg post-office was established. R. Smith was appointed first postmaster. The office was kept in section 23, township 7S, range 42. Following him came William Smith, who was followed by William Brown, after which came Samuel Wood, who received the office at the hands of Judge D. M. Harris, a Democrat, who had the say in those times as to who should be appointed in this district—a political custom. In writing to Wood, Judge Harris remarked: "I am a Democrat, you are a Republican. I have been acquainted with you for thirty years, and if there is anything in it, an old settler should have it." To this "Uncle Sammy" Wood made speedy answer: "Regarding politics, my first wife was named Mary, but for short we called her "Polly," consequently my politics are *nine*—seven girls and two boys." Harris never answered the letter, but in due course of time "Uncle Sammy's" appointment as postmaster was made, and he held it until 1888, when he was only too glad to be relieved of his duties. H. B. Peckempaugh was postmaster there after Mr. Wood. Mail was received three times each week from a route running from Persia.

At this point there was a store put in by William Brown, in 1884. It was erected on Mr. Wood's land. Brown failed in business, and Wood succeeded him, as Brown was in debt to Wood. Wood was a merchant,

farmer and postmaster, all at the same time. He closed out the stock in two years and erected a dance-hall, which for years was used for public gatherings.

Valley View postoffice, located in section 2, in 1870, had for its first postmaster Manning Allee. He also handled a few goods for the grange of the neighborhood. (This was a society of farmers who sought to do away with middle-men in trade.) He was succeeded in the office, as well as in the store, by William Chapman, whose wife attended to the duties of the postoffice. Charles Kemmish, Claude Day and Joseph Shields, also a Mr. Griffin, James Jeffries and Mr. Grossgene each had the office for a time, until Persia, the railroad town, sprang into existence, at which time the postoffice here was abolished.

Union grove, in the eastern-central portion of the township, was named as follows: It was an old-time custom, both East and West, when a barn or mill was to be "raised" to invite in the neighbors and set up liquor. Also, when all was ready, the boss carpenter would go to the ridge-pole, and, while on the highest point, give a name to the building, after which he would throw a jug or bottle of whiskey down to the assembled workmen. Pioneer Dobson's log house was erected in the fall of 1850, on the suggestion of Dobson, who said he had never lived in a community where so much of unity existed among the people. Samuel Wood then mounted the house and, being minus the *whiskey*, threw a gourd full of nails, with all the strength he possessed, at the same time crying aloud "Union grove."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RAGLAN TOWNSHIP.

Raglan township was formed in 1857, and named after Lord Raglan, who was conspicuous in the Crimean War, and a person greatly admired by Captain John A. Danielson, who named the township. This township is in the western portion of Harrison county, with Jackson township at the north, Magnolia to the east, Taylor at the south and Morgan to the west. It comprises all of township 80, range 44, except sections 3, 4 and 5 and sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31. It has all kinds of land, the forest and prairie land diversified, with streams running through it. A third of a century ago there were about two thousand acres of natural timber in this township. The Soldier river runs through the territory in the western sections, with Steer creek in the central-eastern portion. Raglan grove is the most extensive grove within Raglan township.

This township had a population in 1855 of four hundred and thirty-two; in 1890 it had five hundred and sixty-five; in 1910 the United States census reports gave it a population of five hundred and sixty-seven. Like many other townships in Iowa, this one has suffered loss in population in the last thirty years, by reason of the emigration out of Iowa to other portions of the country. This is now purely an agricultural district without towns or villages within its borders.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The start was made here in 1849 by Orvil M. Allen, who came over from Pottawattamie county, took a claim and returned to that county, remained during that winter and then located in this township. This claim was located near Magnolia, and there Mr. Allen remained until 1851, when he went to Salt Lake, Utah. He had a wife and seven children. Allen creek was named in honor of him.

Perhaps the Atwood family were the next to establish themselves in the township. They lived where later resided Frank Garner. The old log cabin from which Atwood sold whiskey to whoever had the price, was standing twenty years ago. He was a Vermonter, and went on to Salt Lake, where he died. His sons were named Dwight, Seeley and Danforth.

Artemus W. Lockling came in 1851, remained one year, and moved to Magnolia township, where he died, June 13, 1889.

Charles Gilmore, who had been a resident of Harrison county since 1850, located in Magnolia township, remained a year, and removed to section 27, Raglan township.

Vermont sent forth another pioneer here, Morton Streeter, of section 23, who came in 1851. He died in this township in 1886.

James Gamet claimed land here in 1851, taking the northeast quarter of section 1, where he made good improvements and sold, before the Civil War came on, to speculators from Ohio. They sold it to Daniel Maule.

Early in the fifties, L. A. Niles claimed land, later occupied by Terence McCabe. "Spanky" Chase settled near Garner's in 1851. Messrs. Cooper and Bowman came in at the same time, remained but a short time and went to other parts of the country. Bonapart Alexander located in section 12 early in the fifties. He was a genuine Vermont Yankee and died in the township in 1877.

About 1856 there was another Allen family (no relation to the first to enter the township), and they settled near the grove, near the Frank Garner place, already mentioned. The father's feet were badly frozen. Later, this Allen family moved to Nebraska.

John Forsythe settled in section 22, in 1854, remained five years, sold to H. Lawrence, and moved to Crescent City, Iowa, from which place he emigrated.

Lloyd Jenkins was among the pioneers here. He settled in section 22. Donald Maule bought this place in later years, about 1876.

Donald Maule, of section 22, came to Harrison county in 1851 and settled in Taylor township on Allen creek. After a residence there of three years he moved to Raglan township. This family saw their full share of early-day hardships and trouble and petty annoyances on account of the roving bands of Indians.

Jacob Mintun came in 1854, settling in section 25. He originally came from Pennsylvania, then lived in Ohio, and Lee county, Iowa, then in Jefferson county, where he remained three years and settled in Pottawattamie county. After a year he removed to Raglan township.

Anster Pate located in section 23 in 1854. He died at the close of the Civil War. Jacob Pate came the same time and finally moved to Sandy Point, where he died in the eighties.

Nelson Follett came to section 14 in 1853. Later, he went insane, and died at the asylum.

E. W. Lamb came from Indiana in 1854, locating in section 25. Jacob Mintun married his daughter. He remained until 1860 and went to Ohio, where he died. The family returned to Raglan township. The mother died at Grinnell, Iowa.

John Ingerson and father, with the family, were among the pioneers here. They arrived early in the fifties, and settled in section 35. During the hard winter of 1856-57 he was frozen to death.

Captain Chester Hamilton arrived in Harrison county in 1854. He was the first sheriff in Harrison county. He located where later lived Jacob Mintun, in section 25. Later he moved to Taylor township.

George Main effected his settlement in 1856. He enlisted in the Union army during the civil strife, and, after the war ended, located in Magnolia. He is now deceased.

William Morrow and father, Patrick Morrow, also came in 1856. The son finally located in section 16 and the father in section 20.

"Old Mr. Wilcox" settled in 1860 in section 14. He sold to T. McCabe.

John T. Coffman came in 1865, locating in section 9. In February, 1890, he met with an accident from a corn-sheller and lost his hand thereby. Blood poisoning set in and caused his death.

Terence McCabe settled in section 14, in 1866, on a one-hundred-and-twenty-acre tract of land, partly improved. He was born in Ireland and came to America when two years of age.

Edward Collins came to Harrison county in 1857, was employed by the month until 1866, then purchased a farm in section 16, where later he owned two hundred acres.

Samuel D. Johnson, in section 29, accompanied his parents to this county in 1848 or 1849. He moved to his home in this township in 1868.

Joseph Erixon, of section 23, settled in the township in 1876.

David Morrow, son of Patrick Morrow, came with his father's family to this county in the spring of 1856. In the fall of that year James McCauley came to the county, located in Little Sioux township, when he only possessed nine dollars and seventy-five cents, from which capital, he related years later, he bought a twenty-five-cent bottle of "Cure-All." It was supposed to be a certain pain killer.

Joseph W. Niles became a resident in the autumn of 1856. He was so

George F. Tufty located in Clay township and remained there until he reached manhood, then moved to Raglan township.

poor that he did not have a cent with which to buy his breakfast, and, being proud, he went without his morning meal the first day he was here.

William Maule came in 1860. He was born that year in this township, a son of Donald Maule, a pioneer of 1851.

Pleasant Coffman and family located in this county in the autumn of 1856.

Thomas D. Tovey came in the spring of 1869. His father was a blacksmith in Magnolia.

In 1879 George W. Small came to the township and saw much of hardship and discouragement the first ten years he lived here.

Harvey H. Champney located in section 35, Raglan township, in April, 1867. In January, 1868, he moved to Magnolia.

Oliver F. Nelson came to Harrison county in the fall of 1869, and within a few years purchased land in section 33.

William H. Collins settled in the county in 1878, rented land near Woodbine four years, then bought in section 9.

The schools and churches of this, as of all other townships, are treated in the general chapters on such topics.

Raglan postoffice was established in 1864, in section 25, with Jacob Mintun as postmaster. It was on the route from Magnolia to Little Sioux, and, as the county was settled up, and new towns sprung up, this office, useful though it was, once, was discontinued.

A saw-mill was operated by a Mr. Wallace near the Jacob Mintun place of later years, just prior to the Civil War.

The transformation in the general appearance of this township since 1880 is indeed a marked one. Then all was new and wild and the buildings were badly built, and today would be thought unfit to live in. In their stead, have risen fine farm houses and barns, with all that tends to make life on the farm worth living.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay township, which was constituted in 1856, as a civil sub-division of Harrison county, is on the western line of the county, with the changeable shores of the Missouri river at its west, Morgan township at the north, Taylor at the east and Cincinnati township and the state of Nebraska at the south. It comprises that much of township 79, range 45, as is east of the right bank of the Missouri river. It has about thirty sections of land, equal to nineteen thousand, two hundred acres. This was one of the few townships in the county which, originally, were well covered with native timber, considerable of which is still standing. Soldier river, the only stream in the territory of this township, enters from section 13, flows on, and finally unites with the Missouri, a short distance after leaving the township.

In the central-southern part of the township is what is known as Horse-Shoe lake, on account of its shape. At an early date there was much more water here than at the present time. This is one of the few townships in the county without a railroad or a village.

In 1885 the population was five hundred and fifty-seven, and in 1890, the United States census gave the population as being seven hundred and six, while that of 1910 gives it as four hundred and sixty-seven. The trading from the farm districts here are about equally divided between Modale, Mondamin and Missouri Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest attempt at settlement in this township was in the autumn of 1848, when Amos S. Chase came in, with the intention of making permanent settlement. He drove in a large herd of cattle, which he herded on the rush beds during the winter. But as the spring floods in the Missouri drove him out, he concluded to re-locate in Little Sioux township, and did so. His claim was utilized in about 1853 by Seth Chase, in those days always referred to as "Spanky" Chase.

Stephen A. Hester and family came in from Jones county, Iowa, orig-

inally from Kentucky, in 1853, settling in section 22, on Horse-Shoe lake. Chambers Hester, a son of Stephen A., was living in section 15 in 1890.

That excellent type of pioneer manhood, Job Ross, and his father's family, came in and settled in section 25. For many years he lived a retired life at the village of Modale, dying January 12, 1892.

John Sharpnack and T. A. Dennis also came to the township in 1854, and at once began to make homes for themselves. In 1856 they organized the township, under Judge James Hardy's administration. It is always necessary that there be enterprising leaders in every community, men who for the sake of the future, must forget for the time being all hardships and sacrifices, that the corner-stones and foundation of counties and states may be well formed. These thoughtful men were usually full of manly vigor, and went forth to accomplish, though often thwarted in some of their plans.

It was the Thomas A. Dennis, above mentioned, who, in company with Stephen Hester, constructed a saw-mill in section 27, where they did an extensive business; but finally lost most of their property by a defective title to the lands they claimed as theirs. Mr. Dennis sawed immense quantities of railroad ties for the Missouri Pacific railroad. He died a poor man, in 1880. He was a brother-in-law of the noted railroad man, John I. Blair, of New Jersey, in which state he was born.

George Burcham came from Magnolia township in the fall of 1854, settling in section 12 of Clay township. He moved to Morgan township during the days of the great Civil War. He died in 1870.

Dr. Libbius T. Coon and family settled near the mouth of the Soldier river, in section 13, in 1854. His was indeed a peculiar character. He prepared and put on the market an ague cure known as "Bog-Hay," and sometime in the sixties sold out his holdings here and moved West, locating at Salt Lake City. Dr. Patton purchased his old farm.

Levi Motz, a single man at the time, settled in 1854 in section 12. He married and remained in the township until 1886, then moved to Montana. It was claimed for Mr. Motz that he killed more wild turkeys than any other man in Harrison county. His brother, Jerry Motz, came to Harrison county in 1853, locating at a point in Magnolia township, where he resided until 1862, and removed to Taylor township, and, in 1865, to Clay township. His last selection of land was in section 13 of this township, where he came to be a well-to-do farmer and highly respected citizen.

John Sharpnack filed a swamp land claim in Clay township in 1854. Abraham Ritchison settled in section 13, in October, 1855. He first rented land of T. A. Dennis.

Thomas Dubig came to the county in 1854, worked in the saw-mill for Mr. Dennis, after which he settled in section 13.

W. H. Bourne effected settlement in section 24, in 1855.

Jacob Antabus settled in section 14, in 1855, and was a member of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiment, and died for his country in the Civil War.

Thomas Whitcomb, an Englishman, stopped in Pennsylvania, after coming to America and from there came to Clay township, in 1856. He was an old railroad engineer. He followed mill work in this township for a time, then returned to England, later becoming a lieutenant in the Salvation Army in New York city. While in Clay township he built a wind-mill in section 14, with which power he ground feed. Later, he added steam power and ran a regular set of mill-stones.

In 1856 came Mike Wallace to section 7. He started a wood-yard and operated a steam saw-mill during the Civil War period. He died in 1890. It was after this man that "Sandy Point" took its name, his hair being of the color indicated.

Another settler in 1856 was Timothy Duhig, who went on to California just prior to the Civil War.

Thomas Wallace, brother of "Mike" Wallace, came in 1856, from Pennsylvania, locating in section 7. He served in the Fourth Iowa Regiment and died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia.

In 1857 came Isaac Tice from Illinois. He located on the east side of the township, where he died in the seventies.

Henry George, another Union soldier from Clay township, died in the service of his country.

Theodore Helman, of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Regiment, was an early settler here. He returned from war and married, but finally left his wife and died in the Soldier's Home at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Horatio Caywood came from Indiana to Mills county, Iowa, and in 1853 settled in Magnolia township. Later, he moved to section 15, Clay township. Finally he moved to Arkansas where he died in 1888.

Enos Cole came from Wisconsin in 1858, and operated a saw-mill in Clay township.

Benjamin F. Alexander came to Harrison county in 1869, settling in section 14, Clay township.

Baker Butts and family came from Indiana in the spring of 1858. After the close of the Civil War he removed to Kansas, but again returned to this township.

Josiah Tufley was another 1858 settler here. He remained ten years

and then located in section 20 of Taylor township. Later he retired at the town of Modale.

In 1859 John Durmon settled in section 10. He was from Illinois. He first settled in Magnolia township. He died on his farm in the sixties.

Jacob Utzler purchased a part of section 16, in 1858, remained until 1880, then moved to Nebraska.

During the sixties came in to the township Jacob Killen from Utah, about 1862, settling in section 12. He remained a few years, sold and returned to Utah, locating at Salt Lake.

A soldier named James Alexander, served in an Ohio regiment, came to this township after the end of the war, settling in section 16. He died in 1868.

John Parsons, a Swede, came here from California in 1860, locating in section 10.

Just after the close of the Civil War, came Samuel Vittitoe, first locating in Clay township, after which he bought land in Taylor, where he resided until 1881, then sold and located in section 28, Clay township. He was a member of Company C, First Regiment of Volunteer Infantry of Kentucky, serving in the War with Mexico for one year in the late forties.

Sylvester J. Linn of section 12, came to this county in May, 1870. At first he settled in Taylor township. He was a millwright by trade and for a time worked at it in this county. Later he settled on a farm in Clay township.

Peter Hauger, a soldier of Civil War days, came to the county in 1871. Jonas O. Johnson, who in the nineties was engaged in farming and operated two saw-mills, resided in section 15, Clay township, dating his settlement in the section named in 1873.

Theodore Parshall came in during the war and located in section 25, township 79, range 45. He was from Ohio and died during the seventies.

James Skelley came from Pennsylvania in 1862. He was a railroad engineer, but turned his attention to farming in section 9, of this township. He had been in Taylor township as early as 1856, but went on to Kansas.

EARLY AND FIRST EVENTS.

Amos S. Chase was the first man to locate in Clay township, coming in 1848.

The first marriage was that uniting Levi Motz and Elizabeth Burcham in April, 1855.

The first birth in the township was that of Ruth Burcham, daughter of George Burcham and wife, born in May, 1856. She became Mrs. George Gunsolley, of Shelby county.

The first death in the township was a two-year-old child of George Burcham, in January, 1855. It was buried in the Magnolia cemetery.

During the pioneer days in this locality there was an abundance of wild fruit, and many varieties of the wild grapes which were taken from the large, woody vines actually wagon loads of grapes, some of which were eaten raw, some cooked and some preserved, while others found their way into the wine cask and jug. Wild turkeys, wolves, deer and elk were a common sight.

Of the two tribes of Indians, the Omahas and Winnebagoes, nothing evil could truthfully be recorded, other than that *they would steal*.

For many years this township was divided by an imaginary line, on the one side of which lived the river settlers and timber dwellers, while on the other side were the prairie dwellers, between which there arose many difficulties. Those living in the timber-river district were not of the highest type of mankind and womankind, while the residents farther out were of a more refined, chaste and intelligent character. But at election the vote of the river men was just as potent as the prairie fellows, hence there was constant rivalry, disputes and suits at law. But with the more complete settlement of the township, and the change of times generally, this faded away, and now one knows no such distinction; the township has excellent people and happy homes everywhere.

A ferry boat was started in 1855, plying the waters of the Missouri river, opposite Clay township. A mail route was established from Cumming City, Nebraska, to Magnolia and the mail was transferred over this ferry line. It was operated by a Mr. Ellis.

About 1886 "Jap" Hester and William Samples undertook to operate a steam ferry-boat, from section 30, but their engine was too powerful for the size of their boat, hence the project was abandoned, and the engine utilized for running a feed-mill.

MILLING INTERESTS.

Clay township's first milling project was in 1855, fifty-nine years ago, when Dennis & Hester started an upright sash saw-mill on the southeast quarter of section 22. This mill was burned in 1856, and in 1857 they put in a circular saw-mill. After the close of the Civil War this mill was sold and moved from the township.

"Mike" Wallace built the next mill in section 7, in 1861.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company operated, at one time, four portable saw-mills, sawing ties for the construction of their road.

Other mill-owners were Messrs. Motz, Caywood, Frederick, Morrill, Johnson, Powell, Cole and Whipple. But all of these mills had been removed or abandoned entirely before 1889.

The general chapters on schools, churches, etc., are treated in detail under their several topic headings, and include those of this township. (See index.)

CHAPTER XXX.

CINCINNATI TOWNSHIP.

This, the southeastern township in Harrison county, is bounded on the west by the Missouri river, on the north by Clay and Taylor townships, on the east by St. Johns township and on the south by Pottawattamie county. It is the most irregularly shaped sub-division of any within Harrison county. It was organized in 1856, and took its name from the fact that a large number of its settlers came from Cincinnati, Ohio. A colony from there was headed by Jacob S. Fountain. The township is made up of all that portion of congressional township 78, range 45, that lies east of the Missouri river. This township now has no regular rivers or creeks, but originally there were several lakes, some large and many smaller ones. Among these may be named Minnewashta lake, Fish lake (the waters of which connect and mingle with the Willow river), Noble's lake and Balls lake. As might be expected, there were hundreds and possibly thousands of acres of land of the swampy type, along the western borders of the township, near the Missouri river, whose channel is here this year but may be at another, far distant point next year. In recent years the great systems of drainage, the big dredge ditches, or canals, have materially changed conditions in this respect. The land, when drained, is of the most fertile and productive, as well as most valuable of any in the county, save some of the fertile valleys, such as the inland townships possess, the Boyer and Willow for examples. The only timber in the township, when it was first looked upon by white men, were the large tracts of cottonwood growing along the banks of the Missouri river.

The township is cut up by railroads, the lines being the Sioux City and Pacific division of the Northwestern; and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley division of the same road.

California (formerly known as California Junction) is the only village in this township. Several others were platted and are treated in the miscellaneous chapter under head of "village plats." In 1885 Cincinnati township had a population of six hundred and sixty-one, and in 1890 it was listed as six hundred and sixty-four, while the last United States census reports give it as having five hundred and seventeen.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The year 1854 saw the first actual settler in this township. He was R. S. Gurley. The township was organized by Squire Messenger, of Calhoun, in 1856. The organizing committee was made up of J. S. Fountain and J. H. Waggoner. The town of Cincinnati, or "Parrish city," was laid out; and its promising situation soon gathered around it a goodly number of settlers. Thirty-nine votes were polled at the first township election. Then came on the hard times and Civil War period, from 1857 to 1865, during which years the population decreased, rather than increased. The following comprised most of the pioneer settlers in Cincinnati township:

Russell Whipple settled in section 36, in 1856; subsequently going to the Black hills.

George Richardson came in July, 1857, became one of the county's best citizens and represented the county in the legislature.

Charles House, of section 2, came with his parents in 1856. The father, James House, was the first to locate in this part of the township.

William Boyd and family came from Illinois in 1856 and settled in section 3. His wife died in 1874, and two years later he passed from earth.

Perry Boyd, son of William Boyd, came with the family. He served in the Union army from Harrison county and died of a cancer in the seventies.

Reuben Gurley settled in section 3, in 1856. He emigrated from Illinois and purchased a quarter section upon which he resided for eighteen years, then sold to George Richardson and removed to Kansas, in which state he died in the eighties, from an accident. He fell from a load of hay and broke his neck. His wife died of a cancer in the stomach.

James House, long since deceased, came in 1857, locating in section 1. His two sons, Allen and William, each took up a quarter section of land. They used to tell of the wild grass being higher than a man's head, when they first came to Cincinnati township. James House died in May, 1887.

Jacob S. Fountain became a permanent settler in July, 1857, and later became a merchant and continued long in trade at California Junction. He settled in section 14, after living for a time at old Calhoun. The farm he finally located on included old "Parrish City," an account of which will be found in the "miscellaneous events" chapter.

Jonathan West came to Harrison county in the spring of 1857 and settled in the village of Cincinnati. That autumn he took land on swamp land script and was still a thrifty farmer in the nineties.

James Pounds, another man who emigrated from Indiana to Iowa in 1858, located in section 14. Later he sold to William House and settled on the Soldier river, in this county.

John Drum came in from Illinois, locating in a part of section 36, in 1858. He died in Kansas in 1876.

Jesse Bowman came to section 11 about 1858. Thirty years later he was leading a retired life at the village of Modale.

Asberry Ball came from Ohio in 1859 and settled in section 10 and remained until 1885, when he sold and moved to Nebraska.

Corville Granger became a settler in Harrison county in 1858. He remained at Calhoun until the spring of 1859, then settled in section 11, of Cincinnati township. He bought a house that was erected in 1850 at old St. Johns village. He died in 1883 and his wife moved to Missouri Valley.

George Coulthard came here from Canada in the autumn of 1860 and made his home with his brother-in-law, George H. Richardson. He had purchased land in 1858, in section 3.

James Coulthard came to this county in the spring of 1866, rented land two years and then purchased land in section 1.

Hiram Blackburn, in section 23, came to the county in the spring of 1862, first locating in section 16, where he remained until 1872. He was originally from Ohio.

David Coulthard came from Canada in 1875, locating in section 1. John Coulthard located in section 10, in 1876.

Thomas Andrews, another Canadian settler, came here in the early seventies, locating in section 1 and remaining until 1876, when he moved to Nebraska.

In the spring of 1877 came Robert L. Coulthard, settling in section 11, where he purchased a partly improved farm.

Fred Becker came to Harrison county in 1877, worked by the month until 1882, when he purchased land in section 13.

George Madison came in from Illinois after the Civil War had commenced. He was an early county surveyor and died at the village of Magnolia. His family removed to Kansas.

William Coulthard, of Canada, came here after the close of the Civil War, locating in section 10.

James N. McManamie, of section 4, came to old St. Johns, with his mother and grandfather in the spring of 1855. The grandfather was James G. Davis. Mr. McManamie served in the Fifteenth Iowa Regiment, and after the close of the war located in Cincinnati township.

Sylvester McCain came from Illinois in 1856 and in company with W. V. Mason started a steam saw-mill, at a point now within the channel of the ever-changing Missouri river. This mill was operated three years and then sold to Isaac Parrish who later sold it to J. S. Fountain.

Josiah Noble, a native of Missouri, came to Harrison county in the spring of 1857, first locating in Cincinnati township, in section 36, where he died September 10, 1889.

James T. Sprick came to this county in the spring of 1864, for a time renting land in St. Johns township. In 1877 he went to Kansas, but returned to Harrison county two years later.

Reuben Oblinger, in the fall of 1868, settled in St. John's township, but in 1883 purchased his home in Cincinnati township.

Thomas Dray became a resident in 1871, first locating in St. Johns township, in section 6. He was a native of Ohio and settled in this township in 1891, in section 35.

Jacob A. Minor, who was for some time a section hand on the Northwestern railroad, first purchased land in 1863, but later bought other land upon which he located permanently in 1885.

David Farguhar, of section 13, came to Harrison county in 1876, becoming a permanent settler in Cincinnati township.

John Dickinson was a settler of 1882.

For many years one of the thoroughgoing business men of Cincinnati township was Alcide Bessire, who located in the county in 1884, when he took charge of F. H. Ludwig's ranch in Clay township. Later he was associated with Boner & Sims, of Missouri Valley, having charge of almost three thousand acres of land.

The earliest birth in Cincinnati township was Mary Ann Richardson, born October 11, 1858. John Boyd is thought to be the second child born in the township.

VILLAGE OF CALIFORNIA.

Originally this postoffice was known as California Junction, but several years ago the word "Junction" was dropped by the department. This place is the junction of the Sioux City division of the Northwestern railroad with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line. It is about six miles west from Missouri Valley city, in section 15, township 78, range 45. It was platted by the Missouri Valley Land Company, September 9, 1880. In reality it is the result of the odds and ends of beginnings and endings of the now defunct villages of Cincinnati and Parrish City, both of

which succumbed when the railroad took the route which it did. It is situated in one of the richest garden spots of earth. The soil is of that deep, black loam which has accumulated for thousands of years. The country is well improved and farm houses and outbuildings everywhere attest to the prosperity and contentment of the people who are fortunate enough to be landowners here.

Palmer & Jones opened up the first stock of merchandise in this village, after they had come from Ohio in 1867. Jones died and David Fletcher bought his store and later sold it to Ed. Cook. The next store passed into the hands of John Cook, who sold it to W. A. Smith. James Ball also owned it and moved the stock to Nebraska. H. Word then rented the Smith store building and put in a general stock. He, in turn, sold to H. R. Coulthard in the spring of 1891.

In 1876, J. W. Cokeley built a store-room and put in a stock of merchandise, ran two or three years and in some manner was burned out, all sorts of reports being current at the time. He went from here to Kansas.

In September, 1883, Fountain Brothers erected a frame building and commenced merchandising at this point, and was from that time on the chief merchant firm of the village.

THE POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

"Yazoo postoffice" was established in 1859, with J. S. Fountain as postmaster. He held the office until 1870. After the days of railroading commenced the office was removed to California Junction, and years later changed to "California," on account of confusion with Columbia Junction mail. The list of postmasters at California office, as given the author by the department at Washington in May, 1914, is as follows: Office established July 22, 1878, with John W. Cook as postmaster; W. A. Smith, appointed May 29, 1882; name changed from California Junction to California, June 18, 1883; W. A. Smith, appointed June 18, 1883; A. N. Fountain, April 9, 1884; James H. Ward, September 21, 1886; H. R. Coulthard, April 25, 1891; George W. Hawkins, May 17, 1893; H. R. Coulthard, January 18, 1894; J. A. Wise, May 7, 1895; Ida B. Wise, February 20, 1902; James P. Egan, August 26, 1903; William J. Stavely, June 18, 1904; W. O. Smith, May 7, 1907; C. A. Hoag, January 12, 1909; J. F. Simpson, August 31, 1910; L. G. Uehling, September 28, 1911; Isaac N. Warrack, June 27, 1912; Fred Averill, March 25, 1914.

A creamery was erected in 1888 by a home company, but was not operated long.

In 1890 the township built a public town hall at this point, at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars. It was a frame structure two stories in height and twenty-eight by seventy feet.

The business interests here in 1914 were the grain elevator, a general store, blacksmith shop, post office, station (junction point) of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City branch of the Northwestern railways, also a lumber yard, two church buildings and a two-story frame school house.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson is the second township from the west line of Harrison county, and is on the northern line, adjoining Monona county. At its east is Allen township, at its south Raglan and on its west is Little Sioux township. It comprises a part of congressional township 80, range 44, as well as three sections of the northwest corner of township 80, range 44. It contains in all thirty-one sections of land, or nineteen thousand two hundred acres. This township was originally organized in 1856, and reorganized in 1860. It was named for the soldier-statesman Andrew Jackson. The Soldier river is its principal stream, along which in early days there was a large amount of timber, but time and the careless woodman's axe have leveled many a fine old forest king. Until the recent building of the Mondamin branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which goes through the township from southwest to northeast, with Pisgah and Orson as station points, there were no railroads in the township.

The population in 1885 was four hundred and seventy-nine; in 1890 it was given five hundred and twenty-five and in 1910 the United States census reports gave it as having seven hundred and sixty-nine, including Pisgah, which, having grown materially since that date, makes a much larger population at this time.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Beginning with the "fifties," the most prominent settlers of this goodly township came in about the following order. No name is omitted unless overlooked, but with the passing of a half century it should be understood that the account, once familiar to the pioneer band, may have lost many of its interesting details. Death and removal have thinned the ranks until there are but few left to give the story of settlement first handed.

As in most places in Harrison county, the Mormons were first to occupy the field, having abandoned the church on account of President Brigham Young's teachings concerning polygamy. Here they sought out homes

and reorganized the church, which is now the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

Among the earliest of the ones to settle in Jackson township is now constituted one Church City, who settled in section 12, on the east side of the railroad, in 1876. S. C. Bartholomew owned this particular farm in the thirties. Mr. Galt's brother, Philip, settled in the same section the same year.

A year prior to settling in 1877, it is related that Alfred and Isaac Wright, men who lived at the time, came with their mother, who was an English lady. The former settled in section 2 and the latter in section 10.

William B. McWilliams settled in section 35, where he bought a hundred and twenty acres in the spring of 1879, for which land he paid four dollars per acre.

Thomas B. McWilliams, son of the above William B., accompanied his parents to the township and remained with them until twenty-five years of age, when he bought land in section 36. This tract was a half section for about five dollars per acre was paid.

Another early settler should here find place in this connection. We refer to Ephraim Ellis, of section 27. Later the land was owned by William Arthur. Mr. Ellis went back to Ohio and entered the Union army and there lost his life.

In 1877 came J. A. Merrill to section 3, township 30, range 22. He moved to Little Sioux.

Levi B. Teller, of section 22, purchased a large tract of land in 1857. He was a soldier in the Civil War.

In 1879 John Holman came to this township. By trade he was a weaver. He finally homed in section 28, where he died in 1883.

George Harrison and wife, Leah, and three children, settled in the southern portion of the township in 1877, but in 1883 returned to Ohio, from which area they had emigrated.

Harrison C. Smith, in section 15, also was numbered among the 1877 immigrants. He purchased a quarter section, paying the government price which was then one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This land today is worth more than a hundred dollars per acre. He was fortunate in holding a land bargain, so his land really cost him only one dollar an acre. He went on to Colorado, remained six years, and returned to improve his land, making it his future home.

James Roberts came from Colorado in 1885, purchasing land in sec-

tion 4. Albert M. Jones came in 1865 and bought land in section 23. He became a large land-owner and died about 1897.

William Shaw and family settled in section 3, township 80, range 44, in 1865. This man proved faithless, for he deserted his wife, about 1875, and went to Idaho, taking another woman along with him. His brother, Benjamin, came at the same time, but soon left Harrison county for other parts.

Allen Stuart came in in 1866, first locating in Lincoln township, where he rented land for ten years and then moved to Jackson township, to section 9. The year following came Orson P. Edwards, who located in section 5.

Edward A. Jones came first to Morgan township in 1867 and bought an interest with Amos Chase in his saw-mill. A few years later he purchased a hundred and twenty acres of land in this township and built for himself a comfortable home.

William Arthur and family came up from St. John's township, this county, in the fall of 1867, remained a short time with his father-in-law, William McWilliams, and, in 1869, located on the land originally claimed by Ephraim Ellis, in sections 26 and 27.

Joseph Miles came from Vermont and located in section 14. He came to this county in 1857.

A. M. Silsby came in July, 1868, and took land in section 34. The Soldier river meandered through and made beautiful his farm, which is among the many valuable ones in this section of the county. He came from Essex county, New York. He farmed many years and was also in business in Little Sioux village.

Robert H. Everett accompanied his parents in 1867 to this township, and in 1869 bought forty acres of land in section 26. This land had been partly improved when he purchased it.

In 1858 Henry L. Sweet came to Harrison county, first locating in Union township, but in 1869 he came to Jackson where he became a well-to-do farmer.

In 1870, F. W. Brooks settled in section 4, township 81, range 44. After about ten years he sold his farm and left the county.

Amos S. Chase, a pioneer of the county and among the vanguard of civilization here on the great Missouri slope, came in 1848, but did not move into Jackson township until 1870.

Marshall Oviatt, of section 35, was a settler in the county in 1865, and came to this township in 1871. He died in September, 1891.

William G. Fisher came in 1870 and leased land of William Arthur, but subsequently bought land in section 3.

William H. Vredenburg came to Little Sioux in 1862, rented ten years and then bought in section 11, of Jackson township.

Joseph W. Reilly came to Harrison county in 1865, located in Missouri Valley and, about 1875, purchased land in section 3 of Jackson township. He died about 1888.

Frank W. Cottrell was an immigrant in 1878, purchased two hundred and eighty acres of wild land in section 12.

Archer Rose, in section 4, came to this county in the autumn of 1876, and remained in the vicinity of Missouri Valley until 1880, then bought a partly improved farm in section 4, Jackson township.

Charles Vredenburg came to section 21 in the spring of 1863, driving four hundred and fifty miles with his four-horse team.

George W. Connyers located in Little Sioux township in 1868 and operated a saw-mill. Later he moved to section 2, Jackson township, where he died, May 1, 1885.

J. A. Coffman, of section 33, came with his parents in 1866.

Albert M. Wall, in section 13, first located in Magnolia township in the autumn of 1870.

Benjamin S. Miles, in section 14, came to the county in 1866, locating where he lived many years.

J. O. Alton came to Harrison county in 1874 and for six years rented land, but at the end of that period bought land. He met with a tree-falling accident in March, 1885, that nearly cost him his life.

Ned M. Athey first became a Harrison county resident in 1874. He rented land for a number of years in St. Johns township, but finally secured a good farm of his own.

T. J. Bryason, in section 22, was a resident since the spring of 1873. He was born in England, and, when of age, sailed for America, having wonderful experiences in getting over the Atlantic.

Charles C. Champney dates his settlement in Jackson township from 1884, having come to the county in 1867, first locating in Cincinnati township.

Joseph Foreman, born in Pottawattamie county, 1856, located in Harrison county when twenty years of age.

Joseph Fox came to Harrison county in 1860, driving stage between Council Bluffs and Sioux City, an occupation which he followed six years.

For a time he conducted the hotel at Little Sioux. He located in Jackson township, permanently in 1884.

In the spring of 1865 Albert M. Jones located in Jackson township, where in the early nineties he owned seven hundred acres of land. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois.

This township was settled largely by American people and they have succeeded in transforming a wilderness into a garden spot where now there is but little other than prosperity and contentment.

MILLING IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Almost the first evidence of civilized life in any community is the roll and rattle of saw and grist-mills. In Jackson township early in the fifties, a saw-mill with a "corn-cracker" attachment was constructed in section 4, township 80, range 44. This was run by the power furnished by damming the waters of the Soldier river. "Bill" (William) Martin erected this mill, and it was of great service to the pioneer settlers for many miles around.

In 1872 the "Gravel Bank Mills" were built by M. Clapper and Jane Wakefield, in section 14, on the Soldier river. It was later sold to L. Peyton. The milling industry has materially changed in all sections of the West, and but few, if indeed any, of the original mills of Harrison county are now in operation.

The schools and churches took a prominent place in the development of this township. These, with lodges and newspapers, will all be treated outside the township history section of this volume, in separate chapters. (See index.)

Postoffices were few and far between in early days in all new counties. Here the settler did not have to wait as long as in many other parts of the country, but long enough to try the patience of many who had been in the habit of having mails daily in some one of the eastern or middle states before immigrating here. It was 1872 before this township had a postoffice. That year there were two offices established. One of these postoffices was at the house of A. M. Silsby, who held the postmastership for eleven years, resigning in favor of Mrs. Amos S. Chase, who had charge until the office was discontinued in 1885. The name was "Soldier Grove postoffice."

The same year an office known as Mt. Pisgah was established. E. Cobb was first appointed postmaster, keeping the office at his farm home in section 12. Succeeding him came J. G. Miles, of section 14, and from that point it went to Peyton's Mill, of the same section. George Peyton was

commissioned postmaster and served many years. This office was established on a route extending from Little Sioux to Moorhead. Mail was received three times a week.

The following is the record recently furnished the author by the Department at Washington, concerning the postoffices and postmasters at what is now styled the Pisgah postoffice in this township:

Mt. Pisgah, established April 23, 1872, Elijah Cobb appointed postmaster; Samuel Bartholomew, May 7, 1875; J. G. Miles, July 8, 1875; John F. Rawlings, April 24, 1884; L. L. Peyton, April 14, 1886; A. H. Deman, May 29, 1893; Ezra Miller, May 4, 1899. Name changed in January, 1902, to "Pisgah." Ezra Miller appointed postmaster after the change of name and still serving.

TOWN OF PISGAH.

With the building of the railroad which is a branch of the Northwestern system, in 1899, Pisgah was made a station point and has become one of most enterprising little towns within the county. It was platted in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and a part of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 81, range 44, by the Western Land and Town Lot Company and the Boyer Valley Railroad Company, January 20, 1899.

A postoffice, railroad station, shipping facilities, an express office, etc., have all helped to make the place one of great importance to the surrounding country. Prior to the construction of the railroad through this section, there had been established many years, a postoffice known as "Mt. Pisgah," but when the road was finished, and a station made here, the company dropped the "Mt." and left it simply Pisgah, so that now the postoffice, station and express office address is one and the same. "Pisgah" is indeed better, because the town is situated at the base of the great hills which gave it the name Mt. Pisgah postoffice. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of Soldier river, at the foot of the long chain of bluffs.

Before the coming of the railroad, pioneer Ezra Miller, who still conducts the chief general store of the place, opened a store and was postmaster, the first of the new town of Pisgah. He came in the spring of 1899, and when he opened his store there was only one other business building on the platting, that being a blacksmith shop conducted by Phil Johnson. The first hotel was operated by Ward Jones. The pioneer hardware merchant was M. S. Vaneaton. L. Willan ran the first drug store. The pioneer doctor was Dr. Walter Cook. The first school was taught by Misses Edith

Swaine (now Mrs. Foy Jones), and Clara H. Miller (daughter of A. J. Miller, of Logan) who is now an instructor in the public school at Butte, Montana, receiving about one thousand five hundred dollars per year. This first school in Pisgah was taught in the new four-room school house, which was erected either in 1903 or 1904, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

The first to buy grain, in a regular way, was the firm of Nye-Schneider-Fowler Company. The first to handle lumber was H. A. Quinn. The first denomination to erect a church was the Methodist Episcopal. The first livery was kept by J. C. Hammer.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Pisgah was incorporated in 1904. The matter came up, really because the citizens wanted to be set off as an independent school district, and this could only be accomplished by incorporating into a town government. The following have served as mayors: J. B. Swain, 1904-10; E. Miller, 1910-12; J. C. Arnold, 1912-14; J. B. Swain, 1914. The present town officers are: Mayor, J. B. Swain; clerk, Frederick Hushaw; treasurer, E. W. Gamet; health officer, Dr. W. Cook; councilmen, C. T. McKenney, Thomas Babe, William Griffith, Arthur Lane, R. W. Miller.

The town purchased in 1910 a good-sized natural timber tract, just over the Soldier river and within the corporation limits which is being improved to make a handsome park. A neat band stand, a ball diamond, and other things necessary for the comfort of those who frequent the park, have been provided this season. The town did well to secure this land before the price went out of sight, for land is steadily climbing up in this part of Harrison county.

The town badly needs a system of water works, and in the near future will doubtless have ample facilities in this way.

The lodge of the place is the "Yeoman" order, beneficial insurance on the mutual plan. The public hall is known as "Babe's hall." The churches are the Latter-Day Saints (reorganized) and the Methodist.

POSTOFFICE.

Pisgah postoffice is a fourth class office. It was first known as Mt. Pisgah, but, upon the construction of the railway, changed to "Pisgah," and its first postmaster, and the only one serving thus far, is Ezra Miller, general dealer. He was appointed May, 1899, when it was still Mt. Pisgah,

and when the name changed, January 2, 1902, he was appointed for the newly-named office. It now has two rural free delivery routes, one twenty-four miles and one eighteen miles and a fraction in length. The gross receipts of this office for the last fiscal year was one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents.

BUSINESS FACTORS IN 1914.

In the month of July, 1914, the following were in charge of the business interests of the place:

Agricultural Implements—McKenney, Seabury Co. (Inc.).

Bank—Pisgah Savings Bank.

Barber Shops—Charles Wall, E. O. Wonder.

Blacksmiths—R. C. Howe, Paul Faris.

Cement Worker—George Peyton.

Drugs—Hushaw & Cole.

Dray Lines—Thomas Babc, Jessie Nuzum.

Elevators—Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.

Furniture—C. S. Vaneaton.

General Dealers—Ezra Miller, Lane Brothers, C. M. Nuzum.

Garages—McKenney, Seabury Co., and one other concern.

Hardware—C. S. Vaneaton.

Harness—H. Terrell.

Hotel—Mrs. William Kiess.

Jeweler—C. E. Fairchild.

Lumber—Nye, Schneider, Fowler Co.

Meat Market—P. B. Baker.

Physician—Dr. Walter Cook.

Stock Dealers—Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., Fred Beckmann.

Veterinary Surgeon—F. A. Boies.

VILLAGE OF ORSON.

This is the latest village platting in Harrison county, it having been platted March 23, 1899. It was executed by the Western Town Lot and Land Company, in sections 32 and 33 of township 81, range 44. This is a very convenient shipping point for the farmers in the surrounding country. The business is, of course, at present quite limited, but, with the passing years, the shipping interests will naturally follow the general line of small stores and shops. The postoffice is now kept in the depot.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LA GRANGE TOWNSHIP.

La Grange, the central township on the south line of Harrison county, is south of Jefferson, west of Union, north of Pottawattamie county, and east of St. Johns township. It comprises all of township 79, range 43, except the western tier of sections, which are included in St. Johns township. It has thirty square miles and contains nineteen thousand two hundred acres of valuable land.

Its surface is rolling, fertile prairie, except the northeast part, where is found Harris grove covering several sections. Small and numerous streams flow through this goodly township, the larger being Harris grove creek, Honey creek and Timber creek.

In 1885 the township had a population of five hundred and thirty; in 1890 it was six hundred and thirty and in 1910 it was listed as having seven hundred and forty-three.

ORGANIZATION.

La Grange township was organized at the fall election in 1853. M. I. McKinney had been appointed organizing sheriff, of Harrison county, and, by virtue of such office, called an election to be held in the various precincts. Owing to dissatisfaction over Magnolia being counted on as the place to locate the county seat, many precincts did not cast a vote, believing that such a course might defeat the organization of the county at that particular time, an event which they hoped would cause the county seat to be located nearer their own townships. La Grange, however, did not do this, although her settlers were bitterly opposed to Magnolia as being named the seat of justice. At this election Michael Rogers and William Dakan were elected justices of the peace for La Grange township.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlers were Mormons, the earliest of whom was John Harris, who invaded this township in 1848.

The earliest death among the "Gentiles" (other than Mormons) was Thomas McKenney, June 12, 1852. Two of the Mormon faith had died before the person just named.

The first marriage in the township was that of M. Rogers and Hope Reeder.

The first birth, save possibly a few Mormon children whose births are not recorded, was Frank McKenney, March 26, 1852.

The first piece of land improved was the J. D. McKenney farm.

The first regular saw-mill was built in 1857, by James McCoid. At this mill were cut immense amounts of native lumber, some of which was exported to Europe.

As now bounded, the first school which was located in section 13 was taught in the summer of 1853, by Susan Comfort, in a log cabin left vacant by the Mormon settlers. It was a subscription school.

(For an extended account of schools and churches, etc., see index for such topics treated in the general chapters of this work.)

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In 1848, when the Mormon sect were in the midst of great trouble in Illinois, Missouri, and other states, over the peculiar religious teachings, and practices of that church, and at a time when western Iowa was still referred to as "beyond the pale of civilization," and settlement by white men, not yet thought of, these people drifted westward. Most of them stopped in western Iowa, and it was some of their number who first commenced the improvement in what is now La Grange township. Those who permanently remained here were, for the most part, bitter against the teachings of Brigham Young, who had then made it known that polygamy was to be taught and practiced as one of the rules of faith of the church, he claiming to have had a revelation to that effect. Enough to state that these comers to Harrison county were mostly of a floating, nomadic class, not knowing where they might finally locate permanently. Hence, many names may have been lost from memory or record, as among the persons who first settled, if, indeed, they might be called "settlers" at all.

During the spring of 1848, sixty-seven years ago, John Harris, one of the Mormon band, located at what, in honor of him, was later styled "Harris grove." He located on the northeast of section 12, subsequently owned by J. D. McKenney. Harris sold to Robert Wiemer and he, in turn, to McKenney. The last purchase was dated in the autumn of 1851. Of

the one hundred and thirty persons who wintered and summered in and near the grove, the names of the following are recalled. The entire party consisted of thirty-three families: Harris, Weimer, Austin, Powell, Noyes, Sufelt, Twitchell, Hodges, Comfort, Mecham, Thornton and Mikesell. These all constructed cabins and remained until the spring of 1852, then went on to the "promised land" in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Jacob Stern farm was first settled by Asa Earl, who was the only Mormon of the company who was not an adherent to polygamy. During the stay of the Mormon band they built and operated two saw-mills, the first ever run in Harrison county. These mills were located at opposite ends of Harris Grove. They were of the old style whip-saw type, and cut considerable lumber. The Mormons also had two wagon shops. All was wild and lonesome in this unsettled county. The sound of the wild turkey's "quit! quit! quit!" might have been heard on every hand, and crows and blackbirds were seen in countless thousands.

In the fall of 1851 Michael McKenney, John McKenney and the father of Michael, Thomas McKenney, and family, came in from Cass county, Michigan. Thomas died June 12, 1852. John settled in Jefferson township and died December 26, 1880. James D. and C. T. McKenney, then small youths, come to be prosperous farmers of the township. Whey they arrived they remembered finding as settlers who had preceded them Thomas Reeder, William Howard, Asa Earl, and a man namd Orinder. In 1852 Jewell removed to Kansas and died there. Thomas Vanderhoof came from Michigan with the Jewells and settled in Magnolia township, but did not remain long.

George W. White came in the autumn of 1852, as did also John Rogers and family from West Virginia. They settled on the west side of the grove and died there about 1880. His son, J. D. Rogers, came in the fall of 1854. Michael Rogers came in 1852. In the spring of 1851 William Dakan, a Mexican War soldier, located on the Jasper Culver farm in St. Johns township.

The above constituted the majority of settlers up to 1853. But this fine section was not long in attracting more immigrants, for the fertility of soil, the wild fruits, wild honey and the abundance of wild game made the place a real paradise for new comers to settle. Counting those who came in before 1880, it may be said that the following effected permanent settlement before, or by, that date:

Benjamin A. Divelbless, in section 4, came to the county in the spring of 1853, and settled at Bigler's Grove. He went across the plains, but re-

turned in 1871, rented the A. Longman place one year and, in December, 1872, moved to section 4.

Jacob S. Vanderhoof, in section 3, came in 1854, in the early autumn, and in 1856 purchased a hundred and twenty acres in section 11, La Grange township. He remained there three years, then bought in section 5. Later, he sold to A. Longman and bought in section 3.

James Rogers came in April, 1854, entered a quarter section at government price (one dollar and twenty-five cents) and erected a log house with a mud chimney. He also set out one of the county's finest orchards.

William F. Vore accompanied his parents to the county in the fall of 1855 and settled at Harris Grove, where the father purchased two hundred and forty acres. The father was Pierson Vore, long since deceased.

Francis T. Hill came in the spring of 1857, locating at Harris Grove. In 1858 he purchased forty acres of wild land, improved the same and sold it, after which he bought in section 10. This was about 1866. He was a soldier in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiment in the days of the Civil War.

George W. Smith, of section 23, came in the spring of 1858 and purchased wild land in section 16. At first he lived in a "dug-out" on the hillside.

Jacob T. Stern and family came from Pennsylvania in 1857 and established "Linnwood Farm." He retired to Logan and there died many years ago, one of the most intelligent and worthy old gentlemen of the county. He was the father of Almor Stern, abstractor of today. The father was really the founder of the farmers' club system now so common in Harrison county.

David B. Vanderhoof came in the autumn of 1864, settling in section 2, known as "Hickory Heights." He departed this life in 1885.

William Elliott, of section 10, came to Harrison county in the spring of 1862. Here he built a log cabin, which he covered with buckwheat straw poles. But it was not many years until he was a well-circumstanced farmer of La Grange township.

John A. Orr, son of Col. William Orr, came to the county with his parents in 1861, and in 1872 moved to Pottawattamie county. In 1876 he moved back and bought two hundred acres of land in sections 5, 6 and 8 in La Grange township. At the date of his death, in October, 1882, he was the sole owner of one thousand and forty acres of land. His widow carried on this great farm for many years, hiring and overseeing equal to any and superior to many a man.

Section 11 was settled, in part, by William Pett, who came to this county in May, 1867. By trade he was a mason.

John Vore came to the county with two teams in November, 1854, locating at Twelve Mile Grove, Douglas township. In 1855 he traded for land in Crawford county, remained there until March, 1867, and then moved to La Grange township.

Wilson Doty came to Harrison county when yet a young man, in company with his parents, the date being some time in the fall of 1866, settling first in Taylor township. Three years later he settled in St. Johns township and, in 1872, in La Grange township.

Henry R. Coleman was born in Harrison county in 1860. His father, Erastus Coleman, was one of the 1852 pioneers in the county, coming direct from Ohio.

J. H. Pensler, a blacksmith by trade, came to Harrison county in 1870, and worked at his trade for a time in Missouri Valley. His sons operated a farm in St. Johns township until 1882, when the house was burned. He then sold out and located in La Grange township. In the autumn of 1874, Peter R. Mullen settled permanently in the township.

Albert T. McEldery located in 1879.

J. P. Yarrington commenced farming in La Grange township in the spring of 1881, coming in from Kansas. August, 1888, he commenced merchandising in Beebe town.

W. C. Stodgel came in 1882, settling in section 8.

Edward Fagan, an Irishman, born in 1809, came to Harrison county in 1883, accompanied by his family. Peter and Patrick, his sons, were carrying on the farm here in 1891. Edward Fagan died in the faith of the Catholic church in July, 1890.

John G. Brundage, of section 8, came in the spring of 1868 to St. Johns and worked by the month, till 1870, then rented land. He came to his own land in this township in 1873.

Arthur J. Gilmore, who was county supervisor in the early nineties, came in 1869 and bought a hundred-acre tract of wild land. His family moved on from Dubuque in 1872 and they all located in section 28.

Nephi Yocom came in 1870. Michael Sarvey, in section 28, came in 1871, buying a quarter section of land. At one time he owned six hundred acres. He was another immigrant from Dubuque county, Iowa.

Frederick F. Beebe, of section 35, came in March, 1871, settling in section 26, with his father, who had been here, in 1856 and had taken up land.

Peter R. Mullin, of section 15, came in the fall of 1874.

James P. O'Rourke, in section 29, came with his father from Dubuque county in 1873.

John Bradshaw of section 34 located in 1877. In 1878 Harry Adams settled in section 28, where he bought improved land.

"HARRIS GROVE FARMERS CLUB."

As farmers' clubs have come to be a power for good in the intelligent farming districts, in this and other counties, it will be well to give some account of the organization of this particular club, for the reason that it was the first to be formed in the county, and perhaps in all western Iowa. From two former histories of the county, the following facts have been arrived at, and they should be preserved for future generations, who will look with a degree of pride upon the work of their forefathers, along these lines:

Farmers' clubs had their origin hereabouts through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob T. Stern. This old patriarch and his good wife, of Quaker origin, hailed from Pennsylvania. They were pioneers in Harris Grove in 1857, and they brought some of the good customs followed in the state from which they emigrated. It was in the sunny autumntime of 1864, when many of the men from this county were on fields of battle in the far away Southland, that Mr. Stern called a few of his neighbors together for the purpose of obtaining valuable seeds through the United States patent office. At the time these were received Mr. Stern, William Elliott, F. T. Hill and David Rogers, who were of the first organization, called the farmers together, and distributed to each, pro rata, anticipating that all would give the same good culture, and, when matured, in the following autumn they were to meet and compare notes on methods of sowing and tending. Before the season rolled around there had arisen some jealousy and the gentlemen who had parceled out the seeds from Washington were voted out of office and those put in the society in their place allowed the club to run down.

March 5, 1866, however, a few neighbors having called and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob T. Stern, the "Harris Grove Farmers' Club" was re-organized, being composed of the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob T. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Milliman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Vanderhoof, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Milliman, Mr. and Mrs. David R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hull and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Vanderhoof.

A constitution and by-laws were perfected, setting the last Saturday in each month as a meeting time for the club.

The organization was confined exclusively to those residing in La

Grange township, and the membership was to be kept at twelve perpetually, and no more allowed. The result was great good accomplished, for, by interchange of thought, much was learned that would not have come to light otherwise. Also the ambition of each member was aroused to improve the farm fences, outbuildings, etc. Also to grow better fruits and vegetables and all pertaining to the good of home and fireside. This club should ever stand out boldly as a monument to the good sense of Father and Mother Stern, both of whom have long since gone to their reward. Indeed, this worthy couple "built better than they knew."

HARRIS GROVE POSTOFFICE.

This was established during the days of the Civil War. It was first kept in section 14, with Harry Coburn as its first postmaster. It was moved to various parts of the township until 1867, when it was discontinued.

BEEBEE TOWN POSTOFFICE.

Beebeetown is situated in section 26, and was established in 1880, with Frederick F. Beebee as postmaster. It was his wife who was instrumental in getting the office established. A. D. Fitch started a store at this point in 1881, on land donated by Mr. Beebee. Six months later James Haner started the second store of the "burg." At about that time Mr. Beebee purchased the store formerly put in by Fitch, and turned it into a dwelling. Haner conducted a country store for a while, then sold to F. A. Merritt, who continued until the autumn of 1888 and sold to J. P. Yarrington. As a general rule, when the store changed hands the postoffice did, too.

James L. Beebee built a blacksmith shop in 1881 and rented to Charles Wilkins, who was succeeded by Mr. Whipple, and he by J. Van Cleaver, James Keller, Showalter & Pinrock and then Peter Cromer. The blacksmiths named all came before 1890. Since then various others have wielded the sledge at a Beebeetown forge and anvil.

At the present date the business of the place is in the hands of the following persons: F. H. Beebee, general dealer; J. O. McElroy, blacksmith.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

LITTLE SIOUX TOWNSHIP.

The northwest corner township in Harrison county is known as Little Sioux, deriving its name from the river bearing this name, and originally from the Sioux Indian tribe. The Missouri river washes to the western borders, Monona county is directly north, Jackson township to the east and Morgan township to the south. It is seven and a half miles along the northern line, and five on the southern line, while it reaches seven miles from north to south. It was organized in 1854, and now comprises parts of ranges 44 and 45, in townships 80 and 81. In round numbers it has thirty-five sections of land. The records do not mention the prefix "Little," but formerly recorded it simply as Sioux township. On account of the presence of Little Sioux river, however, custom has for many years designated it as "Little Sioux." The Little Sioux river, the only stream of much importance in the township, enters the township at the northeast and meanders down through the same, forming a junction with the Missouri river, in section 27, township 81, range 45. When first settled there were three good-sized lakes in the southern portion of this township. One is called Smith's lake. Timber skirts the Missouri river, and the banks of the Little Sioux have considerable native timber. At an early day the saw-mills cut immense quantities of native lumber. In 1890 it was estimated that the township contained about two thousand acres of timber.

The population of Little Sioux township in 1885 was placed at one thousand and thirty-six; in 1890 it was one thousand, one hundred and fifty, and in the United States reports of the census of 1910 it is listed as having one thousand, four hundred and forty-eight, including the town of Little Sioux, which was placed separately at three hundred and ninety population.

This township has two town plattings within its borders, Little Sioux and River Sioux, the latter being the railroad station on the Sioux City & Pacific railroad. This road enters the township from the south in section 1, in the lower tier of sections, and leaves it from section 3 in the northern part of the township.

THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The foundation for the present prosperity and progress of this part of Harrison county is due, in a large measure, to the hard work and good judgment of the sturdy pioneer band who first set their settlement stakes in the township, away back in the days before the Civil War. To that noble character, Silas W. Condit, must be given the honor of first penetrating the wilds of the township. He came in among the great body of Mormons who came west as far as Council Bluffs, with Brigham Young, and, on account of the teachings of that strong, intelligent, but mis-leading and misguided leader, Mr. Condit left the Mormons, and in 1848 became the first settler in Little Sioux township, as well as on the stream named the same. It was he who later laid out the town of Little Sioux, in company with T. B. Neeley. He first lived in a rude cabin covered with bark from the forest near by. This pioneer passed from earth in 1878.

Nathaniel Neeley was second in the van of settlement here. He went to land in section 18 in 1852. He died in 1875. He was the father of Hon. T. B. Neeley.

Seth Palmer claimed a part of section 36, in 1852, and moved there the year following. He later owned a half section of valuable land in the township.

John L. Perkins, then a young man, came to the township in 1853.

Moses German effected his settlement in 1855, erecting the first house in the village of Little Sioux. He was deputy sheriff of Harrison county.

Elijah Ellis came in from Ohio in 1851, but soon returned to that state. The Ellis family, usually spoken of as being early in the township, was from Ohio, coming in May, 1855, and were renters for one year. They came by way of steamboat to St. Joseph, Missouri, and staged it the remainder of the way. Sons in the family were, Sylvanus, John H., A. M. and Clark Ellis. In 1856 they moved to section 36, township 81, range 44, where they continued to reside from 1858 to 1875. In the spring of 1891 the mother died at the age of eighty-six. Sylvanus taught school in the winter of 1855-56, one of the earliest schools, if not the first ever taught in Magnolia. It was he who formed a partnership with George Brainard, in the publishing of the *Harrison County Republican*. He died in 1859.

Gabriel Cotton settled in the township in the fifties, sold his claim to Mr. McCauley in 1856 and left this country.

Jerry Quinn and brother settled in section 19 about 1854, possibly a year or so earlier. T. B. Terry bought them out and they moved away.

In 1855 came Mr. McCauley from Wisconsin. The first year he lived in Jackson township, then took land in section 30, township 81, range 44. He met his death by being kicked by a horse in 1863.

Linus Bassett of New York state came in the middle fifties, settling in section 31, township 81, range 44. After seventeen years he sold his place to A. H. Gleason, and retired to the village of Little Sioux. After the close of the war his son, L. H. Bassett, came to take up his residence here.

Hiram M. Huff, a Kentuckian, came in as a single man, in 1855 and was married the next year. He was employed on the Jerry Martin farm, and, in 1857, claimed land in section 2, township 80, range 44. In 1891 he still held his lands, but resided in Missouri Valley city.

In 1854 came Jack and Wash Conyer, as they were always styled. They were from the south. The first named settled in section 25, township 81, range 44, but at the close of the war moved over into Monona county. "Wash" settled in the same section and died there about 1885.

In 1856 Daniel Shearer came from Texas, locating in section 25.

M. Murray, in the fifties, came from Scotland and selected lands in the northeast portion of this township.

An Indianian, named John Bagby, came here in 1854, and was employed by Charles La Ponteur, a Frenchman. Later, he married and purchased land in the southeast quarter of section 18, township 81, range 44.

In this connection should be mentioned that odd, pioneer character, so much quoted by old-timers in Harrison county fifty years ago, Charles La Ponteur, who made his advent into this section of the county in 1853. He was a Frenchman and an Indian trader. He took to himself a full blood Indian squaw for his wife and by her reared a family. He first settled on a claim squatted on by Amos S. Chase, in the northeast of section 18, township 81, range 44. He remained there until some time during the Civil War, when he went northwest among the Indians. Subsequently, he returned to Iowa and settled in Monona county where he died. He laid off a village known as Fountainbleau, a "paper town" mentioned in the miscellaneous chapter of this work.

Jesse Wetzel was a settler in the fifties. He located in the northwest of section 5, township 81, range 44; later he moved to Monona county.

Solomon J. Smith also came early, probably in 1854, settling in section 36, of the last named township and range, where he died in the eighties. He owned "Smith's lake" and vicinity.

In 1856 Henry Herring came in from Pennsylvania. He was a single

man and started a wood yard at the mouth of the Little Sioux river. He furnished wood to the steamboats of the Missouri river traffic. He also burned charcoal in pits. He was doing business in Little Sioux village in the nineties.

Charles McEvers came from Illinois in 1853, settling in section 26, township 81, range 44.

Samuel Ellis came to Harrison county in 1854, and to his land in this township in 1857, locating in section 1.

Joseph A. Morrill came here in 1857 and later moved to the village of Little Sioux.

John Pratt came in 1856, claiming land in section 6, where he owned a thousand acres of land in 1891. He was an extensive stock raiser and shipper of stock.

Jasper W. Bonney arrived in Harrison county in 1856 with a party consisting of thirteen teams. He started from Buchanan county, Iowa, and fell in with an emigrant party which really had no objective point in view, so they kept traveling on toward the setting sun. They struck the Little Sioux river at Cherokee, following it to its mouth, hence their settlement here. Among this party of home-seekers and land-lookers were J. W. Bonney, A. Gleason and family, Arthur Knight and wife and child, Hiram Phillips, three sons and one daughter; Thomas Guinter and family, James Gilen, then a single man, and a few others. During that never-to-be-forgotten winter of 1856-57 this whole party remained in a large log house in the village of Little Sioux. Nearly all became permanent settlers in this vicinity.

In the spring of 1857 James Smith came in from Missouri, settling in Little Sioux village. He conducted a hotel there until about 1860, when he went on further west.

Another settler in the village was William Booth in 1857. He married, settled down and died there a few years later.

Addison Cochran was identified with the township from 1854. He was a large land owner. He resided at Council Bluffs until 1883, then made his permanent home in this township. He built a large mansion and also a bridge over the Little Sioux, the latter at his own expense. He located in section 7, township 81, range 44. His home was many years a noted resort for both town and country admirers. He was a bachelor and was mayor of Council Bluffs at one time. He was known far and near as "Colonel Cochran." He was of good old Scotch ancestry and very much of a scholar and genuine gentleman. He died a number of years since,

respected by all. His home farm in this township had over five thousand acres in it.

Angustus H. Gleason effected a settlement here in 1856. He then went to Pike's Peak and in 1854 purchased land in section 25, where he owned, in all, in 1891, about five hundred acres.

Abel P. Leach came to the county in 1867, purchased land two years later in section 26.

At about the close of the Civil War, O. Seymour came into the township and took land in section 31, township 81, range 44. Later, he settled in the town of Little Sioux.

James, John and Cornelius Hendrickson were also numbered as among rather early settlers in the township. The two former settled in section 3 and went west after the war closed. Cornelius was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiment, and died while in the service of his country. The father and mother died while occupying section 34, in township 81, range 45, where the family settled.

James Murray came in 1862, when a mere boy, accompanied by his parents, who came as emigrants from Scotland. When old enough, the son bought land in section 18, remained there ten years and moved over into Monona county.

Dr. Landon, of the Botanical Medical School, came in 1856, settling in section 35, township 81, range 44. The date of his settlement may possibly have been a year or two earlier than 1856.

Other settlers included William H. Earnest, 1855; George W. Noyes, 1874; William H. Butler, 1873; Henry Deywalt, 1862; J. W. Stocker in 1857. Stocker worked in a saw-mill and at carpentering until the war broke out, then enlisted. After the war, he settled in Logan and was a leading business and political factor there. He died a number of years ago and whoever knew "Cap. Stocker" knew a man of great worth and high order of manhood.

H. Bonney came to the township in 1865, followed in 1877 by Watson C. Atwell.

Alexander T. Crane came in June, 1857, to this county and that following winter taught school in Little Sioux village, taking as part pay for his services, bacon and potatoes.

Among the pioneers of 1855 was Andrew M. Ellis. He was a Union soldier from 1861 to 1864, when he was discharged for disability. His brother, Samuel Ellis, located in 1854 in Jackson township, but in 1857 moved to section 1, of Little Sioux township.

Clark Ellis came with his mother and eight other sons and daughters by boat from Brown county, Ohio, via St. Joseph, Missouri. They located in 1855 in Jackson township, but later Clark Ellis became a druggist in the town of Little Sioux.

Thomas J. Lanyon came in 1858. He was along with the corps of surveyors who ran the preliminary line for the Sioux City & Pacific railroad. In 1861 he was a merchant in Little Sioux town and still resides there.

William H. Wilsey located in Monona county in 1855 and in time became the town site proprietor of Mapleton, Monona county. In 1876 he moved to this township.

OTHER HISTORIC ITEMS.

The schools, churches, lodges and banking interests of this township are found in detail in separate chapters under their respective headings.

The first settler in the township was Silas Condit.

The first religious services were held by the Methodists in a log school house at the village of Little Sioux, about 1856.

The first minister was Reverend Rand, of whom it is said that when he was asked by a brother to give in his "experience," said: "I am a day older and two days worse, it seems to me."

The first postoffice in the township was that established at the village of Little Sioux in 1857. Mail went via this point on the Council Bluffs and Sioux City route once a week.

A fatal and horrible accident occurred to James Phelps in a saw-mill in 1862, when a splinter caught in the rapidly revolving circular saw, resulting in sawing his body in two parts, from the head down. It was at the old Condit & Chase saw-mill.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Schofield & Son, on the Little Sioux river, at the village, in 1857. A coarse grinding attachment was soon added by which meal and feed were ground. The mill originally was propelled by steam, but later a dam was thrown across the waters of the Little Sioux and that gave the power needed. The dam was washed away in the high tide of floods and the mill was then abandoned.

During Civil War times Condit & Chase placed in running order a saw-mill on section 26. Later it was removed to Morgan township and passed into other hands.

Conyer & Sons built a saw-mill in section 26 after the war ended. It finally burned.

In 1888 T. M. C. Logan built a one-hundred-barrel-capacity "roller" mill at the village of Little Sioux. It also had a grain elevator. Neither of these exist today.

Early steamboating here in Little Sioux may sound strange to the people of this generation; nevertheless the following appeared in the files of the *Magnolia Republican*, on June 4, 1859, the very wet season in all Iowa: "'The Mink,' a government steamboat, was at the landing at Little Sioux on yesterday, loading corn purchased of George S. Bacon of this place. This landing is at the city of Little Sioux, two miles up stream from where it empties into the Missouri. Two very large boats have visited this point, which seems to be the best landing in this section of the country."

The same newspaper said in January, 1859, concerning the Pike's Peak gold excitement: "Off For the Gold Mines!—A party of gold hunters left this village for the gold mines a few days ago, 'Brigadier-General' Wyatt in command. They take through a steam saw-mill and other machinery. Another section of the same train starts next week under 'Lieut.' John W. Cooper."

TOWN OF LITTLE SIOUX.

Little Sioux is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Little Sioux river, in section 24, township 81, range 44, and was platted October 1, 1855, by Silas W. Condit and T. B. Neeley.

The first attempt at going into business here was early in the summer of 1856, when David M. Gamet commenced. Here the stage station was located and with it a hotel. This general merchandising store constituted the business of the embryo village of Little Sioux. During the Civil War days this hotel was sold to Silas Ellis, who operated the hotel some time and sold it to Amos S. Chase, who, after one year, sold to Joseph Fox. It was afterwards used for dwelling purposes, at last converted into a saloon, and was burned in the spring of 1890.

After selling to Ellis, Mr. Gamet built a new store, into which he moved his goods, continuing to operate until 1885, when he died.

The third to operate here was Benjamin Tabor who engaged in trade in 1866. He had a large general store. Three years later he sold to J. J. Peck and he, in turn, to "Mike" Murray.

In 1870 B. F. Croasdale opened a store, the first name being styled Croasdale & Scott.

Early in the seventies George T. and W. H. Hope made up a firm, operating in a frame building that was burned in 1890. Then William Hope erected a brick store in which he ran a drug store.

In 1875 T. J. Lanyon embarked in trade. The same year Clark Ellis put in a drug stock.

Cobb & Ellis started their hardware and implement house in 1875. They continued until 1885, when Mr. Cobb died and the store was sold to Jones Brothers.

The first lumber was handled here by C. E. Cobb.

The hotel business went from the hands of David Gamet to Benjamin Bonney & Sons. This business was sold in 1891 to J. J. Reynolds.

The pioneer blacksmith here was a Mormon preacher, named George Montague, who came about 1856.

The first wagon shop was conducted by G. W. Bays and the first livery by H. T. Bonney.

In 1878 W. L. Woodward established an exclusive farm implement house. After running five years he sold to O. Walker and he, in turn, to A. M. Jones. Jones sold in 1889 to A. M. Silsby.

The business interests of the town during 1914 were in the hands of the following persons:

Agricultural Implements—H. L. Pierce, Glasser Brothers.

Banks—Little Sioux Savings Bank, Peyton Bank.

Barbers—C. F. Champney, C. D. Peasley.

Blacksmiths—McColley Bros., D. McLaughlin.

Cement Worker—L. H. Davis.

Drugs—Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Hope.

Dray Line—W. W. Breeding.

Confectionery—T. J. Lanyon, Bonney & Everitt.

Furniture—D. Breeling.

Garage—Robison & Ward.

General Dealers—F. W. Terry & Son, Croasdale & Smith, Murray & Bonney.

Grain Dealer—Terry & Sons.

Hotel—"Bonney House," by W. McEwen.

Hardware—H. L. Pierce, O. Duncan.

Harness—John Ross.

Jeweler—W. H. Eyer.

Lumber—Quinn Lumber Company.

Livery—Glasser Brothers.

Meat Market—Doc Bassett.
 Moving Pictures—H. W. Kerr, Gleason & South.
 Millinery—Murry & Bonney.
 Newspaper—*The Hustler*, H. W. Kerr.
 Physicians—J. J. Bock, R. H. Cutler.
 Pool Hall—H. Miller.
 Photographs—S. B. Terry.
 Restaurants—L. J. Said.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The postoffice here was established in 1857, with Silas Condit as postmaster. The department at Washington sent the author the subjoined list of postmasters to date:

Silas W. Condit, appointed July 6, 1857; M. L. Neitzsch, May 2, 1862; William Rockwell, June 6, 1866; J. B. Tabor, August 14, 1866; B. F. Croasdale, December 10, 1868; John A. Forgens, December 6, 1869; Thomas J. Lanyon, June 21, 1870; A. W. Mintun, November 16, 1885; R. C. West, April 19, 1889; H. A. Driggs, June 16, 1893; A. M. Ellis, July 1, 1897; Levi L. Reynolds, June 13, 1901. Mr. Reynolds is still holding the office and is a credit to the service. This is now a fourth-class postoffice, with two rural routes. The gross business in the last year was one thousand, seven hundred and eighteen dollars and fifteen cents.

An opera house was provided for the town, by the going out of date of the roller-skating craze, when Whiting & Hope purchased the old rink building erected in 1884, by Everett & Whiting.

The churches, lodges, schools and newspapers are mentioned in special, general chapters on these topics.

INCORPORATION ITEMS.

Little Sioux became an incorporated town under the state laws in 1883, by a vote of sixty-three to two. The following have served as mayors of the incorporation ever since that date:

1883, G. W. Bays; 1884, H. B. Bonney; 1885, E. A. Baldwin; 1886, G. M. Scott; 1887, F. M. Lanyon; 1888, J. G. Miles; 1889, J. G. Miles; 1890, G. L. Scott; 1891, J. G. Miles; 1892, 1894-5, S. B. Frost; 1895-7, A. M. Ellis; 1897-1900, J. G. Miles; L. H. Bassett, 1900; L. J. Reynolds, 1902, 1904 to 1912; L. H. Bassett, 1912; D. McLaughlin, 1914. The officers are

now: Mayor, D. McLaughlin; Levi J. Reynolds, clerk; G. H. Gibson, treasurer. The council is: C. C. Booth, H. C. Lytle, D. E. Hope, B. M. Terry, C. B. Smith. The town has no water or lighting system, but has a brick jail and a frame town building. The town being on the bank of the pretty and good-sized stream, the Little Sioux river, it has boating, bathing and parking places better than most of the towns within Harrison county. It is also the home of the celebrated "Terry's Uncle Tom's Cabin" show troupe, which was organized here in February, 1890, by F. E. Terry, who sold to O. Q. Setchell, who later retired and sold to W. E. Dickey. He sold a half interest to F. E. Terry, the founder. Soon after Mr. Terry died (1912), and E. D. Terry bought the interest he had held. This show makes Little Sioux its winter quarters.

VILLAGE OF RIVER SIOUX.

Besides Little Sioux, there is another village within Little Sioux township—River Sioux. This place was platted at the time the Sioux City & Pacific railroad was put through Harrison county in 1866-67. The company desired to run their road through Little Sioux, but, as the route would cost them more than others, they asked a donation from the taxpayers of the vicinity. These requests were denied the company, when, as is so frequently the history, the railroad company surveyed a line to the west of the town, on the west side of the Little Sioux river, which they named "River Sioux." The company provided depot and side tracks, but for a time no one could be induced to engage in trade at that station. About that date, possibly a few months later, there was a second village platted on the east side of the river, by Samuel Dewell and a Mr. Crabb. This place was called Malta, but without a depot; business was a failure there, also. Finally after much figuring for self-interests, the company and town site people compromised in such a manner that the company had a half interest in the town site, east of the river, and they at once moved the depot to that point. It was bad policy that any other than the original old Little Sioux should ever have sprung into existence, for neither place can ever hope to become what one good united incorporation would have been. The old town had by far more superior building site for a handsome town.

Having discovered how it happened that River Sioux came into existence, the reader is now asked to trace out the development and present commercial interests of the little hamlet, the railroad town.

The first to begin business here was Frank Lahman, whose stand was

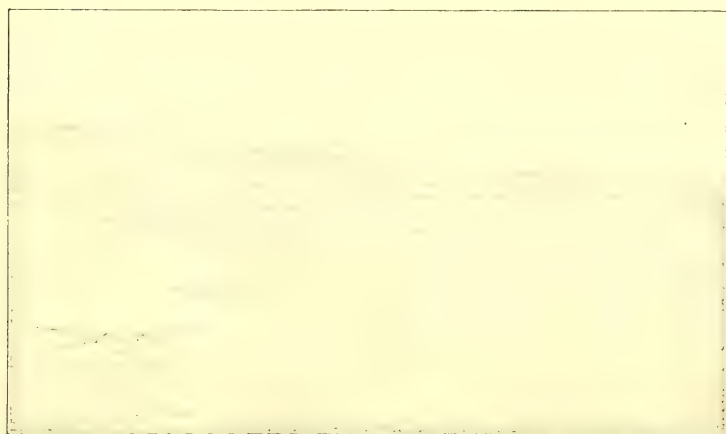
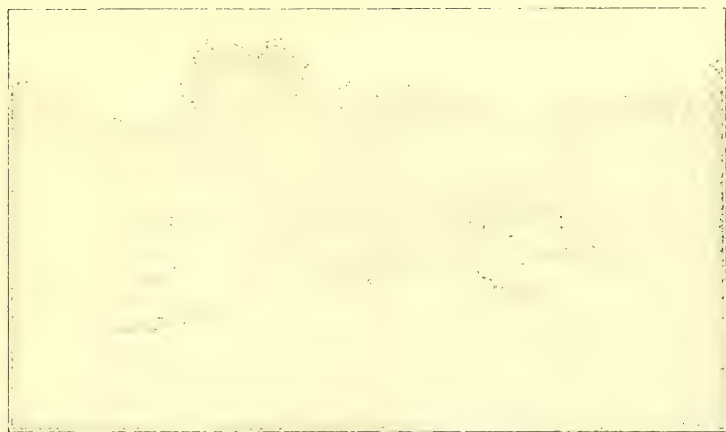
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VIEWS NEAR LITTLE SIOUX.

later transferred to Henry Herring. This was a store of general merchandise, on the east side of the railroad tracks.

The grain trade was first started by Martin Hathaway, Woodard & Herring coming in second in that branch of business. Mr. Herring also added a stock of hardware.

The first hotel was operated by G. W. Chase. The first school house was erected two years after the platting of the town. It served until 1882, when a two-story frame structure was built at a cost of three thousand dollars. E. A. Baldwin was the first to teach in this building. Not long after the depot was built a postoffice was established. The postmasters have been: Stephen Demmon, Charles Demun, James Bowie, Charles Demmun, Samuel Dewell, G. W. Chase, who took the office in February, 1882; A. W. Hathaway, May 17, 1893; Harry Z. Hathaway, April 30, 1897; Augustus McWilliams, May 18, 1900; Harry Z. Hathaway, March 23, 1901; Ozias Walker, March 14, 1911; Maggie L. Hathaway, May 21, 1911.

From 1880 on for a decade, the roller-skating fad was at its height, and, of course, River Sioux had to invest in such a luxury, too. The building formerly used as the rink, was later bought and used by Mr. Herring as a warehouse.

The present business interests of the hamlet are in the hands of: H. Z. Hathaway, a general store and hardware; A. M. Hathaway, a general store, and the post office is kept by Mrs. Maggie Hathaway, wife of A. M. Hathaway. The grain business is in the hands of the Updike Grain Company. The village is supplied with meats by J. Philips.

From recent records dug up at Washington, D. C., it is found that when Lewis and Clark went up the Missouri to the far west in 1804, on a survey for the government, they described the channel of the Missouri river as then being at the exact spot where now stands the station of River Sioux, whereas today the stream is almost two miles distant.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

On the west line of Harrison county and the second township from the north line, is Morgan civil township, in which subdivision is situated the sprightly town of Mondamin. It embraces all of that portion of congressional township 80, range 45, which lies to the east of the Missouri river, except four sections from the north line, which are attached to Little Sioux township. Morgan also takes in five sections from the west line of range 44, township 80. The great bend in the Missouri river makes this a very irregular township. North of Morgan is Little Sioux township, east is Raglan, south is Clay and a portion of Taylor township, and on the west is the Missouri river and Nebraska state line.

Morgan was organized in 1867, and derived its name from Morgan county, Ohio, from which locality came Capt. John Noyes, an early pioneer of Harrison county. He located in this township, hence it was named for his old county in the Buckeye state. In 1890 the population was seven hundred and fifty-one; in 1910 it was given as eight hundred and sixty-one, including the town of Mondamin, which then had a population of four hundred and twenty.

As to the topography of this township, it should be stated that, generally speaking, it is flat, and made up of the richest soil to be found in the great Missouri basin. Originally, along the Missouri river, there was an immense growth of native timber, which afforded a good revenue to the owners and to the saw-mill operators. At one time there were hundreds of Indians aiding about these mills. There were nearly a thousand Omaha and other friendly Indians camped in the bottoms on the Iowa side of the river, in and near this township.

The only stream of much importance within what is known now as Morgan township, is a branch of the Soldier river. Several lakes once had their existence here, in the northern portion is Round lake, Elm creek lake and Ellis lake. Round lake was once much sought out for its fish and was used as a resort for sportsmen and tourists generally. But, with the passing of the decades, drainage, which had to come to make profitable thousands

of acres of land within the township, has caused once famous Soldier river to be almost a stream of the past. The Soldier ditch (drainage canal), and the Soldier "cut-off" ditch, of the same system, have taken the waters from the stream and carried them directly to the Missouri river, thus making the stream, once noted for its fast-flowing waters, but a small streamlet, with water running here and there in its former bed. In many places the farmer now plows and cultivates where once the stream rushed madly on in its crooked course through this and adjoining townships. So, really, the once familiar saying, "over on the Soldier," does not apply with the force that it did twenty-five and fifty years ago.

For a more detailed account of the great drainage system of this county, including that portion found in Morgan township, the reader is respectfully referred to the chapter on this topic.

The railroad of this township is the Sioux City & Pacific, now a division of the great Chicago & Northwestern system. This road traverses the eastern portion of the territory.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest settlers in this township, as near as can now be learned, were Mr. Orinder and his sons, who settled about 1854, remained a short time and went on to Kansas. A large colony came in from Ohio in 1856 and among the number were Capt. John Noyes and family, who located in the southwest quarter of section 20; John Hendrickson, of section 10 who remained until some time during the Civil War period; Eli Coon, of the northwest of section 26; Solomon and David Gamet, in section 35; Richard Morgareidge and his son, John, and family, settled in section 25.

E. J. Hagerman and family made their settlement in the southwest of section 25. The father and mother both died in 1891.

Samuel Morgareidge was a young man who came with his parents from Ohio, and, after his marriage, located in the northeast of section 26. At the close of the Civil War he moved to the Pacific coast.

Jacob Kennison came with Capt. John Noyes from Ohio in 1856, remained one season and returned to the Buckeye state.

Alexander McCoy also accompanied Captain Noyes and went with him, to Texas, sawing ties for the railroad company.

David Gamet settled near Magnolia in 1853, and in 1857 went to section 35 of Morgan township. He owned, at one time, eight hundred and

five acres in Harrison county. In 1886 he engaged in mercantile business at Mondamin.

Another early comer was Henry McNeeley from Ohio. He came in 1857, settling in the northeast of section 13, where he died in the sixties.

David Work came in the spring of 1857, located in old Calhoun, but later went to Morgan township.

Clark Ruifcorn came from Ohio in 1856, and in 1858 began to improve land in section 24, where he owned over three hundred acres in 1890.

William Clinkenbeard came in from Indiana in 1864 and located in section 35.

John H. Noyes, of section 33, came in 1862. He had been a soldier in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

James O. Pugsley came in 1866, located in section 26, where in 1890 he owned four hundred acres.

Andrew J. Burcham came to this county in the spring of 1853, and later became a resident of Morgan township. George H. Burcham was a pioneer of 1853. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1807. He died in August, 1870, and was buried in Magnolia township.

Dr. John W. Drew became a settler in 1885 and lived at Mondamin in 1891.

Peter Noyes became a resident of the county in 1867. He was born in 1816 and died, February, 1887. His son, Winfield S., came to the county with him. Lafayette H. Noyes also dates his settlement from 1867. In 1877 he became a grain dealer in Mondamin.

Z. T. Noyes, who became a leader in trade at Mondamin, came with his parents in 1856.

Major H. P. Kidder settled in section 25, in 1875.

John J. Thomas, a native of Ohio, came to this county in the seventies. Later he built a fine farm house in section 26.

Of the schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc., other chapters in this volume will treat under separate headings. (See index.)

Of the milling in this township it should be said that Capt. John Noyes brought a steam saw-mill to the county when he came from Ohio and placed it in operation a mile and a half from Mondamin's present site. This was about 1858, and he continued to run it until after the war period, when his sons purchased it. After a few years they disposed of it and it was taken over into Nebraska. Other mill owners of an early day were David Gamet, David Fletcher, Isaac Gamet, William Collick, J. O. Johnson.

TOWN OF MONDAMIN.

In the Indian dialect, Mondamin signifies "Indian corn," and from this was named this town, as it is situated in the heart of the great corn belt of the Missouri slope, in Iowa. Longfellow immortalized this farm product in his wonderfully beautiful poem, "Hiawatha," in which are found these lines:

"Till at length a small green feather
From the earth shot slowly upward,
Then another and another,
And before the summer ended
Stood the maize in all its beauty,
With its shining robes about it,
And its long, soft yellow tresses;
And in rapture Hiawatha
Cried aloud, 'It is Mondamin!'

"Then he called to old Nokomis
And Iagoo, the great boaster,
Showed them where the maize was growing,
Told them of his wondrous vision,
Of his wrestling and his triumph,
Of this new gift to the nations,
Which should be their food forever.

"And still later, when the autumn
Changed the long green leaves to yellow,
And the soft and juicy kernels
Grew, like wampum, hard and yellow,
Then the ripened ears he gathered,
Stripped the withered leaves from off them,
As he once had stripped the wrestler,
Gave the first feast of Mondamin,
And made known unto the people
This new gift of the Great Spirit."

The town of Mondamin was platted as a station point on the Sioux City and Pacific railroad in September, 1868, in sections 25 and 30, by

John I. Blair, for the railroad company. The first to engage in trade here was D. W. Fletcher, who had a general store.

E. M. Harvey conducted the first hotel of Mondamin. Later, the hotel served as a dwelling house.

E. W. Oakly started a hardware store, soon selling to Spooner & Garrison.

James Haner was the first blacksmith in town. It was in 1868 that Capt. John Noyes put in a general store, and also bought grain and sold lumber.

Furniture was first handled at Mondamin by C. S. Stowell, who was followed by L. S. Hagerman. John Noyes & Co., and J. D. Garrison were first in handling live stock.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The government established a postoffice at Mondamin in the winter of 1867-68. It was made a money order office in 1886. The first order was issued to Stuart & Jensen for the sum of fifteen dollars, payable to Perregoy & Moore, cigar dealers at Council Bluffs. The following list of postmasters has been kindly furnished the author by the first assistant postmaster-general at Washington: David W. Fletcher (appointed), April 1, 1868; E. J. Hagerman, January 17, 1869; James O. Stuart (not commissioned), January 27, 1886; J. D. Stuart, February 9, 1886; William Stuart, March 7, 1887; Laura B. Walters, February 7, 1890; John P. Brawley, February 5, 1892; William Stuart, April 10, 1893; W. B. Keith, May 18, 1897; Gertrude G. Pitts, May 5, 1914.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Mondamin became an incorporated town in July of 1882. The following have served as mayors, as shown by the record:

1882, E. J. Hagerman; 1883, C. H. Burrows; 1884, C. H. Burrows; 1885, R. S. Walker; 1886, James Mickel; 1887, James Mickel; 1888, C. W. Irish; 1889, A. W. Garrison; 1890, L. Manhart; 1891, L. Manhart; 1892, Charles Burrows; 1894-5, Cy Cross; 1896-7, A. Spooner; 1898-9, Charles Stewart; 1900-01, A. Spooner; 1902-3-4-5, B. I. Finn; 1906, Hugh Morrow, part of 1906; M. T. McEvoy, 1907-8-9-10-11; J. E. Klutts, 1912-13; Oscar G. Wonder, 1914.

The town officers in 1914 were: Mayor, O. G. Wonder; clerk, W. A.

Price; treasurer, H. D. Silsby; health officer, Dr. W. G. Finley; marshal, Peter Job; councilmen, A. D. Gilmore, J. W. Mann, M. D. McEvoy, R. B. Noyes, W. H. Remington.

The town is provided with a full block for park purposes, donated by the town-site company. This has been planted to trees, which now tower heavenward, affording a cooling shade in mid-summer and a wind protection during the long cold wintry months, a living, growing monument to the hands of the hardy pioneers who planted them, when they were mere saplings.

Mondamin had the first "consolidated" school in the county.

So far the town has neglected to provide itself with ample fire-fighting apparatus and has no system of water works, but works with a hand chemical engine and gets its water for fires at common wells. It paid dearly for this in the month of March, 1914, when it had an early morning fire that swept away its harness shop and leading drug store. The fire originated in the Klutts opera house, from an unknown cause. The stocks were mostly removed, and insurance was fortunately carried. The loss was upwards of twelve thousand dollars. The harness stock was owned by Charles Russell and the drug stock by Doctor Finley. Thomas Wallis owned both of the buildings. Besides the losses named, there was the moving picture show of Oscar Wonder and the opera house, owned by Mr. Klutts.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1914.

Agricultural—J. C. Messing & Co., Seabury, Carson & Co.

Bank—Mondamin Savings Bank.

Barbers—J. I. Noyes, G. W. Grim.

Blacksmith—J. H. Kahler.

Cream Station—The Hanford Produce Company, of Sioux City.

Drugs—The Finley Drug Company.

Dray Line—J. E. Harrington.

Elevators—Trans-Mississippi and the Updike Companies.

Furniture—L. S. Hagerman.

General Dealers—J. W. Mann, Gilmore Brothers.

Garages—Seabury, Carson Company.

Hardware—A. Spooner.

Harness—Charles W. Russell.

Hotel—"Commercial," Joseph Greer.

Jeweler—H. E. Clark.

Lumber—A. Spooner & Son.

Livery—Fred Ritchison, R. L. Girton.

Millinery—Mrs. W. J. Blair.

Meat Market—W. J. Blair.

Newspaper—*The Enterprise*, F. H. Kelley, owner.

Physicians—Drs. Thomas McFarlane, W. G. Finley.

Restaurants—R. L. Macfarlane, George Erway.

Stock Dealers—George W. Coffman.

Veterinary Surgeon—Dr. J. R. Bailey.

A ten-thousand-dollar school house was erected here in 1911.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

That portion of Harrison county known as Taylor civil township, is all of congressional township 79, range 44, except sections 24, 25 and 36. It was organized in 1861, and was named for that illustrious old patriot, so well known in American history as "Zach" Taylor. It lies south of Raglan and Morgan townships, west of Magnolia and Calhoun townships, north of St. Johns and Cincinnati townships, with Clay township on its western border. Its area is equal to twenty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty acres, the largest part of which was originally prairie land. The Soldier river runs through sections 5, 7 and 8. At an early day there were two large swamps or marshes in the northern portion of this township. Brown's grove is in the eastern portion of this township. The Sioux City division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad runs north and south through the western sections of the township, with a station point in section 30, known as Modale.

The population of the township, including the village of Modale, in 1885, was seven hundred and eighty-six; in 1890 it was placed at seven hundred and nineteen, and in 1910 (last census) it is given as eight hundred and thirty, and this included the town of Modale with its three hundred and eighty-seven inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Sixty-one years ago, 1853, the first white settler, Robert Hall, effected^a his settlement in this township, the location being in section 1. The following season came J. C. Wills and S. J. Oaks. Mr. Wills used to relate to his friends, who came in at a much later date, how he had counted forty-five deer at one time, and wild turkeys in a number too large to be counted.

When organized into a separate township in 1861, the first township officers were: J. W. McIntosh, supervisor; James Mathews, justice of the peace, and James S. Kelley, township clerk. Up to about 1885 the farmers in this township claimed a larger yield of wheat and oats than did their neighbors on the uplands of the county. In 1866 the average yield of wheat

was from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Oats ran from ninety to one hundred bushels.

Only one incident showing difficulty with the roaming bands of half-friendly Indians ever occurred in this township, and that was with the Omahas, who became troublesome and stole small things altogether too frequently to suit the white settlers. After parleying with them for some time, one Indian was shot and they concluded to leave the white people alone, but the white settlers being proud of the victory they had won over the red men, followed on after them. After decoying them for ten or more miles from their homes, the Indians turned on the settlers, which caused the whites to beat a lively retreat homeward.

The earliest pioneers to effect settlement in Taylor township were, besides those already named above, Isaac K. Teeter, in section 2, in the fall of 1855, when he bought forty acres from a mulatto named Charles Van. He also purchased some swamp land in section 11. He moved in from Jefferson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, and lived in his wagon a month, until he had time to build him a house.

Richmond Quinn came to the township in 1857, taking land in section 2. He also pre-empted a quarter section where he made his home. His father, John Quinn, came at the same date and died here several years later.

J. Willis settled in section 8 in 1854. He had a large family and was an emigrant from Illinois. He was a soldier in the Civil War and died in 1884.

David Penrod came in at about war time from Indiana. He located in section 17. About that date Daniel Penrod came from Ohio and took land in section 8.

Daniel Bryan was a settler from Ohio after the close of the war. He settled in section 8.

John Thompson, another Hoosier emigrant, came in 1853 and settled in Magnolia township. He was absent from this county from 1855 to 1861, at which time he located in section 13. He was a Union soldier in Civil War days.

Among the earliest in this township was Ed. Burk. About 1880 he removed to Missouri Valley. His farm home was in section 8.

From all that can be discovered, it is likely that Isaac Perjue was the second man to locate in Taylor township. He came early in 1853.

James Bird, an Irishman, came in before the Civil War, settling in section 11. He was a soldier and, when he returned from the war, married Elizabeth Karnes.

David D. Lockling made his settlement in Harrison county in 1857, located in section 16, Taylor township, in 1859. Later he made his home in Missouri, while his son Sherman conducted the farm.

Fred Schwerly was a settler before the war and bought land in section 10, and later removed to Calhoun township.

Benjamin Martin and son, B. F. Martin, came in the spring of 1857, settling in section 30. In 1876 the father was run over by a Sioux City & Pacific train and killed. It was this gentleman who platted Martinsville, now known as Modale. The two sons afterwards became merchants in Modale.

In the spring of 1860 J. S. Lightell came from over in Pottawattamie county to Taylor township. He first settled in section 31, but subsequently removed to Modale.

H. O. Beebee came in 1859 and rented in Magnolia, but in 1861 commenced improving his Taylor township place. He served in the Union ranks in Civil War times. He lived in 1884 in a log house which he hauled from Cincinnati township.

Of the settlers who came in after the close of the war may be named W. H. McQueen, of section 9, in the spring of 1865. He bought two hundred acres of bottom land. In 1885 he engaged in business in Modale.

Alva W. Brown settled in section 29, in the spring of 1866. For a time he conducted a hotel at Modale.

John McCrillis settled at the village of Calhoun in 1869, and in 1871 purchased land in section 28 of Taylor township, where he owned at one time a half-section.

Fred Demon settled in a part of section 9 in 1867.

In 1870 came Amos Morrow, who died in the eighties, his widow marrying Joseph Depew.

F. W. Myers, of section 13, came here first in 1859, went to the Black hills and, in the spring of 1871, bought land in this township.

Asa Cole made his settlement in the township in section 16, in 1867.

Elihu Phillips came about 1870 to section 12. At his death, about 1880, he owned many hundreds of acres of land in this county.

Fred Scott came to section 17 in 1870. He died about ten years later.

In 1865 L. G. Riley located in section 17. He sold and moved to Missouri Valley.

Mathias Rager located in section 18 in 1862. He sold to A. E. Ocker-son and moved to Atlantic, Iowa, where he died.

S. G. Spacklen, in section 19, came in 1866.

Patrick Kirlin came in about war times to section 20. Later he retired to Modale.

Josiah Tufley came to Clay township in 1858, and ten years later moved to section 20, Taylor township. Later he settled in Modale.

Another 1866 settler was H. B. Broughton of section 20.

Michael Haley came in the early seventies and, after having made a success at farming, finally, in the eighties, retired in Missouri Valley.

Jacob Hammer came in at the close of the war, purchasing land in section 30.

Alonzo Beebe, located in section 31, about 1868 and became a thrifty farmer and large land owner.

Alexander Hillis came to section 1 just after the war. Later he resided at Magnolia.

John G. Nelson was a settler in section 4, coming in 1865.

Portions of section 8 were settled by Charles Wright in 1865. He was a native of Sweden.

Theodore Mahoney, son of pioneer Stephen Mahoney, came to the county with his parents in 1852. He bought his farm in January, 1871, and, in 1890, it was said he had one of the finest farm properties, for its size, in Harrison county.

Solomon Hester came in about 1869, locating in section 9.

Samuel Moore came to this county in 1856. He first located at Magnolia, but in the years just after the Civil War, located in Taylor township, his land being in section 9.

F. M. Caywood settled on a part of section 9 in 1864.

John Karnes and family located in 1866.

From this date settlers came in too numerous to undertake to trace the date of their coming or the locations selected by them.

There have been two towns platted in Taylor township, Melrose, an account of which "paper town" is given in the miscellaneous items chapter with the balance of the village plattings of Harrison county, and Modale, the history of which here follows:

MODALE.

Modale is an incorporated town situated in section 30, township 79, range 44, in the southern part of Taylor township, and is a station of considerable commercial importance on the line of the Sioux City & Pacific (Northwestern) railroad.



TURNING THE CORNER OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, NEAR MODALE.

In 1870, Benjamin Martin platted a village site at this point and named it "Martinsville." In March, 1874, Alonzo Beebee platted land adjoining this plat and named it for the post office he had secured ten years, or thereabouts, prior to the last platting named. The office was kept at the house of Stephen Hester. Its name came through an accident which turned out all right in the end. In sending to the department, at Washington, the petitioners desired it to be named Missouri Dale, but as they abbreviated it thus, "Mo. Dale," the clerks at the national capital took it to mean "Modale." Hence the name of present Modale.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

The first to engage in business was F. H. Ludwig, who, in 1874, opened a warehouse on the east side of the railroad tracks. The same autumn McAllister & Martin put in a general stock of goods on the west side of the tracks. The business of handling grain, lumber and farm implements was first attempted by F. H. Ludwig, who was very successful and enterprising.

J. J. Anderson kept the pioneer boarding house, and the "Ogden" was the first hotel.

Morton & West kept the first drug store.

Samuel Brownrigg opened the first livery barn in Modale. George Stebbins was first in the town as a harness maker. H. B. Broughton was the first blacksmith.

Two grain elevators were erected about 1884, one by W. A. Sharpnack & Co., and one by Ludwig & Sharpnack. The first was burned in a few years. Before 1891 the latter elevator had a feed-mill attachment and was finally converted into a full "roller process" flouring-mill, owner by F. H. Ludwig. Its capacity was fifty barrels per day.

Coming down to the present year, 1914, the business interests in Modale are about as follows:

Agricultural Implements—Noble, Drake & Co.

Bank—State Savings Bank.

Barber Shops—F. Moore, R. Hudson.

Blacksmith Shops—T. Hudson, S. R. Harvey.

Drugs—Modgle Drug Company.

Dray Lines—F. L. Myers, A. E. Howes.

Elevators—Nye, Schneider, Fowler Company, Updike Grain Company, Sharpnack Grain Company.

Furniture—C. A. Fountain.

Grocers—C. J. Cutler & Son, H. D. Clark.
General Dealers—S. Fitzpatrick.
Garages—Hammer & Boyd, Modale Garage Company.
Hardware—Drake & Co.
Harness—Drake & Co.
Hotels—"City" and the "Modale."
Lumber—Nye, Schneider Company.
Livery—M. Hammer, Robert Hall.
Meat Market—W. A. Smoot.
Physicians—Drs. A. V. Cooper, E. W. Wiltse.
Stock Dealer—J. L. McQueen.
Veterinary—O. D. Wilson.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY AT MODALE.

In 1858 a postoffice was established through the efforts of Thomas A. Dennis and a few more citizens, the same being styled Modale. Stephen Hester was appointed the first postmaster. Through the efficiency of the postal department at Washington we are able to give the complete list of postoffice changes and postmasters to the present date. They are as follows: Stephen Hester, appointed July 15, 1858; Samuel Sharpnack, July 23, 1860; Job Ross, April 13, 1863; B. F. Martin, May 31, 1866; John J. Anderson, August 31, 1869; C. J. Cutler, December 3, 1875; William M. Sharpnack, December 4, 1885; William W. Morton, March 22, 1889; Ella Sharpnack, June 10, 1893; William M. Sharpnack, February 14, 1894; Thomas Carey, June 13, 1895; William M. Morton, April 24, 1897; George H. McIntosh, Jr., December 28, 1908; Frank L. Hammer, July 18, 1913, and still serving.

The office transacted a business of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars during the last fiscal year, not including the money order business.

Of the rural free delivery routes it may be said that there are two at this time.

At first this office was kept in Modale proper, by J. J. Anderson, and was made a money order office, August 1, 1882. The first order was issued to F. H. Ludwig for seventy-five cents, payable to E. L. Marrihew, Los Angeles, California. The first order paid was to Elizabeth Cutler, for the amount of three dollars. F. H. Ludwig purchased the first "postal note" in the town. These notes have long since been abandoned by the postal de-

partment. In 1902 the safe was broken into, but only a small sum taken. It was supposed to be home robbers, but no positive proof was to be secured.

INCORPORATION HISTORY.

Modale became an incorporated town in April, 1881, by a vote of twenty-six to sixteen. The following have served as mayors from that date to this: 1881, Job Ross; 1882, W. A. Sharpnack; 1883, W. M. Sharpnack; 1884, C. J. Cutler; 1885, Benjamin Morrow; 1886, C. J. Cutler; 1887, W. H. McQueen; 1888, A. W. Brown; 1889, D. W. Wolf; 1890, D. W. Wolf; 1891, M. C. Schroder; 1892, Allen Knecht; 1893-96, E. E. Wagner; 1896, M. L. Dakin; 1897, J. M. Warnold; 1898, E. E. Wagner; 1899, M. L. Dakin; 1899, C. C. Morrow; 1900, J. A. McCrillis; 1901, Dr. R. H. Rhoden; 1902, C. J. Cutler; 1904-05, Ed. Gill; 1906, John D. Kerr; 1907, J. N. McManamie; 1908, W. W. Morton, 1910 till spring of 1914, when the present mayor was elected—L. G. Kelley.

The present municipal officers of Modale are: Mayor, L. D. Kelley; clerk, E. E. Ritchison; treasurer, R. S. Sassman; Marshal, J. N. McManamie; health officer, A. V. Cooper; councilmen, John Penrod, W. M. Sharpnack, E. E. McFerrin, John Young, E. A. Drake.

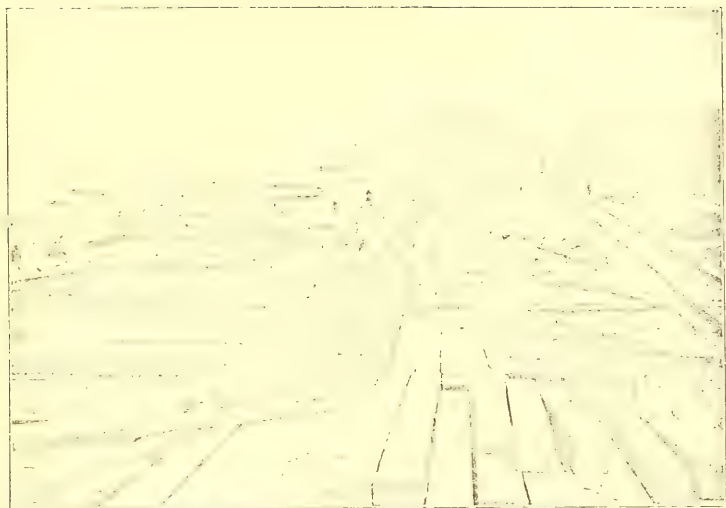
The history of churches, lodges, schools and banks are all included in general chapters on these topics. (See index.)

While Modale has no real fire protection in the way of deep wells or waterworks, it has been fortunate in having a good volunteer fire company, which uses a hand engine. Water is obtained from ordinary wells. With this apparatus and a thousand feet of good hose, so far the business and residence portions of the town have been saved from any great conflagration. The fire company is made up of fifteen stalwart, active, young and middle-aged citizens.

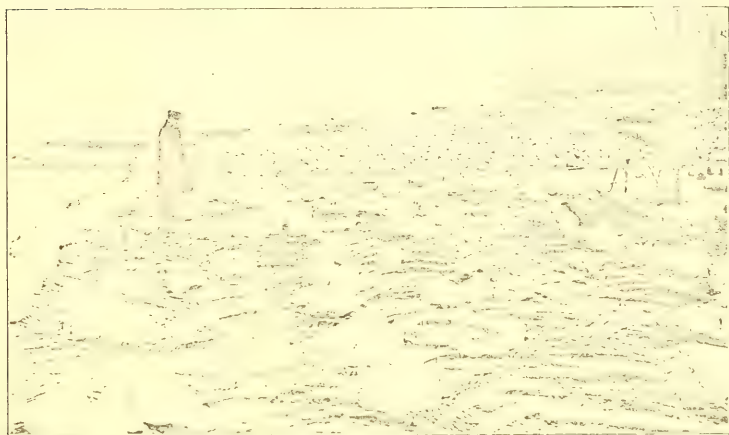
EARLY FLOURING-MILLS IN TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

William Wakefield built a flouring-mill in 1867 on the Soldier river, on what was later known as the Theodore Mahoney farm. It was run by the waters of the Soldier river and was thirty by forty feet, two stories high. It was provided with three run of "stones" or burrs, which made flour after the old style of milling. This mill had a large patronage over a very wide scope of country. Some of the settlers living in Woodbury county came here to mill. In 1872 Theodore Mahoney purchased the prop-

erty, operating it until 1887, when it was sold and closed up. The water-power mill site was bought by farmers near by it, as the mill pond had been in the habit of overflowing their lands. Finally, the mill was dismantled and removed, about 1900.



RIPRAP WORK NEAR BLAIR BRIDGE, MODALE.



RIPRAP WORK ON MISSOURI RIVER, NEAR MODALE.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

The six-mile-square track of Harrison county land known as Cass civil township, or congressional township 79, range 41, is on the east line of the county, bounded by Washington and Union townships on the south. Jefferson township on the west and Douglas township at the north. It contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It is a fine prairie township of fertile farm land. It was named for that ideal Michigan statesman, Lewis Cass, and was organized in 1857.

Pigeon creek and Spring creek, with a dozen or more lesser streams, constitute the streams of the township. It is distinctively an agricultural district, without towns, villages or railroads within its borders. The only native timber here is in the western portion, and chiefly in Six Mile grove. The population of the township in 1885 was four hundred and forty-four; in 1890 it was increased to eight hundred and forty, and in 1910 it is listed in the United States census reports as having a population of nine hundred and thirty-five. This shows a well-settled township, wherein is prosperity and general contentment among a thrifty population, mostly of American birth, whose sole industry is farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising. The second settlement in the county was effected in what is now known as Cass township, only Daniel Brown of old Calhoun, being ahead of the first pioneer in this township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CASS TOWNSHIP.

Uriah Hawkins, beyond doubt, was the first white man to invade the "green glade solitude" of Cass township, with the view of making a permanent settlement. He came to this section of Iowa with his family, a wife and five children, July 10, 1847, and "claimed" land in section 20, where he continued to reside the remainder of his days, dying in the month of September, 1869. Mr. Hawkins was born in New York state, September 27, 1800, a son of Edward and Charity (Shipman) Hawkins. The father wandered with the family to Missouri, and, after seeing many hardships, went to Illinois, and, when eighty-nine years of age, in 1846, his son, Uriah,

took him to Jackson county, Iowa, where he died September 16, of that year. Uriah had come to Jackson county in 1835, and in July, 1847, landed in Harrison county, Iowa, settling at what is termed Cass township, as a "squatter" on a quarter section of land, for which he later paid the government one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. When he arrived here he was a poor man, having two yoke of oxen, two yoke of cows, a yearling heifer, a wagon and a small amount of household goods, but at the date of his death he possessed a fair competency. He had been a member of the Latter Day Saints church for thirty-eight years. This, in brief, is the biography of the first settler in Cass township.

During the period from 1850 to 1853 there were quite a number of immigrants who found their way into this township, through the efforts of Rev. Kirtland Card, Samuel Dungan, Edward Houghton and the Brooner family. These all made claims and at once set about making home improvements for themselves.

For one who relished the free and wild country, beyond the busy turmoil of a thickly settled city or older settled rural district, this township certainly presented a scene of an ideal character. In the very midst of all sorts of wild game, wild fruit, with an abundance of grass, timber and water, one might let loose his fancy and live without great labor. But the men who stopped here were not, as a general rule, men of this stripe, for they were home builders in that better and higher sense of the term. They came to open up farms and lay well the foundations for a fine civilization; to transform the wild into the domesticated and cultured state of society.

In the beautiful spring month of May, 1854, came Martin Kibler and family from Virginia. This marked an event the results of which have, for a half century and more, been felt in all parts of the county, for in his family were sons whose very life and thought and deeds have touched shoulder to shoulder with hundreds and thousands of later settlers, and are still going on today. The name Kibler will ever stand as another term for intelligence and uprightness seldom recorded of a whole family in its various generations. Martin Kibler, the father, located at Six Mile grove, where he entered two hundred acres of land in sections 17 and 21. The family lived in a humble log cabin until 1861, when a comfortable frame house was erected. In 1878 Mr. Kibler rented his farm and moved to retirement at Woodbine, where his sons, George and Sylvester, as "Kibler Brothers," general dealers, had established themselves in merchandising. Mr. Kibler now rests in the Woodbine cemetery.

It was about 1854 when Samuel Dungan settled. When he arrived all

was yet wild and unimproved. Indians roamed about, and game was plentiful. For a number of summers he and his father followed breaking prairie for a livelihood. After about seven summers at such work they turned their attention to farming for themselves. In 1800 the father gave Samuel, the son, land in section 7, which, in 1868, he traded for land in section 16, where in the nineties he owned two hundred and twenty-four acres.

Coming now to another prominent early settler in Cass township, the reader is introduced to Isaac Ellison, who came with his wife and five sons and five daughters from Council Bluffs, in the month of December, 1853. They were numbered among the Mormon band who went to Kanesville (Council Bluffs) in 1850, and who left that sect on account of polygamy and became supporters of the Reorganized Latter-Day Saints church. Mr. Ellison settled in section 17, where he effected good improvements, and lived many years, an honored member of his community. He split many thousands of rails, with which to fence in his farm. In 1867 he traded this place for another near by, where he spent the remainder of his days.

A settler of 1854 was Asher Servis, in section 18, in Six Mile grove. He became one of the representative citizens of his county, and was foremost as a farmer and politician. It was he who brought to the county the famous "John Richard" stock of horses. He also took first premium for many head of stock and vegetables at the annual fairs held in Harrison county. He was probably the first man to successfully raise apples on Harrison county soil. For a number of terms he was a member of the board of county supervisors.

In June, 1851, came Edward Houghton, who was then a young man. In company with Samuel Fuller he went to Minnesota, where Fuller died, and after about two months, Houghton returned to Harrison county and settled in section 16, of Cass township, where he lived and labored until old age compelled retirement, when, in about 1900, he went to Woodbine, purchased a home, and there died in 1912. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Ellison and wife, above mentioned, the farms of the two adjoining.

The Houghton family were of the Latter-Day Saints religious faith and were accounted as strong factors in the local branch of that church.

Jonathan H. Green, of section 7, came to the county in 1855. He lived in Shelby county for a time, but in the spring of 1856 returned to this county and engaged at work by the month, until the spring of 1857, when he purchased his land in section 7. Two years later he sold and removed to Ohio, lived there five years and served as a carpenter in the Union army during the Civil War. In July, 1864, he bought thirty-five acres of land in

Cass township, to which he added later, and there remained fourteen years. He then sold and bought again in section 7.'

Lindley M. Evans came to Harrison county in 1854, lived at Elk grove, Jefferson township, a year and a half and, in 1856, located in section 33, of Cass township.

There were a few more who came to the township at an early date, but who were "squatters" and did not remain long enough to establish permanent homes. With the passage of years their names have been lost to the annals of this county. One, however, whose name should not be soon forgotten, is Alonzo R. Hunt, who came to Cass township from New York state in the spring of 1840. He settled in section 18, in Six Mile grove, and remained until 1857, then moved to Nebraska and died in Omaha in 1864.

Then there was Hon. Stephen King (Judge King), who located in section 18, in May, 1852, entering a quarter section which he paid for the next year. He bought out a claim belonging to an old pioneer, who came in 1849. It had three long cabins, two of which Judge King used for residence purposes, and the other for his barn. Here the family lived two years and then located in section 9, Jefferson township. Mr. King was the judge of Harrison county, the first person to hold such office. He was elected in 1853. He lived in Woodbine and was mayor of the town several years. He later moved to Logan, where he died many years since. He was a man possessing many manly traits. He was an old Harrison county school teacher and a man far above the average citizen in all public affairs.

In March, 1856, came that vigorous type of humanity, the German, Xavier Aleck, who was then a single man. He came from Philadelphia and purchased a part of what came to be his beautiful and valuable farm in Cass township. He was a tailor by trade. Here he engaged to work for Lindley Evans one year, then entered an "eighty" in section 33. In 1858 he went back to Philadelphia, remained two years and came out to remain permanently.

Among others, whose names appear among the pioneers of Cass township, may be recalled to the minds of many of today. Isaiah Dungan and family, William Esley, single, who was a soldier later and died in California; Adam Conrad, 1867, in section 18, who later became blind and died in 1871; the Gavitt family, who came from Utah; John R. Case, who came to the county in October, 1865, and rented of Luke Jefferson in Boyer township. He also worked in the shingle and saw-mill about three years and, in 1870, bought forty acres, which he kept until 1878, then sold and bought in Cass township.

Nathan D. Barnes came in July, 1860, and went to work as a railroad grader on the Northwestern line. The same year he bought land in sections 7 and 18. Another was John Strauss, who came to the county in March, 1860, but did not permanently locate until 1866. Ephraim Strauss came in July, 1861, and, in the fall of 1864, homesteaded a place in this township. His was the only piece of land ever taken under the homestead act, in Harrison county. Thomas Chapman, an Englishman, took land in section 33 in 1865, having arrived in the county the year before.

George a Case came as a settler in 1865.

Judah Chapman came in 1865 to section 33. He was an Englishman and came to America when eighteen years of age with his parents, who went to Utah territory, but only remained until the spring of 1864. He married Deborah Blair, whose mother used to relate the awful hardships in crossing the western plains with the famous hand-cart journey made by the Mormons.

Frank Gilson dated his settlement in the county to section 19, Cass township, as being August 29, 1869. He first located in Union township.

Charles S. Greenfield came to Harrison county and bought land in the autumn of 1873, returned east, remained one year and returned to effect permanent settlement.

From 1876 the township settled up so rapidly it is impossible to trace out the comings and goings of its immigrants, save as such account may be seen in their biographical sketches, should such appear in that department of this work. But suffice to state that those who have been named were the principal "early pioneers" in Cass township.

Of the churches and public schools of Cass township, the same rule applies as to other townships in the county; they are detailed in other, special, general chapters. (See index for topic heads.)

NEEDMORE POSTOFFICE.

What was known as Needmore postoffice was established early in the eighties, in Cass township. It was located at the east side of Six Mile grove. It was so named on account of a circumstance which it would not be of special interest or profit to relate in this work. When the railroads were built through the county, especially the Milwaukee line, this office was discontinued. A general store was put in here and John D. Dow removed a steam mill for sawing lumber, the same coming from Reeder's Mill section. Ed Cowan was operating a store there in 1891 and a blacksmith, named David Christian, was doing the work in that line for the community.

SOME FIRST EVENTS IN CASS TOWNSHIP.

The first house erected in the township was that built by the Barney boys in the summer of 1847, or possibly 1848. They lived in their tents while putting in their crops. The second to build was Uriah Hawkins. It is believed this was erected in the autumn of 1847.

The first piece of prairie sod turned by a plow-share here was so turned for N. D. Barnes, by the Barney brothers, who, in 1849, went on to Salt Lake, Utah, selling their land to Judge Stephen King. The first actual settler, Uriah Hawkins, broke out the next prairie patch in 1848.

Judge King taught the first school in the township, in the winter of 1852-53. It was in an old cabin built in 1848-49, and which was then being used by William Jolly as his residence.

The first birth was probably Uriah Hawkins, Jr., born August 25, 1849.

The first death was an infant of Rev. Kirkland Card. It was a daughter and she was first buried on the Barnes land, but was subsequently removed to the old Whitesboro burying ground.

The first resident of Cass township to marry was Alonzo Hunt, who came to the county in 1849, settling in section 18. He was married at Union Grove, in Union township.

Edward Houghton married Mary Ellison April 6, 1856.

William Cooper made the first township assessment, and, at the same time, collected the back taxes, if the people had the money.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

In the second tier from the north, and first tier in the east part of Harrison county, is Douglas township. It was formed as a separate civil township in 1868, and was named in honor of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator from Illinois and an aspirant to the President's chair when Abraham Lincoln was elected the first term to that high office. It is bounded on the east by Shelby county, on the south by Cass township, on the west by Boyer township and on the north by Harrison township. It comprises all of congressional township 80, range 41, and has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty acres. Picayune creek and its numerous small tributaries make up the water courses, giving the township excellent drainage for the surplus water that may fall, either as rain or snow. It is distinctly a prairie township, save a small portion of Twelve Mile grove, which means that it is situated twelve miles from Harris grove, where the first Mormon families settled in the forties. In all there were about nine hundred acres of timber reported as late as 1890. Picayune creek was thus named, said an old-timer, from the fact that one Sunday a band of landlookers stopped on its meandering banks and one of the party was heard to remark: "I would not give a picayune for this country!" Were he living and looking for land as an investment today he would give a good price *if he bought it!*

This township has no postoffice, village or store within its borders. Most of the residents trade at Woodbine and Logan.

FIRST AND IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The first settler in Douglas township was a Mormon named Pierce, after which came the Meffords and Mathew Hall.

The first school was taught on the subscription plan at George Mefford's cabin home in the winter of 1855-56, with Nathaniel Mefford as teacher.

The first school house was built of brick in section 30, in the autumn of 1866.

The first religious services of the township were held at George Mef-

ford s, several years after his family arrived in the county. Rev. J. A. McIntosh, of Galland's grove was the Mormon teacher who spoke on that occasion.

Mathew Hall and the Meffords did the first prairie breaking in the township.

The history of schools and churches will appear in the general chapters.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Here we find the first pioneer to have been a Mormon named Pierce, who came in 1851 or 1852. He sold his claim to Thomas Binnell, and he to Mathew Hall in 1853. This was in section 30, at Twelve Mile grove. Mr. Hall remained there until 1881, when he retired at Woodbine, and finally died while touring in California.

In 1851 Thomas Wild entered forty acres of timber land, in the southeast quarter of section 22, which he sold to D. M. Hall. He then bought other land, but later removed. The above date of settlement is fixed by letters cut in a tree by Mr. Wild. It was an elm tree and was cut down in 1888.

William G. Mefford came to Harrison county in July, 1850, settled at Elk Grove, remained until 1853, then purchased in section 29, of Douglas township. In the autumn of 1853 this township polled four votes at the general election.

Two more Mormon claims were taken in 1852, in section 18, by Samuel Farnsworth and his son, James H. Farnsworth. They bought as soon as land could be bought in the markets at the land office.

It was about 1854 when Daniel Howarth settled in the southwest quarter of section 18. He lived over in Crawford county some time, but died in Douglas township, this county, about 1881. His son, Edward, owns the old homestead entered by his father, but resides in Woodbine. The descendants of pioneer Howarth are many in this section of the county.

In 1856 there was quite a rush in the way of settlers to this township. The pioneers then entering the township included G. W. Pugsley, in section 28, which land was later owned by Robert Hall. Pugsley was from Ohio, and moved from this to Jefferson township, and, later still, became a resident of Woodbine, in which hamlet he traded for a hotel property. Subsequently he removed to Florida.

Nicolas Francis emigrated from Athens county, Ohio, in 1856, settling in section 16. By trade he was a mason. His daughter became the

wife of Frank J. Porter and both now reside in Woodbine, where Mr. Porter is associated with the banking interests of the town, and a man beloved by all in the county.

Mathew Hall settled in Douglas township, in section 30, in the month of April, 1853. He purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres upon which there was a rude log cabin at the time he came. The first year he cleared four acres, upon which plot he managed to raise enough to subsist the following winter. He soon became numbered among the prosperous farmers, and, by 1881, possibly earlier, he had retired at Woodbine, where he took an active part in shaping the destiny of that town.

James Braden was a settler of 1857, in section 33; he died in Cass township about 1886.

Dr. David M. Hall settled in section 22, in 1856, and died in 1887. His son, John Hall, is still living at Woodbine.

William Evans came to Douglas township in 1863, but had been a resident of the county since 1855, when he settled at Twelve Mile grove. He served in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry in time of the Civil War. In the fall of 1863 his wife died, and he went to Pennsylvania and remained two years, after which he settled in this township in section 18.

James Collins was also a settler of 1856, entering land in section 7 and section 18.

Joseph Cockley settled in section 26 and, in 1876, moved to Nebraska.

John Springer and family located here at the close of the Civil War in the northeast of section 22. In 1880 he sold and engaged in railroading.

Samuel De Cou came in from Winneshiek county in the autumn of 1864, and in June, 1865, went to section 7 and there remained until 1885, when he moved into Woodbine.

John B. Lowry came to Harrison county in the fall of 1866, settling on what was platted at an early day as "Olmstead," south of Dunlap. He was a Congregational minister and, on account of ill health, bought land in section 5, remained there until the fall of 1879, when he exchanged for a portion of section 9, owning land in both 9 and 16. He has been a resident of Woodbine many years.

Daniel Rock settled in Cass township, on the Pigeon, in 1869, and three years later in section 16, of Douglas township.

Theodore P. Kellogg made a settlement in April, 1858, in sections 10 and 11, of Harrison township. He pre-empted land and subsequently bought

land in section 21, near old Olmstead villiage platting. Five years later he purchased in section 3, Douglas township.

"Mark" D. Crow settled in the northeast of section 16, about 1871, remained about eight years and moved to Mills county, Iowa. Later he settled in Minnesota.

L. E. Eekleston came from Connecticut in 1871 and settled in the southeast of section 5. In 1880 he sold and located in another part of Harrison county. Later he settled at Dunlap. He also lived in section 10.

G. L. Chapman took wild land in section 5, in 1871, remained until 1880 and removed to section 8 of Harrison township.

S. W. Morton located on wild land in sections 2 and 3, in 1879. Jasper county was the point from which he emigrated.

Karl Mickish came in 1872. He is a Bohemian. He located in section 19, where he still resides.

E. Dougal bought a partly improved farm in section 13, in 1873.

Isaac De Cou came in at the close of the Civil War. He took land in section 5. He was the son of Samuel De Cou, a Canadian, above named. He (the father) had a large family, but many of his children are now deceased and are buried, with the venerable father, in the Woodbine cemetery. The sons, Harry and Isaac, were engaged in grain, live-stock and implement business at Woodbine and were also connected with the Woodbine Savings Bank.

John Frink settled in the northwest of section 8, in 1872. He was from Connecticut and purchased land in section 13, lived there for a time, and then sold to William Sullivan and returned to New England.

In 1878 Aaron D. Hoyer located in section 8.

J. N. Chapman located in the northwest of section 5, in 1870. He bought out Mr. Bumert and remained until some time in the eighties, when he moved to Dunlap.

James H. Tuttle came to section 17 in the spring of 1879.

Lewis J. Deuel came from New York in March, 1872, and settled on wild land in section 8.

George E. Reiff, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1878 and claimed land he bought in section 8. He came with the following: A. D. Hoyer, W. S. Ernold and H. J. Reiff. They all exchanged city property in Reading, Pennsylvania, for lands here.

Alexander J. Pitts came in 1871. He was a native of Orange county, New York, and settled in section 11.

John Shields, section 26, came in 1879. He was an Irishman, and emigrated when ten years of age.

Thomas F. Jordan came in July, 1870, and the next year purchased forty acres of wild prairie land in section 3. In 1891 he owned an even thousand acres of land, and was accounted a thorough man of affairs.

John M. Peters, of section 2, came in March, 1877, but bought land here prior to that date.

Another son of the Emerald Isle, John Griffin, came from New York in 1874. After leasing land three years, he bought in section 23 and became a well-to-do farmer of this township.

Libbieus D. Harris came in the spring of 1878 and located in section 32, where he farmed many years. He was a book-binder by trade, but never followed it in the west. He also ran a pioneer hotel at Council Bluffs. He died many years ago. His widow still survives him.

In 1874 came John M. Tracy to section 17.

Martin Kimie settled in a portion of section 11, in 1870. He bought land of Mr. Hamert.

William H. De Cou, a settler of 1870, located in section 7.

Joseph Ezycheek came to the county in 1871, as a railroad hand, but two years later bought land in section 16, and, in 1883, more land was purchased by him in section 27.

Harrison Yount, of section 5, came to Harrison county in 1869. William R. Kirkham came in 1876 to the township. The settlement of Peter Croghan was effected in 1873.

William H. Burkholder ("Billie"), dates his settlement from February 7, 1862. He still owns his farm, but resides in Woodbine. He was a soldier from Harrison county during the Civil War.

Samuel Mefford ranked among the pioneer vanguard. He came in 1850 and was at the time only seven years of age, coming with his parents. Section 30 was his selection in this township. They first located in Jefferson township, where they lived until 1853.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CALHOUN TOWNSHIP.

The smallest sub-division in Harrison county is what is known as Calhoun township, organized in 1856-57, and named indirectly from the great American statesman, John C. Calhoun, but directly from the pioneer village in Harrison county, and possibly from Fort Calhoun on the west bank of the Missouri in Nebraska. As it is now constituted, it is south of Magnolia and Taylor townships, west of Jefferson, north of St. Johns township and east of Taylor township. It has nineteen sections of land within its borders. Parts of Brown's grove, and Spencer's grove make up the largest amount of timber growing in the township. A good sized grove may also be seen in the eastern portion of the territory, in all amounting to about three thousand acres, considerable of which, at this date, is, of course, second growth, the largest forest trees having long since been cut down and used for fencing and fuel.

The main stream of this township is Willow river, flowing from the northeast to the southwest, with several lesser streams uniting with it from the north side. In the southeastern part of the township is Hog creek, which takes its rise in Magnolia township. The only railroad mileage in the township is that of the Chicago & Northwestern line that cuts off about a half of section 34, the southeastern section. Old village of Calhoun, the pioneer town in the county mentioned elsewhere, is the only hamlet that has ever materialized in the township, and that has long since gone into decay.

The population, in 1885, of Calhoun township, was four hundred and fifty-one; in 1890 it was listed as four hundred and seventy, while the last United States census gives it a population of five hundred and twenty-six.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prior to 1847, the last year of the war with Mexico, it is believed that there had never been a white settler within this township, or in Harrison county. During that year, however, two came in for actual settlement, Daniel Brown, who had also been a pioneer in Illinois, and left that State at the time of the Mormon exodus, he being of that religious faith himself. He

came from Florence, Nebraska (winter quarters), where the Omaha water works are now located. He came to this township in the autumn of 1846, just prior to Iowa being admitted into the Union as a state. He came over on a hunting expedition and, finding the land suitable for settlement, came back the next January and located where later stood the village of Calhoun. He built a cabin and split out rails with which to enclose a part of his land, but owing to illness in his family, had to return to Florence, being notified by William Litz. He brought his family to the township and county, as first settlers, in the early days of April, 1847. This date was verified by one of Mr. Brown's daughters a few years since, and this, with records, puts the date beyond any doubt.

In 1853 he platted Calhoun village and resided there until his death in 1875. The aged wife lived until 1890 and died in Utah.

Closely following on the trail of Brown and family came, in the month of May, 1847, William Litz and four other families to swell Harrison county's population. The others were Messrs. J. Vincent, O. M. Allen, G. Cleveland and Eleazer Davis. The following autumn brought to this little handful of settlers a bountiful harvest of just the things desired to make glad the hearts of the pioneer and supply the larder for the following winter. When they had any produce to spare, it found a ready sale among the numerous Indian traders going and coming through the country. Money was seldom ever seen during the first few years, except as it came to the settler through the cash left by these traders. To get money with which to purchase clothing, pay taxes and postage bills was a problem hard to solve.

A sufficient number of settlers had come in by 1852 to warrant the organization of the county. Committees were sent to Council Bluffs to bid on claims and protect the working citizens from the heartless speculator. These committees were instructed to bid one dollar and a quarter per acre and to carry death to any one who should bid against them.

Daniel Brown bought the first land sold in Harrison county, the eighty-acre tract where Calhoun was platted soon after.

The next settlers in Calhoun township, after Mr. Brown, were William Litz and his father; Ezra Vincent, O. M. Allen, E. T. Hardin and Ira Perdue. The Wills family came in 1849, Jesse, Charles, Silas, William H., John and Erastus; also George W. Bingham, an early teacher, possibly the second in the county.

Peter R. Shupe, of section 17, came to the county in January, 1851, locating in section 22 of Raglan township, but he soon sold and moved to land pre-empted in Calhoun township.

James Hardy came in from Mills county, in 1853, and settled in Magnolia, where he platted an addition to that village. He also bought a quarter section in Calhoun township, in section 15. He built one of the first mills in Harrison county. He served as an early county judge, and remained at Magnolia, then the county seat, until 1864, when he moved to his farm in Calhoun township, on the Willow, where he died.

William Kennedy came to Magnolia in 1854 and to section 20, of Calhoun, in 1863.

William McDonald came in 1854 with his mother, who was of the Mormon faith. She went to Utah, but he refused to go. He remained in Calhoun township and lived a single life ever afterwards. He accumulated over fifty thousand dollars worth of property. He died in 1886 and his estate was sold at auction.

Henry Henneman, Jr., came with his parents in 1855. They settled in Magnolia township first.

Harrison D. Meech, a Vermonter, accompanied his parents to this county in 1855. They settled in Calhoun township and engaged in merchandising in the village. Harrison D. finally located on a farm in section 17.

Matilda P. Ratliff, of section 35, came in the spring of 1855 and took a claim and improved and operated the same. Her husband died in Jefferson county, Iowa, before her removal to this county.

Nelson C. Boynton, of section 29, arrived in this county in 1856. He, in company with Isaac P. Day, put in a general store at Calhoun, which they operated until 1857, when he began improving his land. During the Civil War he served in Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

In 1857 came George Niece, in September, and improved land in section 21.

James Kennedy came to the county in 1857 and bought an eighty-acre tract in section 16.

William Wakefield came to Harrison county in 1859 and took one hundred and twenty acres in Raglan township. He sold and moved to Clay township and, in company with Arthur Wakefield, built and operated a grist-mill, which later was sold to Theodore Mahoney. Wakefield also built a mill at Calhoun and remained there until his death.

Daniel Mickey, of section 29, arrived in the county in March, 1865, and rented land in section 16 of Taylor. In 1872 he sold out and purchased land in section 29 of Calhoun township.

Timothy C. Case, in section 26, Calhoun, came to Harrison county in 1855, first locating in St. Johns township. Being a poor man, he was com-

pelled to work by the month for the first twelve years after coming to the county. He then purchased land in section 26.

Thomas Cody came to Harrison county in 1869. He was in the employ of the Northwestern railroad, but later was the owner of an excellent farm home in Calhoun township.

S. L. Frazier, of section 22, came to this county in 1855. John Frazier, the father, settled in St. Johns township, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Henry, Michael and Dennis Fitzgibon, brothers, prominent farmers of the township in 1890, came to the county in 1882.

J. M. Latta became a resident soon after the close of the Civil War, in which conflict he took an active part as a brave soldier.

Amasa L. Merchant came to the county with his parents in 1850, being only six years of age at that date. The father located in Magnolia township, while the son, when he reached manhood, secured a farm home in Calhoun township.

Fritz Mandelelko, in section 33, Calhoun township, located in the county in June, 1867. For two years he resided in Missouri Valley and was engaged at bridge-building for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Later he owned farms both in St. Johns and Calhoun townships.

Frederick Schwertley had been in Harrison county since June, 1857, being located near Magnolia. He then located in section 24 of Calhoun township.

FIRST EVENTS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Brown was the first to settle in the township, as well as in Harrison county.

The first death was that of William Brown, son of Daniel Brown and wife. He died in 1851.

The first school was taught in 1849-50, in a log house built for that purpose at Calhoun village. Mrs. Jennie Cummings, wife of a Mormon missionary, was the teacher.

The first saw- and grist-mill was erected in 1854.

The first goods were sold from a store in Calhoun in 1854.

Jerome Brown, son of Daniel Brown and wife, was the first child born, the date being October, 1848.

The earliest marriage was that of William Brown, in either 1849 or 1850.

The schools and churches are mentioned at length in special chapters on these topics, and hence will not be enlarged upon here.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

No other township in Harrison county had more trouble and petty annoyance with the Indian tribes than Calhoun township. From the very beginning the red men bothered this section of the county. They were never war-like and blood-thirsty, but gave the settlers great difficulty in that they pilfered, killed stock, and stole everything they thought they could use. It will not be wondered that these Indians disliked very much to give up such beautiful valleys as the Boyer and Soldier and Willow rivers afforded. A writer in a former history of Harrison county has this concerning Indians in this township:

"In the summer of 1847, when pioneer Brown was away on a trip to Missouri, to procure some provisions and do work in harvest down there, the Indians came to his house and began to plunder, destroying all that could be found. At last, lifting away a quilt from the wall of the cabin (placed for concealment) Lo espied a half dozen guns hanging one above another. One look and, with a familiar "Ugh," the others repeatedly raised the quilt and peeped behind, whereupon, all supposing there was a man secreted for each gun, they left the cabin. But enough had already been taken to place the family in a starving condition ere the return of Mr. Brown.

"An another time a heavy skirmish occurred on the banks of the Boyer between twelve whites and thirty Indians. A dozen or more rounds were fired pro and con, when most of the red-skins were captured and given a French leave to cross the Missouri river in a hurry.

"Again six 'dusky devils' stole two horses from William Litz; four of the Indians already being mounted they were all rightly rigged out for a lively march. The thieves were found out, however, immediately and six men (all at the time in this part of the county) started in pursuit. A few shots were exchanged at the outset, but no person on either side was injured. It was now getting dark and Mr. Brown and his nephew mounted the only two horses remaining and started in hasty pursuit. They followed closely on the rascals around through where now stands Magnolia and, on crossing the Soldier river, while the water was yet muddy from tracks made by the horses for which they were in pursuit, they followed on to the Little Sioux river and still the fresh horse tracks indicated that the wily crew had passed. It was useless for two men to search through an Indian country,

so they started homeward, arriving at midnight, having been absent thirty hours and not a little out of sorts.

"This state of affairs continued until the county was subsequently settled for protection. The principal trouble growing out of the pilfering habits of the Indians."

PIONEER MILLS.

In all new countries the clank of the anvil and the whir of the mill that grinds the corn and wheat for the settler's bread, are about the first things in way of improvement sought for. It was in 1854 when E. T. Hardin and Jesse Will built a saw-mill in Calhoun township. It was located in section 19. They operated together four years, then Hardin sold to William Meech, and still later the property passed to the hands of John Mathews and Ezra Vincent. It did not prove to be a money-maker and was finally allowed to go into decay, parts being washed down the Willow, which stream furnished its propelling power.

This mill-site was sold to Albert Wakefield, who built a small saw-mill and operated it a year, when his father, William Wakefield, purchased an interest with him, and they commenced the building of a flour-mill. It stood just over the line in section 30. Before its final completion it was taken over by the father, who soon placed in running order one run of burrs. This was about 1871. He sold a half interest to George Hardy and a fourth interest to James Wakefield, his son, which firm operated the mill a number of years. Hardy sold his share to Henry Earnest, the new firm continuing until 1880, when Earnest sold to M. L. Wakefield. In August, 1880, William Wakefield died and in April, 1888, James sold to M. L., who owned the plant in the nineties. The plant was rebuilt into a roller process, having a daily capacity of twenty-five barrels. In the early nineties steam power was supplemented to water, and both were employed as power.

The "Hardy mill" was a grist-mill erected on the banks of the Willow, in section 15, by James Hardy, Sr., and Jacob Huffman, in Calhoun township. It was one of Harrison county's first mills for grinding corn. It was erected in 1854. The burrs were obtained from P. G. Cooper, on the Captain Bacon farm, near Magnolia. This mill did grinding for a territory, or radius, of seventy-five miles. Hardy & Huffman operated it until 1863, when Huffman sold to Hardy, who continued until 1880. Mr. Hardy, becoming blind, the property was not well cared for and the water was allowed to wash around the supports and the frame fell into the stream. It was never rebuilt, but the lumber in the building was utilized for various local pur-

poses. For long years, possibly today, traces of the old mill machinery were in sight of the passer-by, reminders of the early-day mills. Indeed, could the waters of the Willow but speak, what a story they could tell.

DEFUNCT VILLAGE OF CALHOUN.

Daniel Brown, the county's first settler, platted this village, as shown by the records, August 19, 1853. Its location was the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 79, range 43. A postoffice was established here in 1856. Among the persons in charge were W. S. Meech, Charles Nelson, Dick Hall and a Mrs. Crawford. The office was discontinued in the eighties. The first to engage in business in Calhoun was I. G. Gates in 1854. He put in a stock of merchandise, operated a while and sold to W. S. Meech.

S. W. Babbitt and Jud Daily conducted a store from 1857 to 1862. They sold their business house to H. D. Meech, who removed it to the southeast corner of section 25, where it was converted into a barn.

Boyton & Day erected a large building and placed on sale a stock of general merchandise, continuing as partners until the spring of 1857, when Boyton sold to his partner.

The pioneer blacksmith was Patrick Levi, who came from Ireland in 1855, and built a shop, remaining at his forge for about five years. He was an expert blacksmith, but was addicted to strong drink and periodically he would take what money he had saved up by hard work and drink until all was gone, then commence over again, only to repeat the same thing. Hence it was he left and, in leaving, the community had recollections of a good blacksmith and a drunkard as well.

Nelson Messenger started a shop in 1856, operated seven years and removed to Illinois.

From the best possible authority it is believed that the following completed about all of the list who dealt, in any way, in business at Calhoun, in her days of prosperity and high hopes: E. T. Hardin, who had one of the earliest general merchandise stores, W. S. & E. W. Meech, were heavy dealers. H. D. Meech finally became sole owner and ran it until 1870. In 1868 W. W. Rose conducted a saloon known as "Castle Thunder." At that date the village contained twenty-one dwellings, two stores, a school house and one shop. Its proprietor, pioneer Brown, expected it to become the county seat of Harrison county, but alas, how frequently men are mistaken in their conclusions in business affairs. It was once quite a lively little ham-

let, but with the first mad dash of the Northwestern locomotive down the Boyer valled in 1866, and the founding of Logan and Missouri Valley, this town began to decline and finally every branch of trade had to suspend in what has for a third of a century been referred to as "Old Calhoun." In 1891 the only business house, in fact, was the store conducted by D. H. Reedy, who came to the place in 1889.

Up to about two years ago there was a sort of a tavern kept here, but now there is no business enterprise, all being devoted to farm life. Calhoun is no more, except in memory.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

The last civil township to be created by the board of supervisors in Harrison county, was Allen, constituted in 1872, which comprises congressional township 81, range 43, and was named in honor of one of the early settlers. It is on the northern line of the county, west of Lincoln, north of Magnolia, and west of Jackson township. It had a population in 1885 of three hundred; in 1890, it had five hundred and seventy-four and, according to the last, 1910, United States census it was given as six hundred and thirty-three. Until recent years this township worked under the difficulty of being far from towns and railroad places for shipment, but during the last dozen or so years the Mondamin branch of the Northwestern system has given stations at both Pisgah and Orson in Jackson township at the west of Allen. It is an excellent township in many ways, notwithstanding its early draw-backs. The soil is here well suited for the production of the staple crops in the county. The population is mostly American-born and very thrifty and enterprising. There is but a small amount of natural timber within the township, except small groves in the southern part, and Stowe's grove, which extends over into Monona county. Among the small creeks may be named Allen, Stowe's and Elk creeks.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

David Inlay was the first to make his home permanently in this township. He settled in section 34, about 1856. At the same time came his son-in-law, Samuel Spinks. Inlay died during the Civil War and Spinks survived until 1885. There was but little settlement in what is now Allen township until about 1870.

John W. Widoes, of section 12, came to the county in 1868, locating first in Clay township, where it is stated by others that he shook with the ague for seven long years, and then removed to Allen township, where he had better health.

Asher Servis, an old Mexican War soldier, who came to Harrison county, and subsequently moved to Allen township, located in sections 17

and 20, where he lived in a rude "dug-out." From that point he removed to Raglan township and there died. He was a great pioneer character. He was a prominent member of the board of county supervisors and a man of much native ability, though set and odd in his own peculiar ways.

Fletcher Armstrong came to Allen township in 1871, during the month of March, and settled in section 33, remained five years and removed to Cass township, where he still resided in the nineties.

J. C. McCabe, who for so many years was county surveyor and proprietor of the *Logan Observer*, the Republican organ, who always spoke his mind freely and stood for all that was good, elevating and progressive in the state and county, came to Allen township in 1871 from Raglan township, settling in section 28, where he followed farming and school teaching for a livelihood until he removed to Logan April 1, 1888.

William Miller and family settled in Allen township in 1872, in section 16. Two years later he died and the family removed to Modale, where the good wife died in 1889.

Merritt Barry came to section 36, about 1870. John T. Burch came to section 24, in 1877. Simon V. Shearer, of section 11, came in 1879. John R. Clark came to section 11 and made settlement in 1880. Charles Lewis, of section 15, came in 1877. John F. Dick settled in section 18, in August, 1878. William La Seur came to Dunlap in 1868, worked out and rented land until he settled in section 17, 1880.

Early in the eighties came Carl F. Peterson to section 20.

Another settler in 1878 was Conrad Wakehouse, section 29.

A. Massingill settled on the northwest of section 8, about 1878. He had lived in this county many years before this settlement, and finally removed to Missouri, from this township.

Peter Bolch settled in section 33, in the spring of 1874. He worked by the month for J. C. McCabe, and in 1876 purchased land, where he made a permanent home.

Erastus Chaffee came to section 34 in 1872. After eight years he sold and moved to Boyer township.

In 1862 William H. McHenry located in section 34, but in 1871 moved to Woodbine.

John Mann, Jr., settled in section 28, in 1876, on eighty acres of wild land.

John T. Boone came to Allen township about 1880, locating in section 34. H. P. Morrow came in 1882, finally locating in section 12.

Isaac Cox came in about 1880, from St. Johns township, located in section 34.

Oscar Lewis became a settler in section 4, in the fall of 1881. He first settled in section 11, later buying land in section 15.

William Griffith came to Harrison county in 1868 and to Allen township in 1882, settling in section 8.

Benjamin Maynard, section 16, lived there from 1874 to 1880, sold and removed to Kansas. In the early nineties he was editing the *Courier*, a local newspaper at Blair, Nebraska.

E. A. Atherton came about 1876, but later moved to Kansas.

James Beechem settled in section 6, in 1873 or 1874. He moved to Little Sioux in 1880. J. H. Crom settled in section 11, about 1878. His father was an early pioneer in Magnolia township. Taylor Atherton settled in section 27, about 1880. He came from New York in 1891. William Glover made his settlement in 1884.

Francis M. Mills, of section 27, came to the county in August, 1868, and to Allen township in 1886.

Other settlers were: Noble W. Young, who came to the county in 1881; Lewis J. Sherwood, who arrived in the county in 1876 and bought land in Allen in 1889; Madison C. Stearns bought in 1882; Nels Peterson, of section 20, came to the county in 1870, locating in Raglan township, but in 1886 moved to Allen township; Samuel Nuzum and William Neal came in 1885; Thomas Magnet came to the county in about 1861; Joseph S. Miles came with his parents in 1868, first locating in Lincoln township. O. L. Mikel came in 1878. Oscar Lewis and W. G. Holman came in 1871.

The schools and churches of this township are included with all others in the county, in special chapters dealing with such topics.

OLYMPUS POST OFFICE.

This postoffice was established in Allen township in 1882 and L. B. Prose was appointed postmaster. He kept the office at his farm house in section 5, until his removal from the township in July, 1890, when P. H. Morrow was appointed postmaster; he lived in section 12. Mail was received twice each week from Woodbine.

CHAPTER XL.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Named in honor of the lamented president, Abraham Lincoln, this civil township was organized in 1868 and now comprises congressional township 81, range 42. It is bounded on the north by Monona county, on the east by Harrison township, in this county, on the south by Boyer and on the west by Allen township. Willow creek enters the domain in section 3 and leaves the township from section 34. There is a system of natural drainage, made by creeks and rivulets scattered here and there throughout the entire township. The population in 1885 was two hundred and forty-eight; in 1890 it was five hundred and fifty-four, while the United States census reports for 1910 give the township as having a population of five hundred and seventy-nine.

Without towns or villages, the trading has to be done at some market town outside the township, which is usually Dunlap or Woodbine. Until the establishment of the rural delivery postal service, about 1890, the people of this township had to depend upon getting their mail at the Olympus post-office, established in 1882. This is in Allen township and at first was kept in section 7, but later in section 12. Now the mail carriers strike many of the homes of this goodly township, daily.

Aside from about two hundred acres of Four Mile grove, there is no native timber in this township, but there are many artificial groves, planted by thoughtful pioneer men. These trees have now grown to large proportions, and give the township an entirely different appearance from the scenes in the seventies and eighties, when the broad prairies were almost treeless.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln is one of the fine sub-divisions in the "Kingdom of Harrison" and is situated along the north line. To have been a pioneer in this section was to undergo many hardships and the work of bringing it to its present high state of cultivation, has cost no small amount of labor, but those who settled heré, and their children and grandchildren, have certainly been well rewarded for such toil and sacrifice. The first white men to look over this

rain and productive territory with a view of making themselves homes came in about 1853. The first to become a permanent settler, however, was Henry Hushaw, who now lies buried in the Woodbine cemetery. He came in the autumn of 1855, locating in section 36. Long before his death this pioneer was totally blind.

Nathan Johnson, the elder, became a settler in section 36 in 1856. He came in from Indiana and died at the place of his settlement about 1879. He was a member of the board of county supervisors several terms.

John Johnson, of Indiana (son of Nathan), came with Henry Hushaw in 1855. He located in section 36, but later removed to Nebraska.

John Schlick came in 1857, with Hiram Moore, settling in the southeast quarter of section 32. Hiram Moore came then and settled in section 36. Upon this land was fought the last battle with the Indians.

Sisston Snyder, later a resident of Missouri Valley, settled on the Cherry farm in 1859. This was in section 33.

Isaac Palmer in 1856 entered a quarter of section 31, remained ten years and sold to Elisha Mahoney, who later sold and the place fell into the hands of Nephi Purcell.

H. M. Wheeler (not a desirable citizen) came from Council Bluffs, and commenced to improve land claimed by him as his, in section 20. It turned out that he did not own the land, but simply ran it for the crop he could raise on it. He was detected in making whisky illegally, at Woodbine, and left under a cloud for unknown parts. He was a bright, intelligent, though very foppish fellow, says the record of his day here. He left in 1880.

Just at the close of the Civil War came "Squire" J. S. McLain, who took land in the north half of section 16. In 1885 he moved to Nebraska.

Mike Hoplins settled in section 25 and died in 1880.

Nephi Purcell came here in 1868. He purchased land in section 31 and still held the same in 1890. He settled in Harrison county in 1856. He now has many descendants in and around Woodbine and other parts of this county.

Charles Mills came in 1868, settling in section 32.

William Buzzell located along the Willow at a very early day, but remained only three years.

Sometimes before the Civil War came that well-known citizen, Hugo Holdogle, a German, who settled in section 33. He served in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiment in Civil War times. He sold out later and moved to Duple, where he followed gardening.

Benjamin P. Marks came to the county in 1865 and to Lincoln township in 1868, settling in section 13.

Homer D. Hulburd came to section 15 in 1868. His father was Daniel Hulburd.

In 1873 Abel Powley located in section 36 in 1873. He made many farm improvements and became a well-to-do farmer. He died several years ago.

James A. Roberts settled in section 32 in 1872. He remained in the county many years, but, on account of ill health, moved to Missouri and later to California. He was a single man and very progressive and energetic as a corn and stock man.

John S. Edwards settled in sections 2 and 3 in 1877.

In 1880 came W. A. Stewart of section 17. He later removed to Allen township.

The same year came J. C. Evans and settled in section 9.

Thomas Mann settled in section 29, in 1880, on what was then styled the Wheeler farm.

Gus Turno settled in section 30 early in the eighties.

During 1881 came L. B. Prose to the south half of section 7. He remained until February, 1891, when he traded his land for the Lusk Hotel at Logan, and conducted the same a few years. When he arrived in Lincoln township in 1881 he said that A. Ballard, of section 3, William Evans, of section 3, D. G. Smith, of section 9, Wheeler Mendenhall, section 33, were all there and making improvements. Mendenhall is now long since a retired farmer in Woodbine.

From 1881 to 1884, Lincoln township rapidly increased in population. In 1883 ninety votes were cast at the general election. William S. Burch dates his settlement from January, 1878. He rented land in Allen township three years and, in 1880, purchased land in Lincoln and moved there in 1881.

W. H. Barsby bought two hundred and eighty acres of land in section 6, in the fall of 1884. He now lives at Woodbine and is still owner of his valuable farm, which is operated in part by his son. They make fancy stock a specialty, while the father is agent for the Fairmont Creamery of Omaha.

Thomas Mann came to this county with his parents, when sixteen years of age. He grew to manhood and located in section 29, Lincoln township.

Oscar L. Smith, of section 31, a blacksmith by trade, brother of Frank Smith, formerly a jeweler of Woodbine, settled in section 31. He came in 1881, worked a short time at his trade and then commenced farming.

Edgar Taylor, in section 20, came to the county in 1873.

Abel Powley also came in January, 1873, and bought his land in this township.

Marion Purcell came to the state in 1856, from Indiana, and located in Pottawattamie county, but a year later moved to Harrison county.

James R. Hawk came to this county in 1882 and located near Dunlap, but the next year moved to Lincoln township.

John Emge, in section 4, Lincoln, was another early settler.

William Elliott came to the county in 1871.

Charles Cleveland came in 1885, locating on his present farm in section 15 which is operated in company with his son. Mr. Cleveland, "Charlie Cleveland," so well and commonly known, now resides in Woodbine at an advanced age. He was in the navy in Civil War days; was a boiler-maker later in Council Bluffs, and has had a wonderful experience in his time, having sailed around the Horn many times and been in all foreign ports. He is the only known living charter member of Lodge No. 1, Washington, D. C., of the Order of Knights of Pythias, formed at the close of the war.

James H. Crim came to Harrison county in 1853, when eight years old. He became a pioneer settler in this township.

John Bloch was quite early in the township, a farmer of section 16.

The township has its full share of schools and these, together with the churches, etc., are all mentioned in special general chapters on such topics within this volume. (See index.)

CHAPTER XLJ.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES—LOCAL WRITERS.

Perhaps no section of any county history is read with more intense interest than the articles, or reminiscences, penned by local men and women who have passed through the trials and hardships, together with the joys and hopes found only in the pioneer's breast. As was promised in the prospectus of this work, all historic volumes and every bit of "good history" available were to be searched out and made use of, to the bringing forth a work, covering the past as well as the present of Harrison county, hence it is that the author has concluded to incorporate into this chapter numerous sketches which have appeared in previous works, believing that the names of the able writers at their head, will be recognized as authority for what the articles may contain.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE RAILROAD.

By Mrs. W. T. Preston, Harrison Township.

All the following reminiscences of "ye olden time" are of an earlier date than my personal knowledge, because I came after the railroad. But if one would realize the contrasts in Harrison township, it is necessary to go back to the commencement of the thirty-five years of its inhabitancy. (This was written in 1891.)

Conversations with some of the old-timers have resulted in giving clues as to their manner of living, the struggles and hardships of pioneer life. They came here from New England with no railroad facilities this side of Iowa City, a distance of two hundred miles as the crow flies, and farther by wagon trail, through bridgeless streams and almost trackless forests. Through muddy valleys and over treeless prairies. They brought no luxuries and few necessities with them. Their nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, more than fifty miles away, with traveling similar to that east of them. Three days were consumed in going there and back. Time was precious and money was scarce. Exchange of articles and labor was the order of the day. Anything was legal tender. The "coin of the realm" was as scarce as the new spring bonnets of the ladies. Furniture was hand-made and

lucky the woman whose husband had an axe, hammer and saw, with skill to use them. Unplaned black walnut made rude chairs, tables, bedsteads and stand, and time and wear polished them. A saw-mill in Shelby county, with primitive machinery, furnished rough boards for their cabins. No nicely-matched edges made close joints in walls and floors, but frequently the green lumber shrunk until the cracks were wide enough to render doors and windows almost unnecessary. No "ten-cent counter" supplied them with culinary tools and no china store furnished them with its gilt-edged ware. Thin pieces of boards supplied any lack of plates and whittled-out wooden forks sometimes took the places of their steel or silver sisters. No chenille or madras curtains draped their windows, but perchance an old Hartford, Connecticut, *Courant* with a fancifully notched edge added an air of refinement and hinted at the comforts and luxuries left behind. Unplaned boards with generous cracks between them did not call for Brussels carpets, and so they did not have them. A Shelby county brick kiln supplied them with material for chimneys, and sometimes fire places were used in place of stoves. One lady told me that when she was coming across the state, she stopped for the night where there was an old lady and gentleman sitting in front of a huge fire-place in which there was a back-log and two other logs with one end on the fire and the other in the middle of the room. As fast as they burned off they were given a shove and thus time and labor were saved in preparing fuel, but this did not happen in Harrison township. The settlers from New England, who came here, were too thrifty and tidy to burn fuel in any such shiftless way as that. One room, or at most two, contained and sheltered the whole family, and maybe two of them. Yes, there was always room for one more. They were like street cars in state fair time, never full. No stranger was turned away and the strangers knew it. They would put their horses in the shed masked and walk into the house with the air of proprietors. They well knew that the floor occupants could lie a little closer and the loft made of loose boards reached by a ladder, would accommodate those who might come later. No matter if the larder was empty and the flour bin scraped; no matter if the cows were dry and the chickens were roosting high, they knew that Yankee ingenuity, combined with Yankee hospitality, would see that they had something to eat.

CORN TEN CENTS A BUSHEL.

There was a still earlier settlement made in Gallan's Grove, four miles to the southeast of Denlap, by Mormons from Nauvoo, Illinois. Harrison

township's first settlers obtained some corn from them the first year and paid two dollars per bushel. When they had raised a crop of corn and wheat, they hauled it to the Bluffs and got ten cents a bushel for the corn and thirty cents for the wheat. It hardly paid expenses. One year they had no wheat on account of blight, so they learned to use corn meal for everything. They sprinkled a tin with meal and filled it with pumpkin and so made pies. Brown corn made nutritious coffee that was not enervating. Sugar-cane made sorghum that served all purposes for sweetening. Invigorating air and the aroma from newly turned soil, with plenty of exercise, created an appetite that gave flavor and relish to food, that the pampered sons of luxury never enjoy.

In war times one dollar would buy three pounds of loaf sugar, and that would last a year, as it was never used except in sickness or for some distinguished guests. Dame nature furnished the children shoes and stockings in the summer and motherly fingers knit the winter hose, while a load of wheat would buy the winter shoes. Out of doors all sorts of appliances were used. Ingenuity was taxed to the uttermost to find ways and means to do work and supply deficiencies. One man, at least, had a saddle and bridle made of the bark of a tree. Snow storms that were bewildering, sometimes overtook them on their freighting tours, and when the sun came the glistening snow was literally blinding for man and beast. Darkness sometimes came before they could find shelter. One gentleman told me that he was out with another man, and lost the trail, but listening, intently heard a dog bark. It was their only clue to a human habitation, and so they made a bee line for the sound. The dog continued to bark, and it became more and more distinct until they finally reached a friendly shelter. It was customary among the settlers to place candles in the windows after night-fall, for the guidance of belated travelers.

One wagon-trail from the end of the railroad to the Missouri river lay through the Boyer valley and sometimes the wagon trains would be a mile and a quarter long. This was in 1859 and 1860, when "Pike's Peak or bust" was the motto of thousands of fortune seekers. We cannot now hardly realize what a dreary waste of prairie stretched out before the gaze of the early settlers, with scarcely a tree and hardly a fence to break the monotony. As one lady remarked: "Girls and dogs were used for fences because they were cheaper than posts and rails." Her husband replied, that while now he could haul posts and wire for a half mile of fence in a half day, then it would take him all winter to cut and haul material enough for the same. Sometimes the tall prairie grass caught fire and the flames would sweep

with relentless fury for miles through the valley and over the hills, licking up any precious bit of fence or pile of hard-earned rails or anything else that stood in its way.

Previous to 1860, probably there were not a dozen houses in Harrison township. The nearest neighbors were out of sight and hearing.

Some time previous to 1860 a mail route was established, running from Magnolia to Adel, in Dallas county, connecting Magnolia with Council Bluffs, and from Adel to Des Moines and Iowa City.

THE MAILS.

James Billings, of Dunlap, told me he carried mail for quite a while, sometimes on horseback and sometimes in a two-wheeled cart. He did not carry passengers, unless some chance stranger wanted to go his way, but one time he brought three "school ma'ams" from Harlan to Manteno. They made themselves as comfortable as possible on the one seat, while he mounted the horse. The people of Harrison township then received their mail twice a week, which was a wonderful advance beyond previous accommodations. There were some risks in carrying mails during all sorts of weather and traveling through a lonely country, with never one bridge over any stream on the road. One time Mr. Billings broke through the crust of snow and ice that covered the Mosquito creek. He succeeded in extricating himself and mail bag but could not get the horse out. He ran five miles to the nearest house for help and returning they found the horse yet alive and saved it. Another time he was capsized in Indian creek and hunted all day in cold wet clothing for his mail bag. At last just at night, when he was almost frozen, he found it and putting it on his horse he made all possible speed to the nearest house, twelve miles away. Arriving at his destination he was carried into the house almost dead. Upon recovering a little he sent for the postmaster to examine the mail and see if anything was ruined. Only one letter was injured and in that they were enabled to learn the name of the writer, which was A. N. Warren, who yet resides near Dunlap. Mr. Billings returned the letter with the request that he re-write it.

These early settlers made a desperate effort to keep up a semblance of New England customs in religious lines. They met at each other's houses on Sundays and read sermons and sang songs. They prayed to the same God that guided and guarded their Pilgrim ancestors on the bleak New England shores. They had Sunday schools, and laid the foundations for that superior mental and moral growth, which distinguishes Harrison town-

ship. The effects of these two methods of living are apparent today. But it was not easy work to keep up these services. There was no nicely-furnished church, no sweet-toned bell, no large congregations, to inspire enthusiasm, but scattered people, unfinished homes and rough plank benches, minus backs which were not restful to bodies wearied with six days' work. It was easier to stay at home, or spend the Sabbath in visiting. Yet they persevered in spite of obstacles, and it paid.

A little town-site was platted on the table land three miles south of Dunlap, called Olmstead. Its streets were named and recorded in the county records. Matthew Jennings occupied the house, the brick part of which was built and occupied by Lorenzo Kellogg in 1858, and which was on a corner of High street. But the nucleus never grew and the visions of a populous city never materialized. It lacked houses and people, two essentials to the existence of every city.

Now we have a faint glimpse of the "then" of Harrison township. The "now" is more apparent.

In 1891 there are one hundred and thirty-five comfortable houses dotting the prairie, every man's field is fenced and cultivated. There is no open, or waste land. Each home has its little grove and orchard, and all the conveniences for comfortable living. No prairie fires ever cause consternation and destruction. There are bridges over every stream, river, creek and gully, school houses within easy distance of well-clad, well-shod girls and boys, with teachers of a high graded scholarship. The thriving village of Dunlap is within its borders, easily reached, over graded roads, by every inhabitant in the township, and every real need and many of the luxuries of life.

AS IT WAS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The following reminiscence was written by the late Judge D. M. Harris, in the *Missouri Valley Times*, his newspaper, in October, 1905, six years previous to his death, and it is so replete with interesting things of long ago, in contrast with those of today, that it is here reproduced for a permanent record in this county:

"Just fifty-one years ago, Sunday, last, October 8th, D. M. Harris and family left Tennessee to try his luck in Western Iowa. Fifty-one years ago next month (November 8th) they landed in Audubon county, Iowa, having been thirty days on the road that can now be easily traveled in thirty hours. At that time "Bob" Harris, the present editor of the *Missouri Valley Times*, was only six months old.

"Not a foot of railroad in the state, where now every county in the state, ninety-nine in number, has one or more railroads. Not a telegraph or telephone pole in the state, or a legally established highway from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. Not a bridge on any of the numerous streams on the way over the state. Council Bluffs was then known as Kanesville and was merely a hamlet, or encampment, of the Mormon emigrants on their western march. The Missouri river at this point was crossed by a ferry-boat paddled by hand-oars; Omaha was a mere speck on the map, as a town on the outskirts of civilization. There were but a few small "shacks" to indicate the location of a mighty city to be. Sioux City was but a name to indicate an Indian trading station.

"The emigration to California was by team, generally cattle, and generally consumed from four to five months, now made in four days. This state was spoken of as "The Black Hawk Purchase," and the land west of Des Moines had just come into the market at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, being now worth from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre. The beautiful city of Des Moines was then known as "Fort Des Moines," taking its name, no doubt, from a few log cabins on the bank of the Des Moines river called forts. At that time the city contained but one brick house, a one-story building known as "Grimmell's Office" and the balance of the buildings were of wood.

"James Grimes had just defeated Erastus Bates for governor, being the first Republican governor of Iowa. The state only had ten members in the lower house of congress and the two United States senators, who were Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington and Hon. G. W. Jones, of Dubuque.

"What a change!" Since then the ox team has given way to the magnificent palace cars, and instead of traveling three or four miles per hour, we now go at the rate of sixty miles and, if in a hurry, we may increase the speed to eighty or ninety miles per hour. Our journey from the east to the west will now easily be made in as many hours as we were days in coming here fifty-one years ago.

"Sioux City has grown to be a large city, full of energy and push, and is distinguished for its "Sioux City way" of doing things.

"Omaha has long since thrown off its swaddling clothes, and taken her position with the important cities of the land, and the Kanesville of 1851-54 has come to be the Council Bluffs of 1905, a city of beautiful homes, fine churches, schools and factories, and an important railroad center, while Des Moines has dropped its "fort" and added its "capitol." It is without

doubt the best place in Iowa today. The old hand ferry has given way to the great bridges and the old stage coach is a thing of the past.

"Since then the nation has been engaged that most stupendous conflicts between the North and the South, known as the Civil War, in which the North was victorious and American slavery was abolished and four million slaves set free.

"The East and West and the North and South have been united with ribs of steel; the people talk by lightning, travel by steam in magnificent Pullman cars and we have our mail delivered at our own door by Uncle Sam and, before another fifty years have passed, the public will be flying through the air like the proud American eagle.

"Japan, then unknown to the world as a nation, has thrashed Russia to a stand-still and the world has rejoiced at the advance of the little brown man to place and power.

"Fifty-one years has marked many a wonderful change in the world's history, and who can think what the next fifty-one years will bring to the nations of earth."

OLD DAYS IN MAGNOLIA.

By Rev. Newell Dwight Billis.

During the early fifties my father and mother came under the influence of Lyman Beecher, the celebrated preacher and teacher. At this time my father and mother were living near Cincinnati, Ohio. Lyman Beecher was then passing through the experience of a heresy trial. He was known as an Abolitionist, and an anti-slavery man. His name became a household word. Under his influence my father became a radical and a liberal. At that time Lyman Beecher threw his influence in favor of the great West. Some years before he had given a series of addresses at Andover and Yale Seminaries, and later at the newly founded college of Oberlin. A wave of enthusiasm for home missions swept over the churches of the land. A group of young ministers pledged themselves to take the state of Iowa for the college, the higher education and the Christian religion. They were called the "Iowa Band." The religious newspapers of the time were filled with the story of their plans. Harriet Beecher Stowe was then living in Cincinnati, and preparing for her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Henry Ward Beecher was preaching in the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis. Lyman Beecher and his son, Edward Beecher, were in Illinois and Indiana,

telling the story of the Christian College, and starting the movement that culminated in the Iowa College at Grinnell, Tabor College, and the Denmark Academy. Under these influences my father and mother went to Anamosa, in Jones county, and in the spring of 1856 to Magnolia.

My earliest recollections have to do with the burning of my father's house in Magnolia, and the chill of being dropped down in the snow in the dark of a February night. Then I remember the sound of the life and drum, and the starting of the soldier boys. I was six years of age when Lincoln was assassinated, and I well remember the neighbor who opened my father's door and exclaimed: "Abraham Lincoln has been shot!" It was as if an eclipse had passed over the sun. I did not understand the tears and grief, but I felt that the whole world was coming to an end. Magnolia was so remote that, although Mr. Lincoln was shot on Friday night, the news did not reach Magnolia until Sunday. All the people rushed to the church, and I remember the minister's grief, the people's sobs and tears, and especially the terror of certain women whose husbands were at "the front."

THE OLD MAGNOLIA HIGH SCHOOL.

I was twelve years of age when the old high school was completed. At the time, it seemed to me like a marvel of art and architecture. Before my imagination Professor Hornby stood forth as the embodiment of all human wisdom. For a little time I revered this principal as Thomas Hughes and Arthur Stanley revered the great Arnold of Rugby. I well remember the day when Almor Stern won a prize in the senior class. On the same day Emma Day gave a recitation of "Enoch Arden." If my memory is correct, it would have taken a half dozen Charlotte Cushmans to have equalled one such effort. In my own class, my rival was David Main, one of the purest, kindest, bravest boys who ever lived. It was in the old school house that I was initiated into the mysteries of Latin and Greek, and I recall the hours I gave as a boy of sixteen to Caesar's Commentaries, and Xenophon's Retreat of the Ten Thousand. I was the youngest member of the class in Latin and Greek, and was working with students who were three and four years older than myself. But the number of physicians, lawyers, teachers, missionaries, that came out of the old Magnolia high school indicates that the old town grew professional people as naturally as the farms grew corn and wheat.

MISS HESTER ABBIE HULLIS.

I was but five years of age when my sister Hester entered Iowa College. Prior to that September, the institution had never opened its doors to women. I have been told that there was something of dismay in the minds of the faculty and trustees, when my sister's application was received. At the end of her second year in Grinnell, one of the members of the faculty came out to Magnolia, to preach, and to find students for the college. Doctor Magoun preached in the little Congregational church. The great educator was then in his prime. He had a voice that boomed like the roll of artillery and yet, at the same time, it lingered in my ears like the sound of sweet flutes. His sermon was on the Pilgrim's Progress. In retrospect it seems to me more like a lecture than a sermon. At the close of his argument he appealed to the families to erect a high school building and develop an academy as a feeder to the college at Grinnell. I am not sure that it was not one of the earlier impulses that came to me for the higher education. From that time, for years, some one of the family was always a student in Iowa College. My sister Hester graduated in the class of 1866. My sister Frances in the class of 1868; my sister Mary died before completing her studies in 1870. The house was always full of books; the conversation always had to do with Grinnell and Tabor and the higher education. Later, my brother went to the Iowa State University, and another sister to a woman's college in Illinois. But the great intellectual influence in my life was that of my father and mother. Winter and summer my father was always up at five o'clock. About 1868 he passed under the influence of Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia. Doctor Barnes had just been tried for heresy and his book on the Evidences of Christianity, his volume of sermons and his commentaries exerted a profound influence upon my father. He was never interested in the little things of life. I have never known a man who was so detached from the world in which he lived. He lived in the realm of dreams, visions and ideals. He was hardly interested sufficiently in the world of things and politics to much care how events went. My mother's influence was not less potent. I strained my eyes by my study of Latin and Greek by lamp-light in the early morning. During one winter my mother read to me practically every page in which I was interested. I used to go through the paper and mark the article that I wanted to hear and my mother read it to me. Since those far off days in the old Magnolia high school I have seen many cities and countries, and studied and lingered in

many libraries, colleges and universities. I owe an immeasurable debt to certain great books, to noble authors and educators. But my chief intellectual debt is to my father and my mother and sisters and to the old friends and students in the old Magnolia high school. For neither time nor events have ever lessened my conviction that the scholar is the favorite child of heaven and earth and that the old book, and the old scenes, and the old friends are the richest gifts that God has vouchsafed to me in my earthly career.

THE PIONEERS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

By D. W. BUTTS.

[The following interesting reminiscence was written for a former history of Harrison county by the late D. W. Butts, of Little Sioux newspaper fame, in 1890, and was headed "Forty Years Ago." Hence it treats on men and events of pioneers who lived here about sixty-three years ago now. — EDITOR.]

The hills and valleys, the deep canyons, the sharp ravines, the bubbling springs, and sparkling rivulets and pebbly brooks, in many places that we know from away back, may yet be seen and admired by the new comer, and the shape of the ground and the size of the stream and rivulet, are much the same today, *as forty years ago*; but beyond these few remaining features of ancient sameness, how changed is the scene in this beautiful garden of the western Iowa country! Where before there was much that was wild and grand, and rich in verdure and foliage, now we see in many places barren landscape and the deep beaten paths of steady tread and use as the years have come and chased each other away. Where the hunter of "ye olden time" used to gallop far away unhindered and free over the broad prairies and flat lands, covered with a wealth of grass and hay, so rich and abundant that to tell of it now would seem exaggeration, how changed is the scene! Where the grass used to grow thick and wavy, far up on the green slopes, we now notice apparently bare ground, interspersed with weeds and mullen here and there, and some man's cattle and horses and hogs and sheep are ready to nip the last vestige of the wild grass as fast as it appears. And then forty years ago, who dreamed that these broad rich acres would be so soon fenced, and with iron cords at that. We used to think that the lumber would have to be imported for both buildings and fences, little dreaming that the wire fences would soon destroy the freedom of range and travel and make it necessary almost to travel around a township to get across it. All

fenced up in forty-acres, good, bad and indifferent. Tame grass has taken the place of wild, except where the latter has been, in a few instances, wisely saved for its valuable hay crops which, so far, have not been duplicated in value by the tame product.

Speaking of grasses, there are perhaps few present inhabitants that would believe, if told, the exact truth about the abundance of the hay crop of forty years ago in this "garden" section of Iowa. I well remember, when in the early days of September, 1853, I rode from Kanessville (Council Bluffs) to what is now southeastern Monona county, on a large load of printing material and household goods, up the Missouri Valley to Soldier river, and thence up that stream. At that season the ground was dry enough and the soil strong enough to hold heavy loads, and sitting up on the piled-up loads we could not see any one, horsemen or teams, except in places where the trail chanced to be straight enough, until we came quite near them. The grass, the natural product of this valley, was so high and luxuriant for miles and miles that horsemen might hide from each other, at a distance of two hundred yards. Quite as surprising as this true statement, is the rapid change by which this tall grass disappeared very quickly after the white man appeared with cattle and crowded out the deer and the elk and the red men. We expected to see the range gradually reduced, but were hardly prepared to see it go down from six to two feet in a few years. However, the wild hay of this section has been a mine of wealth to many, and is yet to those who had the foresight to save it from flock and plow. Forty years ago this part of the state was noted for grass and hay, as it is now for "corn and hogs!"

CATTLE WORE GREEN GOGGLES.

One of the pioneers of the fifties, standing upon a high bluff and looking in the warm sunlight for miles at the waving grass of valley and hill, was heard to groan deeply and this is what he wished: "Oh, that I had cattle to eat this grass." Another, who bore the rank of first settler on the Willow, in eastern Monona county, used to drive cattle to Chicago, and on one occasion he drove a lot of sleek steers, fresh from his green pastures, that ranked and were published as first premiums for the week. The tobacco-chewing Westerner informed the men of the Garden City that he had not fed them an ear of corn. "How did you get them so fat on grass alone?" We can in memory see the old man's jaw with a sort of short nip, nip, as he answered: "Put green goggles on them that made everything look green to them." We subsequently learned how he kept the fresh, green

on the landscape all summer for his herd. So far as grass land, he was monarch of all he surveyed, and he used it in this wise: In the summer or fall he would run a great ox-plow for miles, plowing strips a rod or two wide half across a township, and then plow other strips across this immense native pasture, dividing it into a number of sections, on which the new grass would spring up; and upon the strips broken up he would plant pumpkins. Then in the summer, as the common range began to grow old, he would burn off the old grass from one of the pastures on which new, tender grass would soon spring up. In this way rotating from one to another, his cattle always had fresh, green grass to subsist upon. Thus his "green goggles" produced premium beef.

But now this is all changed, and the great pasture with the pumpkin rows to fence out fires, is divided up and fenced off by many owners, some of whom are able to produce first-class beef by the "green goggle" process.

The "hill country" that Mr. Danham and others used for pasture in the fifties, is worth about twenty dollars per acre now, and double this sum with fair improvements. At that time no one wanted it and no one believed it would amount to much in the farm line, and only the finest formation of bottom or "bench" land was thought fit for the plow.

The pioneer of forty years ago carried not very much specie about his clothing, but he was a good liver, even if at times his general appearance was a little rough. Going to mill fifty miles had an upward tendency for an appreciation of the grist. Going fifty miles to put a letter in the postoffice, and perhaps receive one from "Mary Jane," had a tendency to enhance values in the line of correspondence.

Thomas B. Neeley, the first representative in the legislature from the "Big Ninth," used to walk from the north line of Harrison county to Kaneshville (Council Bluffs) to receive and forward mail matter, and was said to have always made good time and never missed a meal or a smoke.

The first dance advertised in a regular way by printed tickets, in the year 1854 or 1855, was at the stage station, known as Fountainbleau (in Little Sioux township). The place was operated by one La Ponteur, a French-Indian trader, who fitted up gardens and arbors and vineyards with trellises, painted or whitewashed, giving an attractive appearance not excelled in the same vicinity to this day.

In general, the life of the pioneer of those early days was a rugged one, but not devoid of its pleasant features and a neighborly goodwill that is more the exception now than then.

In conclusion, some of the land that "broke" in 1854-1855, has borne

good crops from that date to this, *without* fertilizing, or even a thorough, good sub-soil plowing. The peculiar soil of this county is a mine of untold wealth, and the husbandman who may exercise but ordinary industry and economy has never failed to succeed well.

HARRISON COUNTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

By Hon. Stephen King.

[Hon. Stephen King was the first county judge of this county, lived in Cass township, at Woodbine and finally at Logan. He was a man of much worth to the county; he taught some of the earlier schools, was an excellent official in county and township and village offices and stood honored and highly respected by all within the limits of his county. He died a few years ago, and his death marked the passing of one of the county's truly good and intelligent citizens. In the nineties his pen was employed in writing the following concerning Harrison county during the dark days of the great Civil War, hence will be read with interest, the statements coming from a man who would not misrepresent the condition of affairs, locally, or otherwise. Editor.]

The winter of 1860-61 will be remembered by the older people of today as one of great excitement. Abraham Lincoln was smuggled through to the capital and inaugurated on March 4, 1861, and on April 11, Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Southern Confederacy, and on the 14th of the same month surrendered to them by Major Anderson, after having exhausted his provisions and his magazines being surrounded by flames. As the news spread through the northern states, the people were filled with indignation and sorrow. The magnitude of the secession and the extensive preparation that had been made in the South to make it a success, was not realized by the people. When a call was made to help sustain the Union, no state was more ready than Iowa, and no county than Harrison, to respond to the call. Public meetings were held and the situation was discussed. The Republicans, almost unanimously, and the Democrats generally, believed that the time for peace meetings had passed, and war was not only inevitable, but had actually begun. It is true that there was a rebel element in the county, not only at the beginning of the war, but all through. There were those who declared the South could never be subdued, that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a Southern state, or prevent her from seceding. This was, of course, very unpleasant, especially for those who had friends in the

field, but the most aggravating of all was to see the smile of satisfaction, and the look of "I told you so," whenever disaster befell the Union forces, or victory crowned the rebels.

It was currently reported and generally believed, at the time, that there were secret organizations and regular meetings held, both by those who favored and those who opposed the Union cause, for the purpose of devising ways and means, for the success of those they favored; but the good sense and moderation of the leaders on both sides, prevented any outbreaks of personal violence, or destruction of property.

Over one hundred and fifty men in the county had enlisted in other companies, before a company was organized within the borders of Harrison county. From the 1st of May, 1861, until the close of the war, at several places in the county, men met every Saturday for drill, preparatory to entering the field, either as members of infantry or cavalry. Those who went to the front were noble men, we always speak of them with the most enthusiastic praise, but I have often thought that those who remained at home, hardly received the credit due them for the part they bore during that great conflict. It is true that those in the field did suffer more privations, and were in places of greater danger, but the anxiety, the joy and sorrow at their success or defeat, was felt just as keenly by those at home.

MONETLY SCARCE.

At the commencement of this period the finance of the county was in a deplorable condition, the price of produce and labor was low; dry goods, groceries, hardware and *taxes* were high, and money was scarce. The farmer hauled his wheat thirty-five miles and sold it for thirty-five cents per bushel, in trade. Pork sold at two dollars per hundred-weight; corn at ten cents a bushel. It took a load of wheat to pay for a bolt of factory cloth, and fifteen bushels of wheat to pay for a keg of nails. The farmer learned that except for paying taxes, he could get along with but very little money, and many were the expedients resorted to for raising money for that purpose. The days of the "tallow-dip" had not yet passed—people must have light, and as kerosene had not come into general use, candles were commonly used, and had ready sale. I knew one farmer who killed his hogs, tried the lard from the fat portions, mixed a little alum and saltpeter to harden it, then moulded it into candles and sold enough to raise cash to pay his taxes with. Sugar was twenty cents a pound; coffee, forty cents; calico, thirty cents a yard. In 1863, nails sold at seven dollars and fifty cents per

keg. Sugar found a substitute in sorghum; coffee in burnt peas, rye and many other substitutes, while tea was seldom used.

There were no cautes in society, every man was considered as good as his neighbor, and each had a confidence in the other's promises, and a chattel mortgage was seldom heard of; there was feeling of social, kind-hearted hospitality in every home. No stranger was turned away hungry, and there was room for lodging, as long as there was a vacant parcheon.

Toward the close of this period, the furnishing of supplies for the troops in the Northwest made a better market for the products of the farm—prices ruled higher and money was more plenty. The principal mode of transportation was by ox-teams, the shorter the haul, the less expense, of course. About this time, before the Northwestern railroad reached Council Bluffs (which was in 1866) the Northwestern Stage Coach established a line from the eastern terminus of the railroad line to Council Bluffs. This was considered a great accommodation to the public generally, and especially to those living near the line of the route. The fare from Woodbine to Council Bluffs, a distance of forty miles, was four dollars, and the people did not grumble any more at the expense of traveling than they do now with the railroad fare at three cents a mile.

When the surrender of Lee was an accomplished fact, and the citizen-soldier whose constancy and courage had maintained the integrity of the Republic, and the camp-fire, the weary march and the conflict and carnage were to be realized no more but in memory, with mingled feelings of sorrow for the precious blood that had been given as a ransom for our country, with gratitude to God for the final triumph, with hearts full of love for family and friends, those who had worn the loyal blue returned to the homes they had left, to the peaceful occupation of former days, a wonder to the world, as well as an honor to mankind.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WINTER"—'56-'57.

From the lips of the late David Selleck the writer learned that among the experiences of that never-to-be-forgotten hard winter in Iowa, that of 1856-57, the following was his lot to endure:

Snow was no longer looked upon as the "beautiful" as the poets put it. It mantled the earth to the depth of four feet on the level and every ravine was drifted to its level, no odds how deep that ravine might be. Mag-nolia was the nearest trading point for the settlers in the vicinity of present

Woodbine, where Mr. Selleck had settled in the autumn of 1855. Hand-sleds had to be used on which to draw provisions from Magnolia. Mr. Selleck's stable was situated on the hillside by a small draw or ravine, and was covered with poles and hay. It commenced snowing December 1, 1856, and continued to fall heavily for three days and nights, in fact it snowed nearly all of that memorable winter. On the morning of the second day, pioneer Selleck, then in the prime of his splendid manhood, started for his stables, but it was completely covered up and the ravine drifted full to the top. He took poles and ran them down through the snow but failed to locate his stable until in the latter part of that afternoon. He then dug down through the top of the stable, as one might do in digging a well. He cut holes through the roof of the shed to the horses there imprisoned, and immediately there arose a steam resembling smoke from a chimney. In this snow-covered stable, the faithful horses that had drawn the family to the county, were imprisoned for three weeks, their hay, grain and water being let down to them through the holes made in the snow drifts. Finally, he dug an alley way and covered it with material to keep part of the snow from entirely filling it up.

It was that same winter that so many deer were killed and died from starvation and the breaking of their legs by falling through the crusted snow drifts. On one occasion, Mr. Selleck related to the writer, he saw a drove of elk coming from the western hills, back of his farm, making for the river at Butler's mills. He started in pursuit with dogs. The men at the mill soon discovered them coming and headed by them, on the ice of the river with dogs and guns. Several were shot, and Mr. Butler cutting the ham-strings of one, secured it. Deer were caught by dogs as the poor fatigued and frightened animals would break through the deep crust cutting their legs, causing many of the nimble-footed herd to perish.

EARLY-DAY HARDSHIPS.

By Mrs. Sally Young.

We are indebted to Joseph H. Smith's History of Harrison County for the subjoined reminiscence, given by aunt Sally Young, widow of pioneer David Young:

"We located in this county in 1850, and found, as we thought, the garden of Eden, a vast prairie of beautiful flowers and a great abundance of wild fruits. At this time the country was very thinly settled, our nearest

neighbors being six miles away; the nearest trading point, Council Bluffs; nearest mill, seventeen miles, and flour sixteen dollars a barrel and groceries quite as expensive. By 1851 our provisions were nearly exhausted, and the water in the Pigeon being so low they could not crack corn, we were compelled to grate all our meal on graters made out of old tin, but we had a large supply of meat, including venison, prairie hens, wild turkey, etc.

"We were told when moving here, that we could not keep horses because the flies were so bad, and we traded our horses for oxen, and when we arrived on the Boyer we found the statement to be true, for the flies were so numerous and plentiful that we could not work the oxen in the heat of the day when the flies were bad, for they would have been eaten up, and only escaped by being in their hiding places in the thickets, and when night came we would have the teams hitched up and do our work after dark. The mosquitoes were very bad, and during all of the summer time we were compelled to keep a smoke going in the house from sunset until the following morning, so as to keep these insects away. Wolves were quite plentiful and very troublesome, for at the middle of a certain day two attacked a yearling calf near our door, and one of the boys ran out with the gun and shot one while standing in the yard, the animal trying to kill one of our calves.

"I, on the way to the country, had bought a pair of chickens, and in the first fall after locating here, a lynx came nearly to the house and tried to carry away the old hen, but the dog rescued her twice, but Mr. Lynx, at the third trial, was determined and finally made a Methodist supper on old "Speckle."

"The deer were doubly as numerous as the wolves, for I could look out of our door at most any time of day and see a herd of them peacefully grazing on the prairies. No bridges, then, on the Boyer; each man made his own bridge by felling a tree across the stream for his own convenience. Our first home was a little log shanty, covered with puncheons split out of the log with the axe, and the chimney was made of sods. Notwithstanding all that I have said, I do think that these first few years we settled here were the happiest of our lives, because we were anxious to get homes and care for our families, which at times were quite numerous, and these cares took up all our time, so that we did not have time to think of hardships and dangers.

"With all the deprivations of these early days, viewed from this standpoint of quite forty years, there was much to brighten and cheer the

settler, from the fact that there were oceans of game, tons of fall acids, in the shape of plums and grapes. There were early wild strawberries and a hundred things of which time and space prohibit present mention.

"The thousands of deer which roamed up and down the valley, or crossed from one side to the other, by narrow runways, were to be had at the little cost of shooting and dressing, and gave to the larder all, yea, perhaps, better than is now experienced by many, who at the present live in this, what is termed, the land of plenty. Great droves of wild turkeys lined the skirts of the interior timber track, and honey was far more plentiful then than now."



F. J. Porter

BIOGRAPHICAL

FRANKLIN J. PORTER.

It is not often the biographer finds before him the sketch of a career so replete with incident and interest as that of the honorable gentleman to a brief sketch of whose career the attention of the reader is now directed. Mr. Porter has long been a resident of this county, coming here at a time when pioneer conditions prevailed, and much of the welfare of this community and its progress along many lines is due to his activity and his interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of this section. It is by no means an easy task to review within the limits of this brief biographical sketch the career of a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain proprietary interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes proper to give the right publicity.

Franklin J. Porter was born in New York City, March 22, 1838, of Irish parentage, both his parents having come from the Emerald Isle, the father from County Cavan. His father's name was Joseph F. Porter and the mother before her marriage was Margaret Atchison. For some years after their marriage they remained in their native land, later coming to America and first locating in Canada, where they remained a few years. Later the family lived in New York City, where the mother remained twenty-two years after the death of the father, and where she died. Franklin J. Porter is the youngest of a family of ten children, Hugh, Ann, Mary, Alexander, Eliza, George, William, two who died in early infancy, and Franklin J. Six of this family are still living and at one time the two eldest sons, Hugh and Alexander, were members of the Dublin police.

Franklin J. Porter received his earliest instruction in the schools of New York City and at the tender age of twelve years he enlisted as a fifer in the regular army of the United States and was assigned to a company

which was ordered out to the frontier. His company was part of a brigade commanded by General Harney and they were stationed at various times in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and in Old Mexico. That was back in the years when the states mentioned were the real frontier, when depredations of the retreating Indians were many and the outrages of a certain class of lawless whites gave "Uncle Sam's" soldiers considerable to do. There were many skirmishes with the Indians and on several occasions Mr. Porter was one of a number of men who were led by Kit Carson, the famous scout. In June of 1855 he was taken out of the regular army by his mother and was on his way to rejoin her in the east when, upon reaching Harrison county, Iowa, he decided to end his journey and in this county he made his home until the outbreak of the Civil War. His previous army training especially fitted him for an active part at that time and at the very beginning of hostilities he aided in organizing Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, he himself enlisting with the latter company, and under General Sully he served in Missouri and the Yellowstone river regions. He was in the service for three years and one month, being mustered out at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1865, and received his discharge at Davenport.

When Mr. Porter first came to Harrison county in 1855, he settled at Jeddo in Jefferson township, which was but a straggling hamlet containing four frame houses, a crude little school house, George Thorp's general store, Charley Baker's blacksmith shop and a saw-mill, owned by Omar Thorp, who also was the postmaster. Mr. Porter operated the saw-mill until 1858 when he purchased some land in section 3 of Jefferson township and devoted his energies toward its improvement. He finally sold this farm at a price of fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, which was an extremely good price for that time. He then purchased another tract which he soon sold at an advance and then bought a hundred-acre tract in Boyer township, section 19. At that place he had school facilities, timber and a free range and there he continued to reside until 1891, when he retired from active agricultural labors and took up his residence in Woodbine. The hundred acres above referred to served as a nucleus for his final holdings of seven hundred and seventy-two acres, all in one tract, and as good land as the county can boast. Mr. Porter gave his especial attention to the raising of live stock and in that line was highly successful. Within the last few years he has disposed of all his farm lands in this county and has become interested in the First National and People's Savings Banks of Woodbine. He also owns an excellent home and other property

within the borders of the town. For the past twenty years he has served the First National Bank as one of its directors and was active in the organization of the People's Savings Bank, having been president of that institution since its incorporation.

Mr. Porter's fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masters, in which he has taken the Royal Arch degree, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which latter order he has taken all the degrees, including that of Patriarchs Militant, of which latter he was commander for three years, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Porter was married on February 6, 1859, to Miss Lucy Francis, born in Athens county, Ohio, February 9, 1840, daughter of Nicholas and Mercy (Rathlun) Francis, the former a native of the Isle of Guernsey, which lies off the coast of France, but which is British territory. The mother was a native of the state of Virginia. After the marriage of Mrs. Porter's parents they came westward into Ohio, where they lived for several years and in 1850 came to this state, locating in Douglas township, Harrison county. Here they spent the rest of their lives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Porter has been born an interesting family of eleven children, of whom the eldest, Emma M., born December 25, 1859, is the wife of Charles H. Sloan residing at Geneva, Nebraska. Mr. Sloan is active in politics and is at present seated in our national body of lawmakers as representative from the fourth Congressional district of Nebraska. Frances E., born October 6, 1861, is the wife of Alexander Evans and resides in Weidipe. Joseph E., the eldest son, was born on June 27, 1863, and resides in Davenport, Iowa. He is one of the most prominent men in traction circles in his section, being president and general manager of four different street railway systems in Iowa and Illinois. He is also interested in other lines of business and is at present serving as president of seventeen different companies, a rather unusual record. William E., born on September 23, 1866, lives at Fidelity, Illinois. Edgar H. was born on January 22, 1868, and died October 17, 1889. Georgia R. was born on July 5, 1869, and is the wife of Harold J. Holmes of Seattle, Washington. Lucy Ethel was born on February 25, 1871, and died while still a little child, on August 19, 1874. Katie May, born February 9, 1873, is the wife of William H. Gess, of near Boise, Idaho, an extensive rancher and sheep man. Ada L., born November 4, 1874, is at home. Harry R., born September 30, 1877, lives at Vancouver, Washington, and Inez H., the youngest child of the family, born July 25, 1880, is the wife of G. E. Hewitt, of Douglas township, Harrison county, Iowa. Mr. Porter was anxious that his children should

receive the benefits of a good education and all finished the common schools, and later were graduated at Ames College or Drake University, with the exception of one daughter, a partial invalid, who was graduated at the Woodbine Normal and taught kindergarten.

In every avenue of life's activities, Mr. Porter has performed his part to the best of his ability and in a manner to mark him as a natural leader of men. He has ever believed that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well and the result is that he has won and retains to a notable degree the sincere respect and confidence of all who know him. He has a vast field of acquaintances, among whom are many loyal, stanch and devoted friends and wherever he goes he receives a hearty welcome. Because of his high personal character and his genuine worth as a man and citizen, he is specifically entitled to mention in a work of this character.

JAMES CUTLER MILLIMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Saratoga county, New York, on January 28, 1847, his parents being Francis Milliman and Sally Emily (Hunt) Milliman, both natives of New York state, the mother being a daughter of Walter Hunt, one of the pioneers of the town of Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York. The father was born in the year 1809 and the mother in 1812. The ancestors of Francis Milliman were Scotch-Irish, having removed from the north of Ireland to the state of Connecticut in about 1740. Walter Hunt was the son of Captain Ziba Hunt of the Revolutionary War, the latter died at Northampton, New York, in 1820, at the age of seventy-five years and his wife, Johanna Blount, passed away at Edinburg, New York, in 1825, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Francis Milliman and Sally Emily Hunt were married in 1831 and to them were born five sons, Henry S., Ezra Wilson, Ambrose, William W. and James Cutler, besides two daughters who died in infancy. James Cutler Milliman resided in Ballston Spa, the county seat of Saratoga county, until 1865, when he and his father's family removed to Harrison county, Iowa, where he has since resided.

The early life of the present mayor of Logan, Iowa, was one of hardship, his mother having died when he was two years old, leaving a family of five boys. At the age of nine years, his father having again married, James Cutler Milliman left his father's home, going thirty miles inland by

stage to live with an aunt, where he worked for his board and clothes for four years, doing farm work, going to school three months in the winter and often being the first one to make a path for nearly half the way after a foot or more of fresh snow. His clothes consisted of one suit of homespun and homemade woolen from the backs of sheep he tended, and one of his sports was to wash the live sheep in May by taking them into a brook on the farm, where a big ram or wether often contested for the mastery and, except for the long wool to which he could cling, must have gotten the better of the lad. He also had for summer wear, pants and shirt made of spun and woven hemp, grown on the farm.

Planters, cultivators, mowers and reapers were unknown there, so this boy cut grain with a sickle on the rougher ground and with a cradle where smooth, planted corn with a hoe and hoed it three times during the season, mowed with a scythe and raked with a hand rake, in short, did the farm work now entirely new unknown to western farmers.

At thirteen this boy was taken to his father's home in Ballston Spa for better school facilities where for nearly two years, he attended a school divided into two grades, doing all kinds of work out of school hours and thus clothing himself. Home life, being unpleasant, he again struck out for himself and worked at a place for two years for his board, two suits of clothes, a pair of boots, a pair of shoes and three months of school per year. When in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in the Civil War, but was rejected on account of his height, being half an inch too short. Later in the year he again offered himself as a volunteer, and after entreating the examiner, was passed and finally accepted. There being no new regiments formed at that time, he was assigned to Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, where, with a veteran on either side, he soon became a soldier and within three weeks from date of muster-in, was on the firing line in front of Petersburg, Virginia. On September 30, 1864, in the battle of Poplar Spring Church, he was wounded, a minie ball passing through his left elbow, necessitating amputation about four inches above, the operation being performed on the field. He at once applied for his discharge, wishing to get away from the blackness of hospital life and the gloom of his condition, and was discharged on December 28, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

In the summer of 1865 he attended school at Reeder's Mills in Harrison county, Iowa, and in the fall of that year entered the preparatory department of the university at Iowa City, from which, by hard study, he was soon admitted to the normal department and having practically covered three years' work in two years' attendance, might have been graduated in one more

year, but his money being spent, he returned to Harrison county. Having taught four terms of school, the Republican party nominated him for county recorder in the summer of 1868 and, being elected, he took the office January 4, 1869, which office he held for eight years. In 1876 he, with A. L. Harvey, established the Harrison County Bank at Logan, disposing of his interest therein to A. W. Ford in 1879. In 1881 he, with Almor Stern, established a farm loan and abstract business in Logan, which partnership continued for twenty-four years.

The life of J. C. Milliman has been strenuous. In addition to doing two men's work much of the time, he has filled public office as follows: Two years as justice of the peace, eight years county recorder, two years on the city council, six years mayor of Logan, two years representative in the twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa and four years lieutenant-governor of Iowa. An Odd Fellow since February, 1870, he has passed all the chairs, being the first noble grand of Logan Lodge, No. 355, and later serving as representative to the grand lodge of Iowa, and in 1901-2 as grand patriarch, followed by one term as grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. A member of Fuller Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Logan, Iowa, he has filled all positions and was adjutant several years, and also has filled the position of department commander of Iowa and is a member of the national encampment. He also retains his membership in Council Bluffs Lodge No. 531, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At this date he is serving his fourth term as mayor of Logan, Iowa.

In his boyhood he attended the Methodist Sunday school, also the Presbyterian Sunday school, and committed to memory the catechisms used in each, reciting each at one sitting without missing a word, and also read the entire Bible carefully. His religious training was thorough and in middle life he united with the Presbyterian church, supposing he was a believer in the Trinity and its kindred dogmas. At the age of fifty he began a second reading of the Bible and was himself shocked to find that he could not believe the statements of the Old Testament as to the Creation and the brutalities alleged to have been done by the Hebrews at the command of God. This led him to a candid investigation of the origin of the Bible, the source of the doctrine of inspiration, the history of the several councils that promulgated the doctrine that the Bible is the will and word of God, and he concluded that the books comprising the Scriptures are a mass of tradition, mythology, superstition and dogmas unworthy of the Eternal Mind, which he believes now to be everything, everywhere and always. He at once withdrew from the church and has since enjoyed a freedom of thought and conscience that has been a

constant delight. He rejects the story of the fall of man, but believes in the plan for the rise of man in this life. He wishes to be helpful in measures for the uplift of men and society, the betterment of government and a universal peace, which broad purposes comprise his religion; and, finally, he has no anxious thought or fear for a future existence. At the age of sixty-three years he retired from business and now enjoys his books and an acquaintance with the writings of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Haeckel, Tolstoi and other scientists and free thinkers.

JAMES G. CAVE.

What a wonderful training school the farm is. Even a cursory review of the biographies of the men who have exerted the widest and most beneficial influence upon the destinies of this nation convinces the student of such *formas* of research that a great majority of these men have secured their basic training in youthful days spent close to the soil, taking from beneficent nature, right at her fountain sources, the lessons most useful in the creation of a character fitted for the best constructive work in the business of the world.

This fact has been demonstrated so uniformly as to be accepted without cavil and it almost has come to be regarded as a truism that the "boys from the farm" are the men who later are called on to exercise the controlling and decisive voice in the conduct of affairs in the cities and towns of the nation. There are several notable examples of this sort to be found in Harrison county, not the least conspicuous of which is found in the career of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this interesting biographical sketch.

James G. Cave, who occupies the important and responsible position of cashier of the Persia Savings Bank of Persia, Harrison county, Iowa, was born on a farm in Union township, this county, January 6, 1874, the son of James C. and Jane (Clark) Cave, being the second in order of birth of the five children born to this union. Mr. Cave's father was a native of England, where he was born in the year 1847. Believing better opportunities offered themselves to the energy and initiative of mankind in America, the senior Cave left England in 1870 and came to this country, locating in Harrison county, Iowa. He engaged in farming in both Union and Washington townships and remained on the farm the remainder of his life, his death occurring

in April, 1914. His widow, who also was born in England, is now living in Persia, Iowa.

To James C. and Jane (Clark) Cave five children were born, in order of birth as follows: Infant (deceased); James G., of whom this biographical sketch treats in further detail below; Beatrice, wife of W. A. Smith, who resides in Yoder, Colorado; Augustus F., a prosperous and progressive farmer of Washington township, Harrison county, Iowa; Victoria, wife of Peter Larson, who resides at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

James G. Cave was reared on the paternal acres in Washington township, Harrison county, and received in his early youth such education as the district schools of the township afforded. The course of instruction here followed, he later supplemented with a course in the Woodbine Normal School, following which he took a course at Highland Park School, preparatory to entering the ranks of the public school teaching force. Thus equipped, Mr. Cave, in 1894, began teaching, his first work in this line being performed in the district schools of Boyer township. For nine years he continued as a teacher, his important duties in that direction being ever performed with thoroughness and attention to the basic educational needs of the youth who thus came under his charge. In this relation Mr. Cave established many friendships with his pupils in this county, who, in earnest recognition of the service rendered by him in the school room, maintain toward him a feeling of enduring regard and sincere esteem.

Upon leaving the schoolmaster's desk, Mr. Cave entered the bank of Persia and in 1904 was made assistant cashier of that institution. In 1910 the Persia Savings Bank was organized and Mr. Cave was made cashier, he being a director and one of the chief stockholders. In addition to his activities in the bank, Mr. Cave gives much attention to his large farming interests. He owns a highly-cultivated farm of five hundred acres in Washington and Union townships, besides an attractive modern home in Persia.

In 1912 Mr. Cave was united in marriage with Grace Patterson, who was born in 1889, daughter of A. C. Patterson, a well-known and prosperous retired farmer of Harrison county, who now resides in Magnolia. One child, a daughter, Grace Verdene, has come to bless this union and Mr. and Mrs. Cave are supremely happy in the delightful home they have established in Persia. In the social activities of the town they take their proper part and no couple in this part of the state is any more popular, and deservedly so, than they. In the business affairs of Persia, Mr. Cave ever is found taking his proper part in promoting the best interests of the community and he is very properly recognized as one of the most forceful and aggressive units in the

upbuilding of this section of Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic order, his affiliation being with the lodge of Persia, in whose affairs he takes an active interest. Though deeply interested in civic affairs, Mr. Cave, politically, is not a partisan of the extreme type, believing that the voter of an independent mind often is able to wield a larger and more beneficent influence upon the public weal, in which belief he is yearly being supported more and more by many of the most thoughtful elements of the life of the nation.

E. J. COLE, M. D.

The attention of the reader is now directed to a short sketch of the career of Dr. E. J. Cole, a native of Woodbine, Harrison county, Iowa, and for many years one of the leading physicians of this section. He is a man of fine professional and intellectual attainments, of broad sympathies and kindly feelings, who has labored earnestly and sincerely to alleviate the sufferings of mankind. He has lent dignity and honor to his chosen profession and is filling a useful and important part in the world's plan.

Doctor Cole is a son of Dr. John S. and Diana (Worley) Cole and was born in Woodbine, Iowa, on January 24, 1865. Dr. John S. Cole (a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this volume), had the distinction of being the first physician to locate at Woodbine and throughout the years of his residence there he became much honored and his death, which occurred in 1881, was deplored by a large circle of warm-hearted friends. The subject of this biography attended the common schools of Woodbine when a youth, later completing the high school work in his home town. He then entered Iowa State College at Ames, where he devoted three years to the study of literature and then matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, there to receive instruction in his chosen profession, having elected to follow in the footsteps of his honored father. In 1889 he was graduated from that institution and the same year commenced to practice in Woodbine, where he has since remained.

Doctor Cole was united in marriage on June 18, 1891, with Maude E. Allen, daughter of Frank and Anna (Torgeson) Allen, who came to this section of Iowa from Wisconsin. Mrs. Cole's father died in Wisconsin and after his death, the mother came with her family to Harrison county and for some time made her home with Doctor Cole and family and there her death occurred in April, 1913.

